

THE OREGON WELCOME TO MRS. GRANT.
From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 18.

A good sayner is attributed to Gen. Grant Tuesday. As the steamer St. Paul was approaching the city, the docks along the whole city front were filled with multitudes awaiting the arrival of the General. Seeing so great a crowd, he turned and quietly remarked to those about him: "I think this demonstration must be in honor of Mrs. Grant. When I landed here 27 years ago, not half a dozen people met the steamer."

Mr. Chandler was born in Bedford, N. H., April 1813, and liberally educated in that State. This latter statement may be a surprise to many, but it is strictly accurate, nevertheless. By his political opponents, Mr. Chandler here has been criticised as a man of vulgar tastes and no attainments, and even his friends have been under the impression that his education had been neglected. This was a mistake. Mr. Chandler is a man not only of great natural ability, but of much and varied acquired knowledge. In a random and haphazard fashion he read much, and what he read he made use of this knowledge. His boyhood was passed in the "old Granite State." From worthy ancestors he acquired those traits of outspoken honesty and unflinching integrity

his youth he left home to make his fortune. Drifting to Michigan, he settled in what was then the insignificant City of Detroit, and engaged in business as a store-keeper and dealer in miscellaneous merchandise. He was prosperous, and his business was successful. He worked hard for success, deserved to succeed, and succeeded. By his honesty in trade and his great affability of manner he won hosts of friends and customers, and made money. He was very fortunate, and in one way or another, but always in an honorable way, he made for himself a very large fortune. In 1851, while he was still active in business, he was elected Mayor of Detroit, tired of political hacks, determined to elect as their Mayor a man new to politics. With much unanimity Mr. Chandler was elected Mayor of Detroit. He was a well-known generosity, public spirit, and great energy in well-doing, was warmly supported. His election followed almost as a matter of course, and from that time forward, until his death, he was Mayor of Detroit, and with the politics of his part and of the country.

A year after his election as Mayor of Detroit he was elected Governor of Michigan, but despite a gallant struggle he was defeated. At this time, Michigan being in the hands of the Democrats, he continued to oppose the seceding States and its politics. In time, however, a change came, the long-dominant party was deposed from power, and Gen. Cass lost his office. He then accepted Senator Chandler's invitation to stand by him. Mr. Chandler was elected, and he took his seat during the session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and fully justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. His utmost attention to the duties of his position. While in the Senate he was made the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, a most responsible and arduous task, which he always thankless task of serving on the Committee on the District of Columbia. In both places he was noted for his unflinching courage and integrity. He was twice re-elected to the Senate, serving uninterruptedly from March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1875. This period, one of the most exciting, and of the utmost interest, great excitement, and of the utmost importance to the country. It will be remembered that the Leagues' Constitution was adopted, and the Administration removed soon after the commencement of the Senator's term. Then came the talk of secession, the withdrawal of Jefferson Davis and his fellow rebels, the secession of the South, and civil war. This was followed by the membership of the President in the Reconstruction measures, and the great contest in regard to the proposed impeachment of President Johnson. Then came other such outrages, and finally the triumph of the Republicans. During all this time Michigan had a worthy representative in the person of "Zach" Chandler. He was a man of great energy and courage, who was ever allowed to interfere with his public duty. His vote was ever recorded on the right side; his voice was never silent when it should have been raised against wrong. As a member of the Union they had sworn to protect and defend. Fearfully he did his duty; fearfully he denounced treason, calling it by its right name, and he counselled "moderation," when to be moderate was to break up the Government, he felt that he would declare that no matter what the result might be, the Union must be preserved.

His patriotism was one of the right kind, and he was not a man who would be convicted. In telling words he proclaimed this distasteful of what he called "rose-water" to the people of the South. The attitude of his associates was wise enough to see that the rebellion was destined to be a long and a bloody one, and that it was better to advise that it be met with lead and steel, and crushed out by all the power the nation could command.

Zachariah Chandler, a member of the Republican House of Representatives was captured, in 1874, by a coalition of Democrats and Liberals, and Mr. Chandler was not released until 1876. He was then appointed by President Grant to the position of Secretary of the Interior, and in this position he was able to deal with his enemies by economical and business-like management of the department. During the Reconstruction period he was elected as the Chairman of the Republican National Committee. In that position he brought into play all the energy and shrewdness of his mind, and he was able to deal with all the enemies of the party. He was not only a man of great ability, but he was also a man of great courage, and he was not afraid to stand up to the enemies of the party. He was a man of great ability, and he was not afraid to stand up to the enemies of the party.

[illegible]

son, will be missed in the Senate Chamber. His memory will long be kept green in many friendly hearts.

THE COUNTRY'S MOURNING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the sudden death of Senator Chandler was received here with universal regret. Mr. Chandler has been a resident of Washington for 20 years, and was widely known and esteemed by all classes. He was a kindly partisan, but his frankness, honesty, and better nature commanded the respect and secured the friendship of his opponents. His large wealth enabled him to live here in elegant style, and

entertained his friends and colleagues with frequent visits. His friends were receiving intelligence of his death. Secretary Schurz directed the Interior Department Building to be draped in mourning, and upon the day of the funeral business in the department will be suspended. This is customary upon the death of a former head of any one of the executive departments. The death of Mr. Chandler will revolutionize the local politics of Michigan. His death will be a great and remarkable skill. The faction of which he was the chief will now doubtless be broken and one of those heretofore known as anti-Chandler men will be very likely to succeed him in the Senate. The Legislature of Michigan will not meet until January, 1881, and the term for which Mr. Chandler was chosen will expire on March 4 following. The Governor will appoint Mr. Chandler's successor, who will be chosen by the ex-Governor, John Campbell, of the State Supreme Court. The President this afternoon sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Chandler. The following Executive order was issued :

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1878.

The sad intelligence of the death of Senator Chandler, late Secretary of the Interior, and during so many years a Senator from the State of Michigan, has been communicated to the members of the House of Representatives in proper respect to his memory I hereby order that all several executive departments be closed to public business and their flags and those of their dependencies throughout the country be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

R. B. HAYES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Sorrow over the death of Senator Chandler is universal and genuine. Flags are at half-mast upon the Pacific and other hotels and public buildings. The Republican County Central Committee and Federal and State officers, with a notation of the Congressional

delegation from this State, the Union Veteran Club, and the heads of the county Militia organization held informal consultations at the Grand Pacific Hotel, to tender the services of appropriate committees, and to ensure the relative decorum of the occasion shall arrive from Michigan. The latter will probably be here during the afternoon of a special train. The funeral arrangements cannot be made until their arrival. The speech of last night is pronounced by those who are associated with the Senator's career, and who for the most vigorous and able of all his previous efforts. Telegrams of condolence are coming in from all parts of the West.

[illegible]

Resolutions of respect were presented at the Republican Headquarters this afternoon, and the following resolutions were adopted:

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—About 10 o'clock this morning a dispatch was received by express from John D. Drake, of Chicago, announcing that Great Pacific Hotel of Chicago, announcing that his wife had been found dead at his bedside, and that this morning she had died, and that she was aged 42 years. Like wildfire, and was at first generally credited, but the Drake dispatch was speedily confirmed by telegrams to Congressmen, and by others to the Congressmen as established by his sudden death. Great excitement followed the confirmation of the first reports and the bulletining of the news. The first telegrams were of a general nature, half-mast, and evidences of universal grief were manifested on every hand. Dispatches of inquiry also commenced to pour in from all over the country, and the continuity of the news was followed by expressions of grief. The information contained in the first dispatch from John D. Drake was corroborated by the following:

John D. Drake was a well known business partner, and an intimate personal friend. Mrs. Drake was alone at home, the other members of the family being in a hotel. The members of the family at home had no knowledge of the announcement, that dreadful significance of the announcement, she was overwhelmed with grief, and has since been completely prostrated.

Baldwin, Congressman Newberry, and others have made arrangements for the removal of the remains to this city by a special train, and the funeral will be held at the city. The funeral will start for Chicago by a special car this

menage to act as a committee of escort. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made. The funeral services will probably be held on Wednesday next.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Eugene Hale, daughter of the late Senator Chandler, started for Chicago from Ellsworth to-day, accompanied by her husband. Her husband being too ill to make the journey.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—The news of the sudden death of Senator Chandler was received this morning with sorrow by all classes of the community. Flags were placed at half-mast in the State-house, the Government buildings, and many private residences. In the evening a meeting of State officers, Government officials and members of the Legislature of this party, was held in the editorial rooms of the *State Journal* office. Resolutions expressing sorrow and esteem for the dead Senator were adopted.

SEN. GRANT'S TRIBUTE.

CHICAGO, NOV. 1.—A representative of the Chicago Tribune, with Gen. Grant, had a talk with the General this afternoon regarding the death of Senator Chandler. The news of his death was received by the party at Columbus, Neb. Gen. Grant said:

"It is the saddest piece of news I have heard since. I have known him a long time, and he was a man for whom I had a personal regard. I look upon his services to the country as having been great in a political field, and I am sure that he will be very generally remembered and appreciated throughout the country at large. I was much shocked to hear of his death. I regarded him as one of the great statesmen of the country bold and fearless in the enunciation of his views. I saw him the last I saw of any of our American friends at home, and he was accompanied by the Delaware as far as New York, and was accompanied by any of my friends. I received a letter from him which I saw which was dated before he left San Francisco, and which I was

new him to-morrow at Fort Omaha. I knew him slightly a good many years ago, and have been intimate with him ever since 1864, when I went east to take command of the army. He was a member of my Cabinet, Secretary of the Interior during my second term, and was then that I was possibly more intimate with him than before and learned to know him better. His death is a loss to the whole country, and its suddenness adds greatly to the shock."

DECREASING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THE LARGE DIFFERENCE—TREASURY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The decrease in the public debt for October was \$10,352,000. This is an extraordinary exhibit, and except for the month of March, 1877, has not been equalled since 1872. For March, 1877, the de-

rise in the debt was over \$14,000,000, but nearly \$10,000,000 of that amount was derived from the balance of the Geneva award. The large decrease for last month is attributable to the two causes explained in the *FIN* Taxes dispatches of yesterday, namely, the cessation of expenditures on account of pension arrears, and the large increase in the Customs receipts. The expenditures for October were about \$8,000,000 less than for September, and the Customs receipts for last month shown an increase over the corresponding month of 1877 of more than \$4,000,000. The increase in the aggregate receipts for last month over October, 1877, was \$4,300,000. The internal revenue receipts for October show a decrease of \$1,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year, while the receipts from miscellaneous sources show a de-

The Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets for the month just closed shows an increase in the available balance of nearly \$10,000,000. The statement shows that the Treasury assets show the following items of increase: Gold coin and notes, \$1,000,000; fractional silver coins, \$763,000; fractional silver coin, \$894,000. The Treasury now holds \$37,052,000 in United States notes against \$48,000,000 in Treasury bonds, and \$1,137,000 in bank notes, against \$4,137,000 held on Oct. 1. This shows a decrease for the month in Treasury bonds of \$1,000,000, and a decrease over the month of \$2,000,000 in bank notes, over the month 2,000,000 standard silver dollars. In view of the fact that Secretary Sherman, in his report, says that the Treasury has no silver dollars, the action of the Director of the Mint in causing to be coined an amount of these silver dollars in excess of the minimum will doubtless

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN TEXAS.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Advices from Texas say that much feeling exists there owing to the arrests of persons by United States Deputy Marshals on blank bench warrants filled to suit the cases. The arrested persons were released on writs of habeas corpus in the State courts and were rearrested by the United States Marshals. These Marshals also swore out warrants against officers of the State courts for interfering with the federal officers.

ence with Federal officers, and, with a squad of soldiers from Fort Elliott, have gone to make arrests. Trouble is anticipated. It is said that the matter has been reported to Attorney-General Devens, and that he has instructed the Federal Judge of the Dallas District to investigate the matter.

MR. KILBOURN'S LARGE CLAIM.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—One of the cases to be disposed of at this term of the United States Supreme Court is the case of Hallet Kilbourn against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Mr. Kilbourn, it will be remembered, refused to exhibit the private books and papers of his firm to the Gray investigation committee, and was thereupon declared "in contempt," and "committed" to the

common jail of the District of Columbia" for about six weeks, and until he was discharged by Chief Justice Carter upon a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Kilbourn brought suit for \$150,000 damages for false imprisonment, and the case is now before the Supreme Court for a decision as to the existence of any constitutional authority for one branch of Congress to arrest and imprison a private citizen for

Jefferson County, Ind., was burned, yesterday, with most of the contents. The loss is \$1,500; insured for \$600.

The steam saw-mills at Craigville, Ontario, owned by Thomas Mulholland and A. McMorden, were burned yesterday. Loss, \$20,000.

COLLEGE FOOT-BALL CONTEST.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—At a game of foot-ball played here today the Columbia College Football team made nothing. The Princeton College team made two goals and three touchdowns.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—The market for cloths has ruled quiet, with a moderate demand, and quotations are very firm at 44 cents, cash, for 64 by 64, and 80 by 56 cloths are strong at 38 1/2 cents, cash. Production for the week, 140,000 pieces; sales, 175,000 pieces; stock, 384,000 pieces.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th, 6th, & 7th cols.
AUCTIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDING & LODGING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS CHANGES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th & 5th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
CITY ITEMS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
DIVIDENDS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d & 3d cols.
DRESS-MAKING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th, 5th, and 6th cols.
ELECTIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
EUROPEAN.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL.—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
FURNITURE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
FURS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
GRATES AND FENDERS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
HAIR-DRESSING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
ICE-CREAM.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
INSTRUCTION.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
INSURANCE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
MACHINERY.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGE MENTIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MILINERY.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MUSICAL.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
POLITICAL.—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
SHIPPING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th & 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th & 6th cols.
STEAM-BOATS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
STORES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
THEATRE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 2, 1879.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

THE STATE TICKET.
For Governor.....ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
For Controller.....JAMES W. WADSWORTH.
For Secretary of State.....JOSEPH B. CARR.
For Treasurer.....NATHAN D. WENDELL.
For Attorney-General.....W. W. WARD.
For Engineer.....HOWARD BOULE.

THE COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff.....ROBERT C. BROWN.
For County Clerk.....WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Common Pleas.....ELIHU ROOT.
For Marine Court.....GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
For Coroner.....DAVID MCADAM.
For District Attorney.....NATHAN D. WENDELL.
For District Attorney.....JOHN H. BRADY.
For District Attorney.....T. C. KNOX.

FOR STATE SENATORS.
Sixth District.....PHILIP S. WARNER.
Seventh District.....FERDINAND RIDMAN.
Eighth District.....ROBERT H. STRAHAN.
Ninth District.....CHARLES E. LANSING.
Tenth District.....JOHN W. ASTOR.
Eleventh District.....GEORGE H. FORSTER.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

We print at the head of our columns, to-day, the Republican State ticket, the Republican nominees for State Senators, and a County ticket containing the few respectable names nominated by the party convention, supplemented by the best names which could be selected from the other tickets in the field. Our reasons for calling upon every Republican to vote the State ticket in its entirety have been already given, at frequent intervals, in these columns, and are fully summarized in another article. The Senate nominations include names which are too well known to need special recommendation. Mr. WILLIAM W. ASTOR brings to the representation of the Tenth District not only a distinguished name and a commanding social position, but a thorough training in the law and a very creditable record in the Assembly. His election is hardly doubtful. Mr. GEORGE H. FORSTER has a more difficult task before him in the Eleventh District, but he has left nothing undone to command success, and he possesses every quality fitting him to deserve it. Mr. FORSTER has always practiced independence of the intelligent and conscientious sort, and while his claims may be regarded with coolness, by the devoted adherents of the machine, he can hardly fail to secure a great deal of support beyond the lines of his own party. He has had very considerable experience in public life, is active, aggressive, and able, and is a type of man of which we have far too little in political position. The nominees in the Eighth District, Mr. ROBERT H. STRAHAN, has an exceptional amount of familiarity with the wants of this City, and is qualified as few men of his years are to render effective service at Albany to the tax-payers of New-York. His district is strongly Republican, and his opponent a man who cannot be named beside him in point either of ability or experience. His election must be regarded as one of the certainties of the campaign. A similar remark applies to Mr. FERDINAND RIDMAN, a quiet, hard-working, and very popular German-American, who has been nominated in the Seventh District. Messrs. WARNER and LANSING, in the Sixth and Ninth Districts, have a more dubious outlook for election day, running, as they do, in districts which are largely Democratic. That, however, is but one reason the more every available Republican vote should be rallied to their support.

As for the County ticket, we must explain that a blunder was made in yesterday's issue in assuming that the Aldermen at Large would be voted for on the ballot marked "General—No. 2," which contains the names of State and County officers. The Aldermen at Large have a ballot all to themselves, and our criticism on the Independent Republican organization for "mutilating" their special ballot by omitting from it the Aldermen at Large was entirely misplaced. The second half of the Independent ballot, comprising nominees for Sheriff, County Clerk, Common Pleas, Marine Court, and Coroners, has our

entire approval. Its first half, in which the nominees for Governor and State Engineer are "scratched," is not recommended by THE TIMES, for reasons sufficiently familiar to our readers. As to the merits of the selected County nominations above given, we may remark that they agree, with two exceptions, with the names recommended, after careful inquiry and thorough discussion, by the Municipal Society. The exceptions are the Republican nominee for Sheriff—Mr. ROBERT C. BROWN—and one of the Republican nominees for the Marine Court—Mr. GRANVILLE P. HAWES. The Municipal Society made no recommendation for Sheriff; we are satisfied that Mr. BROWN can be more safely trusted to conduct the business of the office honestly and efficiently than either of his opponents. The Municipal Society recommended Judge ALKER for re-election to the Marine Court. While having no special objection to Judge ALKER, save his affiliation with Tammany Hall, we think Mr. HAWES likely to make a much able and more active Judge—qualities in which, by the way, the Bench of the Marine Court is sadly deficient. It is solely on the ground of his exceptional ability and industry that we urge the re-election of Judge MCADAM. The candidate selected for Judge of the Common Pleas is the very excellent Republican nominee, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, and two of the Coroners—Messrs. FRIEDSAM and BRADY—are also Republican nominees. The nominee for County Clerk—Mr. BUTLER—and the third name for Coroner—Dr. KNOX—are taken from the Anti-Tammany ticket.

Of the four candidates above named for Aldermen at Large, all but the first—Mr. WILLIAM WADSWORTH—are Anti-Tammany nominees. Of the three rejected Republican candidates, Mr. BURNS is ineligible because of his slavish adhesion to the Kelly-Republican compact in the present board; Mr. HORTON has a record in the United States Marshal's office which ought to earn for him the opposition of all respectable voters; and Mr. SKYDER is a political hack, known eight years ago, as an adherent of the "Hank" Smith faction. Mr. HAUGHTON, whom we endorse, in common with the Municipal Society, has at least consisted in the present board voted to confirm the nomination of reputable heads of departments, and Messrs. MARSHALL and ELLISON are business men of character and standing, representing an element of which the Common Council has had but little of late years. We need hardly add that the reasons which prompt us to reject Mr. BURNS from the candidates for Aldermen at Large apply with equal force to Mr. JOHN J. MORRIS, who has been renominated in the Fifth Aldermanic District, Mr. MARTHEW STEWART, renominated in the Fourth, and Mr. H. C. PERLEY, renominated in the Eighth District. Mr. MORRIS has been the directing head of the Kelly-Republican combination in the board, and when all the other Republican Aldermen fell away from the compact, Messrs. MORRIS and PERLEY remained the steadfast friends of the Tammany officers who continue to hold office in virtue of that disreputable and unnatural alliance.

No improvement either in the methods or personnel of our City Government is possible should Republicans elect men to the Board of Aldermen who are certain to do the work of JOHN KELLY. The defeat of Messrs. MORRIS, PERLEY, STEWART, and BURNS is, therefore, urgently demanded in the interests of good government.

THE ISSUES ON TUESDAY.

There has not been a canvass in many years which, after running an active and even excited course, has approached its close and left so many men of both parties still undecided as to the manner in which they will cast their votes. In the Democratic Party a division of a pronounced character exists, with the merits or motives of which we have no special concern. Our views of the men who are engaged in the independent movement under the leadership of JOHN KELLY are sufficiently well known. Some of the Republican journals have seemed to regard it as a duty to say nothing which could interfere in any way with its success. We have not shared that feeling, and have deemed it due to the public and to the cause of good government that the facts as they exist in regard to KELLY and his nominees and supporters should be published. Our readers who are Democrats can draw their own conclusions. The division in the Republican Party has been of a different nature. It has sprung from the conviction on the part of a certain number of Republicans that Mr. CORNELL'S nomination was secured by methods fatal to the party's success and usefulness, and that the refusal to vote for him, while supporting the remainder of the ticket, (with one exception, not made from the same motives), would be a salutary rebuke to the managers who secured that nomination. This conviction undoubtedly prevailed to a very considerable extent immediately after the State Convention. We do not think that it is nearly so strong now. On the contrary, we are inclined to believe that, taking the State together, the independent movement has gradually lost force. This has certainly not been because Republicans have been reconciled to the management which led to Mr. CORNELL'S nomination, or to the dictation of which it was the last expression, or to the consequences which it is generally felt may accrue to the party from his election. On the contrary, the conduct of many of Mr. CORNELL'S friends and agents and the tone of journals claiming indirectly to be the organs of his particular group of managers, has been such that sober Republicans have felt constantly more and more keenly the sacrifice which they must make in supporting the nominee of their party at the polls. The indications of more than friendly relations between some of Mr. CORNELL'S backers who have made themselves most conspicuous and the Kelly "gang" in this City have disgusted and humiliated many Republicans. Nevertheless, with the progress of the canvass, with the discussion which goes on, not in the press or in public alone, but between man and man, the feeling has grown stronger that the best interests of the country require an unqualified support of the principal candidates on the Republican State ticket.

We have ourselves contributed in such measure as we have been able to the cultivation of this feeling. We believe it to be

reasonable and patriotic. We are no more blind now than at any previous time to the faults of the system which Mr. CORNELL represents, and our regret is no less decided that Republican voters cannot promote the success of the principles of the party without to some extent strengthening that system. But we take the simple and practical ground that the less important object must yield to the more important, when it is plain that one must be sacrificed to the other. Owing to the infatuation of the South and the servility of the Democratic leaders, a policy has been distinctly announced in Congress which threatens serious mischief. Sectionalism of the most objectionable character has been raised to the dignity of a party principle. The South is pledged to the Democratic Party as firmly and irrationally, by bond as of ostensible and unpatriotic prejudice, as it was in the slave-holding days, and the consideration for that pledge is the unwavering support by the Democratic Party of a political system in the South as unrepulsive, un-American, and unjust as slavery itself. There would be no 138 votes from the South at the command of the Democracy if it were suspected for a moment that the suppression of political opposition in the South by fraud and violence would be resisted or even criticised by that party. On the other hand, the Democracy of the North would not tolerate the outrages of the South, which gall many an honest spirit in the ranks, if it were not felt to be necessary to the supremacy of the party in the nation. This coalition, the exact counterpart of that by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed and the Fugitive Slave law passed, is the most important fact in the political situation, and it is the most threatening. A Republican victory in New-York State on Tuesday would go far toward breaking it up. Therefore, we are prepared to lay aside for the present the very substantial grievances which exist as regards the Republican organization in New-York, and to promote that victory by all honest means.

Next to the Southern question—perhaps above it—is the financial question. We have attained the redemption of Government notes in coin by a law full of defects, the operation of which, unless they are removed, will surely bring us trouble. On the one hand, the greenbacks remain in existence, the forced loan is not paid, the right to reissue it is asserted in the law. On the other hand, the Government is compelled to coin for an indefinite period a fixed monthly amount of silver, which, sooner or later, if the coinage be not stopped, will throw us back on a depreciated currency. Meanwhile, the country, with happy unconsciousness of any difficulties ahead, shows a marked tendency, not only to revival of prosperous trade, but to reckless speculation and the inflation of credit which brought on our recent disasters. It is perfectly certain that the Democratic Party will not do anything to make matters better, and may do much to make them worse. It is possible, and even probable, that the Republicans, while doing nothing to increase immediate danger, may strengthen our financial system, take the Government out of the business of tinkering the currency, and secure us against the difficulties which are involved in the present situation. For this reason, also, we believe it to be the duty of every Republican to support his State ticket this year, in order to strengthen the party for the great work which is before it, which it alone can perform, and which the highest welfare of the Republic demands should be performed.

MR. KELLY'S AMERICANS.

A favorite rallying cry on the other side of the Atlantic, and one which is often echoed in our own land, is "Ireland for the Irish." Home Rule, it is passionately declared, is the only just and equitable remedy for the disorders which exist in the Green Isle. But when our American citizens of Irish birth have hold of the political wires in this City, Home Rule is the last thing which enters into their benevolent intentions. The days of Know-nothingism are over, and the revulsion that has taken place since the annihilation of the dark-lantern party has driven us so far in the other direction that Americans, like Waddell in the play, pathetically inquire if a poor fellow may not have a piece of his own cake. Take the Tammany County ticket, for example, as lately analyzed by one of our esteemed contemporaries. The Tammany "Boss" appears to think that it would be conceding too much to the old Know-nothing spirit of his party if a native-born American were placed in nomination. The order issued from the wigwag of the Tammany Chief was "Put no Americans on guard." And this decree has been obeyed to the letter.

KELLY'S candidate for Sheriff, W. R. ROBERTS, is an Irishman. GUMBLETON, the illustrious GUMBLETON, candidate for County Clerk, and the new Helen of Troy, so to speak, the cause of all this war, is another Irishman. FREDERICK SMYTH, Tammany's candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, also hails from the same tight little island. Some concession must be made to the French element in our population, and Mr. ALKER, one of the candidates for Justice of the Marine Court, is a Frenchman, his associate, Mr. DAVID MCADAM, being a Scotchman. Two of the three candidates for Coroner on the Tammany ticket, FLANAGAN and CROKER, "brothers both," sufficiently advertise their nationality by their names, and the third man, WOLTMAN, is a German who cannot intelligibly speak the English language. The four Aldermen at Large are fairly divided, KENAN and SLEVIN being from the "gim of the say," while SAUER and GUNTHER are, of course, from Germany. This exhausts the list, and gives the following result: Irishmen, 7; Germans, 3; Frenchmen, 1; Scotchmen, 1; Americans, 0. This is not a joke. It is the deliberate putting forth of the most national policy of Tammany Hall. It is JOHN KELLY'S dictation to the citizens of New-York.

Of course, no sensible American will for a moment doubt the superior capacity for governing which our naturalized fellow-citizens possess. The labor of their arrival in this country, the more efficient as Judges, Coroners, and Aldermen they are likely to be. As it has been observed that Americans who take a three-months' run through Europe come back better informed concerning the manners, customs, and mode of thought in the Old World than those who have spent

years in study and travel, we would also fairly infer that our alert and quick-witted immigrants from "the old sod," or Fatherland, are better qualified to govern us than we are ourselves. But it must be always premised that these foreign-born rulers are Democrats.

It is perhaps a mistake, however, that Tammany should sternly shut its door in the faces of all Americans. The band plays "Erin go Bragh" and "Der Wacht am Rhein" somewhat too monotonously. In the interest of party policy, Mr. KELLY might give us a feeble strain from "Yankee Doodle," once in a while. When this illustrious and glorified mason and grate-setter takes his show through the State, appealing to American citizens for their suffrages, he seems to forget that he has given us nothing in return, not even the poor privilege of occupying a cold corner in his assemblage of nominees. It does seem a little hard that, considering the numerical strength of the native-born American citizens of New-York, even the smallest place on Mr. KELLY'S County ticket could not be given to one of them. There is a good old Scriptural injunction against muzzling the ox that treadeth on the corn. Mr. KELLY has issued an injunction against allowing any corn whatever to the patient American tax-payers who fill the City Treasury at which our adopted fellow-citizens feed so copiously.

Mild remonstrances on this head have been heard before, when Mr. KELLY was not so much of a power as he is now. The invariable and indignant reply has been, "Do you wish to pursue a policy of proscription?" It appears that a policy of proscription has been set on foot, and the people who were so unfortunate, as to be born in this miserable country are those who are proscribed. There was once a mild-mannered and well-meaning evangelist who was wont to preach his doctrinal sermons with an apology for the existence of hell. The place of everlasting punishment, he said, really existed. He was very sorry to mention it, and he begged the pardon of his hearers for naming that place in their fastidious ears; but he could not help the fact. Mr. KELLY ought to receive a deputation of native-American Democrats, who should apologize for being born in this country; it was an accident on their part which shall not happen again, and which was due to circumstances beyond their control. Meanwhile, Mr. KELLY'S American friends, apologizing for being born at all, yet have the privilege of voting for his anti-American ticket; and they may be thankful that things are no worse with them.

SCHOLARS AND EDUCATED MEN.

Each successive meeting of learned men, such as that of the National Academy of Sciences, now being held in this City, or that of the Society for the Promotion of Science, whose sessions recently took place at Saratoga, impresses the mind more and more deeply with the hopelessness of such an aspiration as Lord BACON might reasonably cherish in his day, to take all knowledge for his province. The domain of learning has been so greatly extended in these latter years that no human mind can hope to explore it all. The result has been not only to divide the forces of learning into groups of specialists, but to create a wide distinction between a scholar and an educated man. One who has passed through the ranks of the schools and honestly earned a diploma at a first-rate university, in his preparation for the practical work of life, may still claim to be educated, but he can no longer be classed as a scholar in the strict sense of the word. The variety of training which is regarded as essential to equip him for the labors of a profession or of any of the pursuits whereby men ordinarily seek subsistence or distinction, precludes him from becoming the master of any important branch of learning. No one can do so without spending his days and nights in the study of a single subject or a group of related subjects. The scholar of the day is a specialist, and the longest life is all too short for him to exhaust the possibilities of his chosen field of investigation. He is not content with that accumulated wealth which is not diminished for any one possessor by being divided among many, but is eager to push his way beyond the limits of previous exploration and acquisition. In this labor he may spend his days and yet leave widening vistas before him for others to enter upon. The ultimate confines of the realm of learning are invisible, if not unattainable, in all directions. Now appliances and improved facilities, fresh ardor, unblunted acumen, clearer reasoning, and powers of research enhanced by the conquests of the past, enable men, by confining their efforts to one line of study, to push on into the realm of the unknown and subject it more and more to the sway of the human intellect. But it is accomplished only by a finer division of labor, and the giving up of the province of all knowledge for the acquisition by each of a narrow but indefinitely extended territory of his own.

Whether the effect is to narrow the mind of the investigator we need not inquire, but it certainly diminishes the value of his judgment when he attempts to exercise it upon matters beyond his special domain. We can no longer accept a man as an authority merely because he is a scientist or a scholar, except in regard to the subject to which his studies have been devoted. His distinction may be great as a geologist, a zoologist, or an astronomer, and yet we may not be bound to respect his opinions in philosophy and theology. A man with no claim to high scholarship, but with good reasoning powers and much general information, may be able to form a much more accurate judgment upon the controversies of the time. Scholars have, in fact, become the explorers and discoverers of the world, and mankind in general are permitted to enter into their labors and enjoy the fruits of their toilsome study. When facts and conclusions have been arrived at and established by years of painful investigation, they are happily subject to no patent and cannot be made a monopoly. No great expense of time or effort is necessary to appropriate the results. Those scholars to whom we are wont to look up with so much admiration are mining laboriously in the depths or gathering the spoils of the wilderness for our benefit. The labor is theirs, but we share the recompense in spite of them. They gather wealth which enables them the

moment it is realized, and is diffused abroad for every casual laggard to pick up. Scholars are purveyors for the world at large, and can put no price upon their wares, nor can they keep them to themselves.

So it happens that while these learned explorers are devoted to their specialties and become great authorities in their particular branches of science, the man who is merely educated or well read may gather a wealth of information for which they have no time. He may not master all the intricacies and details of any one subject, but he may acquire a general knowledge of many to a degree approaching completeness. He is not an authority in sciences or an absolute scholar in anything; but he is what is better—a man of education and varied information. He is pretty sure to be a broader and a fairer man than the scientific expert. He is not a complete master of any one weapon or any single tool, but he has the whole armory and storehouse at his command for such implements as he may have occasion to use. Men of science and scholars, in their laboratories, their observatories, their studies, and their academic retreats, are extending the borders of human knowledge and adding to the wealth of learning. We owe them a debt of gratitude for the service. They furnish the materials for education, which is a process of appropriation and of training in the use of what is already acquired. They become famous for scholarship in a single kind, but obscure people may have an education of greater fullness and variety than any of them. It may not lessen their dignity or importance, but they are only the oaks and the waiters at a banquet to which we are all privileged to sit down.

THE ETHICS OF DRESS.

Next to eating and drinking, dress holds the first place in the thoughts of mankind. A starving man, indeed, will give his clothes for food and drink if necessary; but as soon as he has enough to eat and drink he thinks of what he shall put on, and the question that is first forced upon him by natural necessity is pressed upon him with no less force by the passions and refinements of civilized society. Now we are asking as casual and unlearned men, what shall we wear? and perhaps the great difference between primitive times and these days lies in the fact that of old it was common to leave each family, if not each person, to look out for number one, and to have the spinning, weaving, dyeing, and general self-decoration done at home, while now we are calling upon the wools of nature to dress and adorn us, and the manufactures and the markets of the age have an eye to providing us with what we shall wear. As a concern of industry, economy, capital, labor, and general welfare, clothing holds a high place among the present interests and duties of men, and therefore it is of ethical significance.

A man, of course, owes it to himself to be properly clothed, and proper self-respect bids him dress in such a way as to keep his health, purity, and good reputation. Perhaps there was never a time in which this subject was so generally looked upon in the light of self-respect as now and in this country. There is no ragged class of society among us, and our laboring people, on Sunday, with their families, and on all important occasions, appear in good clothes, while our well-to-do people, especially their women, have a richness, and even elegance, of costume nowhere seen to such an extent on earth. This comes from the fact that dress is the most obvious mark of personal dignity, and the factory girl's neat, and sometimes too showy, attire proves, as well as the city belle's laces, satins, and jewels, that the outside appearance is supposed to affirm the worth of what goes with it. In spite of too frequent extravagance, we must in honesty allow that carefulness in dress is, on the whole, the sign of a due self-respect. Is it not, also, a proper mark of respect for others, and does not a wholesome altruism go with what is often looked upon as the merest egotism. We wish to appear well in the eyes of our friends, and we show how much we care for them, not only by covering our nakedness with clean garments, but by wearing such clothes as are pleasing in shape, color, and fitness. The dress is eminent, and it partakes much of that grace of gentility which has so great an ethical importance because it opens the heart to social affections, and moves us to give and take pleasure in cordial sympathies. The wedding garment is the guest's recognition of the dignity of the wedding, and although he who does not wear it at due times may not be turned out of the feast, he is not a genial and welcome guest, and he comes short of a point of morals as well as of manner, so long as morality bids us love our neighbor as ourselves, and to weep with the weeper and to rejoice with the joyful.

To tell the truth is no small part of ethics, and dress has a great deal to do in this way, and has more still to do. In old times, men and women put their position, profession, and character to a large extent into their costume; and, without having a guide-book or a guide, a spectator could tell in any assembly or country who and what the people were by what they had on. Every nation, tribe, rank, and office had its characteristic costume, and from the king to the serf, the dress marked the man. Sometimes the costume went far into spiritual and theological mysteries, and the priest and the monk endeavored to put upon their persons the insignia of what they meant to convey by their lives. In this sense there are few volumes more interesting and instructive than the old books of the religious orders, as illustrated with engravings of their official dresses. It is wonderful to note their variety, and often their originality, and sometimes their beauty. These dresses were meant to tell to the eye and the fancy in processions; and certainly they had a charm not always possessed by the stereotyped gear of our modern civilization, especially that of our men. Our modern business has something of this truth-telling in costume, and it is a great satisfaction in traveling to be able to know who are to take care of us in the cars and the hotel and in the streets. Would it not be well if all officers, from the least to the greatest, were compelled to wear their proper colors, and ought not the Government officers as well as the railroad men, at least when on duty, to dress so as to tell at once who and what they are?

The probable cause of the disuse of official dress in civil and religious life now is the predominance of the sentiment of equal citizenship in modern society, and our impatience of all official marks and personal distinction—an impatience which must disappear as soon as it is seen that we ourselves create certain offices and fill them with their incumbents, and that the electors, as well as the elect, are honored by the indications of station. Thus, it is absurd to say that our foreign Ministers and Ambassadors should wear no distinctive dress, but should appear at Courts and assemblies only in plain citizen's clothes, and that the wearing of such dress is to be regarded as a mark of inferiority. All that our republican simplicity requires is that our representatives abroad should not affect the flimsy of old aristocratic usages, but should wear, modestly and manfully, some distinctive mark of their republican dignity and authority. Surely, the envy of a great nation like ours should have some

thing to distinguish him at the Courts of England and France, Germany and Russia, from the excellent merchant or minor whom he introduces to royal or imperial favor. It is a great question how far dress should tell the whole truth, and how far it may be allowed to romance and idealize with the sober facts of the person and the situation. A little common sense helps us out of a difficulty which much scrupulousness and ingenuity have deepened. It is proper for a man or woman to try to be agreeable to friends and company by their dress, but it is not well to try to impose upon people by extravagant pretensions and positive deceptions. The hair and teeth, the feet, and the neck and shoulders may be made agreeable to the eye without affecting the perfection of a face or an Adam's and it is very near a lie when a lady has had herself padded to the robust form of a Hercules, or a woman of little more than skin and bone is tricked out into the stately proportions of the Venus of Milo. The ideal is not the false, and whatever is done to beautify the person should be done upon a certain basis of truth, and should aim to make the person appear at his or her best, not to make of him or her somebody else of quite another type. In losing sight of this distinction there is danger of being ridiculous as well as false, and many persons who try to make themselves over-life only make themselves very foolish.

Another point in dress is the call for originality in these days of conventional patterns and arbitrary fashion. For example, an Indian brave is a marvel of originality in his "rig," and the woods and waters, bird, beast, and man, contribute to the form and color and significance of his costume. His dress is a war-song or a love poem, and he sometimes needs only to be seen in order to conquer fierce foes or fair faces. He is dressed in the costume of society, which is ordered from fashion-plates and made by the tailor or dress-maker. Nevertheless, originality has not wholly gone from dress, and with all our helps, true taste must help itself, and even genius must not shrink from the old business that began with the fig leaves. Who of us has not seen a graceful woman who knows how to choose, and even to invent, her costume; who is at once a living statue, a breathing picture, not by tinted cheeks but well-matched colors, a walking harmony and melody, as she steps and smiles and speaks? If Apollo should stumble out of Parnassus into our parlors, he might chance to see some well-dressed beauty who adds something to his Greek ideal of womanhood.

A NEW-YORK FASHION.

It is a matter of remark, almost of complaint, by European travelers who come to the United States for the purpose of studying our people and our institutions, that, although the extremely democratic form of the latter affords occasion for reflection and for comment, the external life of America, except in the far West, presents to the stranger little that is peculiar or interesting. It could hardly be otherwise. But there is in New-York one fashion which intelligent travelers have remarked upon, although we believe not yet in any book of American travel. This is the reckless use of which substantial and expensively-built houses are removed, or "torn down," as the phrase is, to make way for more profitable structures. In European towns, the destruction by private hands of a substantial house is a comparatively rare occurrence. It is regarded as a wasteful and almost a ruthless proceeding. Such houses, when they can no longer be profitably used for their original purpose, are not unfrequently altered, or, in ladies' phrase, "made over"; but their walls, their roofs, and even their floors, are not disturbed. In England, and on the Continent of Europe, most of the dwelling-houses in the old quarters stand as they were built a century or two centuries ago, and some are even older. And this is in a measure true of the older towns in America. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have countless houses which were built in the days of the fathers and of the grandfathers of the present generation. But, although New-York is one of the oldest towns in the country, a search through its streets for houses of even this very moderate age—houses we cannot say antiquity—would be almost in vain. Not only has Wall-street and the region round about it been rebuilt twice within the last thirty-five or forty years, but Broadway, from the Bowling Green to Union-square is new even to young people. The cross-streets and the parallel streets near it are in like manner filled with warehouses which have upon them still the flush of newness. As the latter have taken the places of dwelling-houses of small size, the sites of which were needed for business purposes, the change is not at all surprising. But now the same change is going on rapidly in the upper part of the City, to the destruction and entire removal of large and substantial houses in which fashionable people of the present day have lived and given splendid entertainments.

Within the last five or ten years Fourteenth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, has entirely changed its aspect. Houses which in spaciousness and elegance would have satisfied the needs and the taste of an English nobleman have been taken down, and their place is occupied by handsome, or at least showy, shops, or buildings intended for other business purposes. Within the last few months two houses there, on the south side of the street, large, elegant, built of handsome cut-stone, have been taken away as if they had been card-houses built by children. The building on the north-east corner of this new street and Fifth-avenue stands on the site of a house which has again and again been thronged with the fashionable society of the day, and was afterward occupied by DEMONIO'S restaurant. Among the elegant dwelling-places of the generation which has passed away, only Bond-street, Lafayette-place, St. Mark's-place, and Washington-square have escaped this rude transformation, and they have done so merely because it would not "pay" to tear them to pieces. But in St. Mark's-place the destruction began some years ago, and the character of the neighborhood has entirely changed. A more marked indication of this change, or a more striking example of the mutability of material things in New-York could hardly be than that which is afforded by the appearance of a new place of amusement in Eighth-street, just opposite Lafayette-place. This is a "variety theatre" of the cheapest sort, managed by a German, and conducted chiefly, it would seem, with an eye to the selling of lager beer. But the most interesting and significant fact in regard to it is that this variety and lager beer establishment is in what was a church, and a church which is almost of historical interest. Dr. DAWKINS' old church in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel—a grand structure built like a fortress—has, indeed, for a long time been a theatre of not very high class, and is now a circus; but this building is far inferior in interest to that recently converted to base uses in Eighth-street. This church once stood in Murray-street, nearly opposite the rear of Columbia College. It was the church of the famous Dr. JOHN MASON, a Presbyterian divine whose reputation spread over this country and was honored in Europe. He was not only a man of great eloquence and learning, but was of the strictest of his sect, and was the antagonist of Bishop HOBART, the leader of the High Church Episcopalians. When the great movement caused this church to be entirely deserted, it was not destroyed, but was carefully taken apart and carried up to Eighth-street, where it was put together again, and where it now stands. Deserted again as a place of Protestant worship, it was bought by the Roman Catholics, was consecrated, and was

known for some years as St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. Ere long, however, it was abandoned by the Roman Catholics, and was bought by A. T. STEWART & Co., who for some years used it for their upholstery business. After the death of Mr. STEWART this was removed, and the great Dr. MASON'S church, the actual building which stood in Murray-street, has at last become a "Dutch" variety theatre. It is enough to make the sturdy old Scotch Boanerges turn in his grave. (We call him Scotch because, although born here, he was the son of a Scotchman and was educated at Edinburgh.) But it may be doubted whether, if he were alive, he would have regarded the variety performances and the lager beer or the religious ceremonies conducted under the auspices of the "Scarlet Woman" with the greater horror as a desecration of the famous Murray-street Presbyterian Church. We are inclined to think that he would have preferred the break-downs and the beer.

New-York is probably the only place which turns its churches into theatres and circuses; and it is almost as singular among cities of more than two centuries old which "tear down" handsome and substantial houses without compunction or remorse. But it by no means follows that New-York is exceptionally sacrilegious or ruthless. The simple truth is that New-York has become during the last thirty years merely a place in which to make money. The claims of domesticity and of religious association must needs give place to those of trade and traffic. To trade people must live, and therefore there are dwelling-houses in New-York. But its chief function is to be a place in which people can do business, to which they may come by railways and steamships, and through which they may travel by railways, elevated and other. With regard to any building, Trinity Church excepted, the simple rule which will pay the way to let it stand or to "tear it down" is: If the latter, down it comes; why cumber it is the ground! And thus New-York—not a capital, not a centre of any interest, intellectual or moral, but that of commerce—becomes year by year more and more a splendid shop and railway station.

KASHGAR AND KULDJA.

Like the Himalaya, the great mountain-wall of the Tien-Shan (Celestial Mountains) which defends Western China, hides in its clefts several little Asiatic Switzerland, whose command of the frontier passes gives them no slight importance in the present troubled state of the East. One of these, Khokand or Fergana, is already under Russian control. Another, Kuldja, is just being opened up, with somewhat suspicious readiness, suspicious because recent events seem to indicate that such a concession makes a design upon the third and most important, Kashgar. The latter is certainly a tempting prize. Bulwarked on the side of India and Afghanistan by the Hindukush and the Bolor-Dagh, fully perfectly open toward Russia's prospective field of conquest in Western China, it forms a natural fortress, equally adapted for defense or attack. Its possession would enable Russia to overlook the coveted plateau of Badkhashan, to flank the Afghan Province of Kounduz, and to open direct communications with the fierce hill-tribes of Kafiristan, whose flanking position makes them formidably important to the British invaders of Kabul. Nor is the country itself, with its 420,000 miles of undulating plain, and its flourishing traffic with Bokhara and other commercial centers, to be slighted by such proverbially keen traders as the subjects of the Czar.

The history of Dush-Shehar, (Seven Towns), as Kashgar is called by its own people, is thoroughly Eastern in its monotonous head-roll of wars, rebellions, and massacres. The Chinese domination, established in 1758, endured till 1863, when the sanguinary insurrection of the Mussulman Dzungars spread confusion along the whole border of Western China, from Kuldja to Kashgar. This anarchy was skillfully utilized by MOHAMMED YAKOOB BEG, a Khokandian soldier of fortune, who had previously distinguished himself against the Russians on the Syr-Daria. Rallying to his standard a crowd of the desperadoes who are always abundant in the East, he overthrew several rival chiefs and made himself undisputed master of Kashgar in 1865, under the title of "Atalik Ghazeli," (Head of the Warriors.) Within the next five years he reconquered the whole of ancient Kashgar, and in 1872 concluded an advantageous treaty with Russia, followed by one with England, through the medium of Sir DOUGLAS FORBES, in 1874.

Alarmed at YAKOOB'S apparent leaning toward Britain, Russia tried to pick a quarrel with him in 1873, on the evergreen question of caravan tolls; but the wily Mussulman prudently conceded the point and was still balancing adroitly between the two powers, when his sudden death gave China her long-desired chance of reconquering the country in force. But the northern hill tribes, whose command of the Terek Pass gave them easy access both to the former capital, Yangi-Shehar, (New Town), and to Yarkand, 140 miles south-east of it, were not slow to recommence the raids that YAKOOB'S strong hand had checked. A few weeks ago a body of Kipchaks—those tawny, narrow-eyed, long-armed guerrillas whom many travelers remember to their cost—swarmed down from the hills and fell upon the Chinese troops so fiercely as to necessitate the calling up of reinforcements. Russia's alleged complicity in this affair is still unproved, but it certainly gives her a very tempting chance of declaring that she must "protect her frontier" by "occupying" Kashgar, as England has occupied Kabul.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S FIRST VICTORY.

From the Portland (Oregon) Evening Star.
At this juncture we may be pardoned for referring to Gen. Phil. Sheridan's first shot, as a remark of Gen. Grant called the incident to mind. It was in November, 1855. The Indians had attacked the blacksmiths and the blacksmiths were being hunted and whipped and in imminent danger of being massacred at any moment. A courier was sent flying away to Vancouver, where Sheridan held the fort at that time, calling for immediate assistance. Everything about the post was thrown into great commotion in the hurry and bustle of speedy departure. Sheridan caught an old-fashioned iron cannon to be placed on board a little steamer, then, if we are not mistaken, under the charge of Capt. Ruiger, who is one of the party in company with Gen. Grant, and in a remarkably short space of time was steaming

AMUSEMEN

GILMORE'S CONCERT,
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, at the Grand Opera-
house
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

The most renowned of all Tenors, the great
will sing **CAPOUL**, by special
arrangement with the permission of
grand artist, **CAPOUL**, of M. Grau.

Miss **ABBIE CARRINGTON**,
the latest addition to America's sweetest singers, we
heard in the Grand Opera-house, singing with
and the brunt Scarpino, from Samson, with trumpet ac-
companied by the orchestra.

LEVY, LEVY, LEVY, LEVY, LEVY.

who will also perform the most brilliant of all his
the grand fantasia on Russian motifs.

Miss **CORA ELLIS**,
a remarkable 18-year-old pianist, will make her first
appearance in public in Mills' "Recollections of Ho-me."

GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND
will perform the "Tune of the National Anthem," as
heard in New-York; the "Tune of the National
Guardians," the "Tune of the National Anthem,"
and the march from "Patriotic."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. POPULAR PRICES

HAVERYLL'S THEATRE.
CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
J. H. HAVERYLL, Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3.
First appearance in New York of Mr. JOHN S. P. SMITH,
highly successful
MUSICAL AND COMEDY COMPANY. Known
for his brilliant singing and dancing.
IN THE PELLMAN PALACE CAFE.
Composed of the following well-known artists—Mr.
W. A. Merritt, Mr. J. H. Haverly, Misses Kate
Willis, H. Brav, J. N. Long, and Misses Rosa Cook,
Lillian May, and Miss McFarther, and the Livingstone
will furnish.
Two acts, a full and innocent entertainment.
This engagement is positively limited to
TWO WEEKS.
To prevent disappointment secure your seats early
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

CHICKERING HALL.
An excellent collection of four illustrated matinee lectures
on the
ROMANCE OF ENGLISH HISTORY

ON THE FOUR FRIDAYS OF NOVEMBER, commencing at 8 P. M. Nov. 7 to the

REV. DR. J. C. ECCLES

Conserve tickets including reserved seat: \$1 50; single seats, 75c. Tickets including reserved seat for children and adults: \$1; single seats, reserved, 50c.; adults, single seats, 25c. Tickets for children and adults, 15c. Box seats, \$10. 549 Broadway; Chickering Hall and the seats reserved at 549 Broadway. Ticket Manager, American Literary Bureau, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK CIRCUITS.

L. B. LENT, Ticket Agent, 100 Broadway, opposite Dr. J. C. Eccles, Nov. 7 and 8, 1892. Below Sixth Street, Third Week.

GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.

NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW FEATUERS, MARVELOUS HIGH-MANSHIP, MERIT AND VIRTUE. THE GREAT SHOW IS IN DEPARTMENT OF THIS MAMMOTH DISPLAY.

THE ARENA'S PERFORMANCES

Will comprise the most astonishing feats of Equestrianism, Posturing, Acrobatics, and Gymnastics, ever witnessed. TRAINED AND BRED BY THE GREAT ARTIST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-MORROW MONDAY, NOV. 5, 8 A. M.
Faust, Signor LUCIANO; Merisophists by
DEL PUENTE, Luciano, Signor LUCIANO;
DEL PUENTE, Luciano, Signor LUCIANO;
Margherita, Mlle. ALWINA VALERIA.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, LINDA DI CHAMU.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, LINDA DI CHAMU.
CARL and Mlle. VALERIA FRIDAY, NOV.
TROVATORE.
Doors open at 7:30, commence at 8. Ofn-to open 11.
PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.
The distinguished English Astronomer, will present
CHICKEN: HALL:
Nov. 20. "The Power of Astronomy," or the Be-
and Glory of the Heavens.
Nov. 20. "The Immensity of Space," as revealed
Astronomy.
Nov. 20. "The Vastness of Time," as revealed by
Ironical.
Nov. 20. "Other Worlds and Other Suns."

Reserved seats for the course, \$2; single lecture, 75 cents. Tickets and programs at American Library Co., 231 Madison square, and at the American Literary Bureau, 100 Cooper Institute.

CHECKING HAIL. VAN DEN HOF
NEW SERIES OF
DICKENS' MORNINGS
BY
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOF
Six successful KATIE DAYS, at 2:30 (closed, Sat.)
Nov. 8, 1879. Tickets and programs will be at
29 Union-square, and at the American Library Co.,
American Literary Bureau, 100 N. 7th (Cooper Inst.)

STANDARD THEATRE, EWAY AND CHAS.
W. HENDERSO.....Proprietor and Manager.
Every evening at 8 and
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at
THIAL BY JERRY
and
H. M. S. PINAFORE
H. M. S. PINAFORE
H. M. S. PINAFORE
Matinee prices, 50 cents and \$1.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE SEATS for the opera and theatre at TISON'S THEATRE, 100 N. 4th St., address here. Box or the ticket sold on commission.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, B'WAY & 37th St.
Every Evening at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Characters by Messrs. STIRINI, TILLA, BOWN, TON, STANBISH, THOMAS, and MARVELL.
Every AFTERNOON except Saturday.
The SUNDAY MATINEE at 2.50. (SUNDAY) 10 P.M.
FINEST AQUARIUM IN THE WORLD.
Admission, 50c; children, 25c; reserved seats, 75c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Theatricals, 100 N. 4th St., Lessee and Manager, E. & GILMORE.

THE ENCHANTMENT.
The KIRALPY BROTHERS' wonderful new spectacle. Multitudes witnessing. Great variety of scenes. The most beautiful and interesting. **PALPABLE POPULAR PRICES**—Orchestra, 50c; boxes, 1.00; stalls, 50c; balcony, 25c; children, 10c; mission, 5c; family circle, 25c; etc.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRISON & HART. Proprietors.

Third month of the
MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. JEROME PARK.
ELECTION DAY.

TUESDAY, 4th November.

Six Races, including Steeple-chase and Hurdle-race.
Races commence promptly at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO FIELD 50 CENTS.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. REGULAR MEETING
at 8 o'clock P. M. 6th November, 30, 24 C. Union.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
C. McK. LIGGERS, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A \$55, \$65, \$75, above 7- octave piano, \$100
\$125; 7-13 50, \$150, \$140, upward, cash; various
instruments received. Instruments tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agt., 826 Broadway, cor. 12th

A **GENTLEMAN, GREAT EXPERIENCE**
in the **TEACHING** of **English** and **French** in the
quarter; no advance; best reference. **TEACHER,**
No. 288 Avenue Union Office, No. 1, 258 Broadway.

O **SCAR CONN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION**
in harmony and singing, piano, and music theory
order for orchestra or military bands. Address **NO. 1**
42 13th-st.

S **IGNOR CANDIDO CHIANI** has RESTAURANT
in the **Hotel** in **Singapore**. **Italian** and **Harmony**
residence of pupils, or at his private room, **No. 1,**
Broadway.

DANCING.

CARL MARWIG'S

SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
NO. 67 MADISON ST.
Send for a circular.

ALLEN DODDWRTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH AVENUE.
Send for circular.

ATTRENO'S, BROADWAY AND 32^D
—ADULTS are rapidly taught the Modern Wa-
—CHILDREN the rudiments and GRACES of the di-
—LESSONS—private and general—every day and every
—PARENTS and intending pupils are welcome via

DE GARMON'S, No. 578 STREET, OPPOS-
—CHILDREN—Tea-dances—
—and Saturday 3 P. M. Greetings—Tuesdays
Fridays, at 8 P. M.

MR. HLANCKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANC-
—TEACHERS—At No. 1,478 Broadway, above 42^D
Nov. 1.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &
—CASH—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY,
—Coverware, camel's hair, shawls, seal, scarves, silk,
—ret. etc., bought and sold back at a small advance.
—ESTABLISHED 1854. N. 137 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILTS.

IN HOUSE—Ladies private once. Diamond Jewellery, etc., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO HIRE—25 OR 30 HORSE POWER with room well lighted, equal to 25 by 45 feet, out of New York City. Address STEAM, Box 30, Times Office.

STATE MATTERS IN FRANCE

THE GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH
ITSELF.

THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY—REASON,
FOR DISTRUST—GAMBETTA'S ATTITUDE—
SYMPTOMS OF GERMAN UNFRIENDLINESS
—THE PARIS THEATRES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The political situation of France remains unchanged; within as well as beyond her frontiers it is admirable. In Egypt her influence is again exercised in the cause of civilization; in Roumania the emancipation of the Jews, and in the Ionian Isles the insisted generalization of the vote. Undoubtedly, for it was a question not even indirectly interesting to the French nation, is almost on the eve of its accomplishment; the difficulty of settling a frontier line mutually agreeable to Greece and Turkey has entered a most satisfactory phase, as we are assured by M. Waddington; while Algeria, where the rule of the sabre has so long kept the population in a state of quasi servitude, is to be secured with the aid of enlightened and efficient administrators, and 1,000,000 of law-abiding Kabyles, whose attachment to French civil institutions is proverbial, are to be freed from the debasing influence of the Bureaux Arabes. So much for the foreign and colonial relations of the Republic, whose principles are gaining new strength every day in the

hears of the people at home. Here everything is done in haste, and the Government is not able to take any effective measures against the certain corporations of the working population. These corporations are not only engaged in mere local agitations, easily calmed by mutual concessions, and never reaching the alarming proportions assumed in some of the neighboring monarchial States; and if the price of breadstuffs has risen and the value of the Government funds fallen—the one being the natural consequence of the other—this is attributed to the mismanagement of the summer and the short crops of the neither can the Ministry be held responsible. The Cabinet and the Executive are united in a firm determination to enforce the respect due to the laws, of which no violation or evasion will be tolerated, from whatever quarter or by whatever party the illegality may be committed. Energy, decision, and impartiality are inscribed upon the Governmental platform, and with such a programmatic basis, the Government will not be pessimistic apprehensions of certain organs of the press by which the fall of the Ministry is predicted.

signant protest in Berlin, where the maintenance of M. Waddington's Cabinet is considered to be the certain guarantee of peace. The demonstration, however, was not without exaggeration by the enemies of the Republic; it is a more isolated incident, at the most, than the demonstration in Paris, and a significant fraction of the population with theories which are repudiated by the mass of the nation. It can have no results, as although a considerable number of the electors of Blanqui's candidacy to the Chamber of Deputies is proposed at Orange, the Government will not allow the Government to use the law to repress all outrages to its dignity. The *Pays* was acquitted last week by the Assize Court on the charge of instigating to a public demonstration, and the authorities have appealed to a higher tribunal, but M. Hrold deposited on Friday last his protest against the Government's action. The Government's act is, according to *La France*, a mere formalism imposed by the Electoral law of the municipal elections. The newspapers have maintained that the Prefect of the Seine has been obliged to do the election circuit reservations concerning the eligibility of the candidate, and that the Government has not the diversity of opinion in the Cabinet respecting the necessity of vigorous repression, on which point they are unanimous. Already a few Radical and a great number of Legitimist Mayors have been dis-

passed from office, the latter for seeking the aid of his friends and for forming the nucleus of their sentiments in the favour of the revolution. Armand Blanc and M. Grévy has expressed his regret that these measures were not exercised sooner against all derelict functionaries. Nor is the Governmental programme published by the Ministry of Justice, a mere political phantasy. The question of an extra Parliamentary session, to be held at Versailles, has never been mooted in the Ministerial council, and the Ministry will maintain its attitude on everything relating to the Educational bill, although the Ministry of Education has not yet absolutely refused to take into consideration any amendments or compromises which may be offered. The circular of the Minister of Justice to

The Prefects, directing that "all speeches, writings, or acts which may appear to them subversive of the public tranquillity, or liable to be considered as such, should be laid before the tribunals," is of real importance and incontestable utility. It is the enunciation of the intention of the Legislature to maintain its authority with the arguments of the Parliamentary majority. Henceforth there can be no ambiguity, no doubt, among people of good faith, and the factious, to whom the law does not belong, have received a timely word of warning.

Such is the opinion in Government circles, but while echoing it, must do some confusion. The Government organ, the *Journal des Débats*, has been the organ of the Republican press, for it made no account of those of the reaction, attack the Ministry on all sides; some because it is too severe, others because it is too lenient, and it has exposed the dangers and difficulties of the situation. Press prosecutions have always been thought monstrous in France, and to renew these, on the pretext of the errors of the press, is to repeat the errors of other régimes which were once combated by the very men who are now their advocates. M. Le Royer's circular is insufficient.

the country suffers in its first causes. The agitation produced by the return of the Communards has certainly much to do with the unpopularity of the Government, but it is not only of secondary and incidental importance. The existing uneasiness is due to reasons of a much more serious nature, in which the question of the Communards is not even mentioned. Public opinion is often erroneous, but it is often right, and I think that in this instance such is its condition when it attributes the weakness of the Government to the recent continued assaults of which it is the object, the slight support which it receives, to two motives—first, that its active members are not sufficiently numerous to be able to submit to foreign instructions; second, the divergence between the Speaker of the House, the leader of the Republican majority in the Chamber, and the Government Ministers. A violent polemic is waged by the Ministerial organs against the official organ of Opportunism, of which M. Gambetta is the head, and the latter, in his turn, is warring

standing the denial of his friends, the public will persist in attributing at least to his insouciance the responsibility of the present contradiction to the known policy of the Administration. *Nolens volens*, M. Gafnbætur has a double personality. He is President of the Chamber, and should be, and is, as such, the spokesman of himself, to the parliament, at the same time, and notwithstanding his seat in the Presidential chair, he is the chief of the Republican Party, as he is dependent entirely on the support of the majority in the distribution of political affairs as President of the Council. He positively refused, and although I will not presume to judge his reasons nor his motives, he has no doubt, and I do not doubt, still a good many misunderstandings might have been avoided, a great deal of what is now obscure cleared up, if he had accepted the position and the position for which he has accepted, and the position for which he logically imposed by the traditions of Parliamentary régimes. As it is, the situation is false the man who can control a majority can and must exercise an effective control, and in the present circumstances, may clash with that of

the President of the Republic, who, as the interference is occult and irresponsible, cannot oblige his adversary to name his batteries. Rightly or wrongly, the nation believes that there is a conflict of authority: hence comes its anxiety, which will only be allayed when it shall be authoritatively assured that the discord is limited to a discussion between polemicists of talent equally Republican, and equally independent in the views and feelings.

Germany is disposed to make advances to France, who, with her reorganized Army, is in

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th and 7th cols.
 BOARDING AND LOUING—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BUSINESS CHANCES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DRESS-MAKING—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DRESS-MAKING—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FURNITURE—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FURNITURE—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 GRATES AND FENDERS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 LEGAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MUSIC—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 REAL ESTATE WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 SAVINGS BANKS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 STEAM BOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 STOKES, & CO.—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 TENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 WATCHES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1879.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

THE STATE TICKET.
 For Governor, ALONZO B. CORNELL.
 For Lieut. Governor, GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
 For Comptroller, JAMES W. WADSWORTH.
 For Secretary of State, JOSEPH B. CARL.
 For Treasurer, NATHAN D. WENDELL.
 For Attorney-General, HAMILTON WARD.
 For Engineer, HOWARD SOULE.

THE COUNTY TICKET.
 For Sheriff, ROBERT C. BROWN.
 For County Clerk, WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
 For Common Pleas, ELIUR BOOT.
 For Marine Court, GRANTVILLE F. HAWES.
 For District Court, DAVID McKIM.
 For Common Pleas, MORRIS FRIEDMAN.
 For District Court, JOHN H. BRADY.
 T. C. KNOW.

For Aldermen at Large, WILLIAM WADE, NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, BENNETT W. MILLISON, HAYWARD THURGOOD, WALLACE THEATRE—CONTEMP OF COURT, STANDARD THEATRE—H. N. S. PINEAPPLE, OLYMPIA THEATRE—PIRE BRAND, NIBLOS GARDEN—RECREATION.

FOR STATE SENATORS.
 Sixth District, PHILIP S. WARNER.
 Seventh District, FERDINAND EIDMAN.
 Eighth District, ROBERT H. STRAHAN.
 Ninth District, CHARLES & LANSING.
 Tenth District, WILLIAM W. ASTOR.
 Eleventh District, GEORGE H. FORSTER.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAY.
 DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LA PERICHON.
 PARK THEATRE—PARTY IN IRELAND.
 HAYWARD THURGOOD—THE OUTCAST.
 WALLACE THEATRE—CONTEMP OF COURT.
 STANDARD THEATRE—H. N. S. PINEAPPLE.
 OLYMPIA THEATRE—PIRE BRAND.
 NIBLOS GARDEN—RECREATION.
 AMERICAN THEATRE—THE OUTCAST.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MULHOLLAND GARDEN CHOWDER.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
 THE AQUARIUM—THE BURNING GARDEN.
 THEATRE HALL—ALBION 30 P. M.—PINEAPPLE.
 NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 3 00.
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy weather and light snow, followed by colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

It was erroneously assumed in THE TIMES of Saturday that the names of candidates for Aldermen at Large ought to be placed on the ballot marked "General No. 2," which contains the names of State and County officers. The Aldermen at Large are voted for on a separate ballot, and the ballot issued by the Independent Republican organization is, therefore, complete, so far as its County nominations are concerned. These nominations agree with those printed at the head of our columns, and are earnestly recommended to the support of all friends of good government. The first part of the ballot issued by the Independents, in which the names of Messrs. CORNELL and SOULE are "scratched," we do not, of course, indorse. The necessary additions can readily be made by those who desire to use the ballot without prejudice to the State ticket. The circular of the Independents seems to make THE TIMES responsible for the entire ticket, but the ambiguity is unintentional, and is due to a typographical error in substituting "is" for "as."

The Secretary of the Treasury is undoubtedly correct in supposing that the law requires him to use all surplus funds in meeting the sinking fund. It is not by any means so clear, however, that the fact that the debt has been reduced beyond the amount which the sinking fund would have reached had it been kept up is a compliance with the law creating that fund, or that the "sinking fund" is only a technical name for describing the reduction of the debt. On the contrary, the law is entirely specific in its terms, and ought to be either complied with or repealed. "Dead-letter" laws relating to the obligations of the Treasury are not desirable. It is true that the "fund" does not consist of any certain amount of securities purchased and stored away, because the law allows the securities so purchased to be canceled and destroyed in order to avoid all possibility of their release. But it certainly has never been enacted by Congress that the sinking fund was something depending on the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be reduced, if he chose, to a mere device of book-keeping.

The latest dispatches make it nearly certain that the hostilities with the Utes will be satisfactorily ended without further bloodshed. The special agent of the Interior Department, Gen. ADAMS, reported under date of the 29th that the Indians most prominent in the recent fighting would be surrendered.

if a commission of the proper sort could be appointed. This had already been done. On the day that Gen. ADAMS held his last council with the Utes, Secretary SCHWAZ telegraphed him to accept what was finally proposed to him. The members of the commission are Gen. HATCH, Gen. ADAMS, and Chief OURAY, who has done excellent service in maintaining or restoring peaceful relations between his people and the Government. It will be sad news for the frontiersmen that the Indians who are to be surrendered will not be turned over to the State courts, but will be dealt with according to the recommendation of the Commissioners referred to. No further fighting will be required, and the prospect of entering upon and possessing the mineral lands of the heathen aborigines is indefinitely postponed.

The so-called "escape" of five counterfeits from Ludlow-Street Jail on Saturday morning does not reflect so much on the strength of the jail as on the honesty of the jail officers. The building is badly situated and badly arranged, and on that account the prisoners committed to it should have greater care. But in the present instance not even the most ordinary care seems to have been employed. The convicts were placed in adjacent cells, two in each of two cells and the fifth, who had been already detected in an attempt to escape, in another neighboring cell. The prisoners were allowed to saw two iron bars completely in two without molestation, to descend into the prison-yard, and thence to escape by some mysterious manner—so mysterious as to be inexplicable without supposing that they had help. The escape was known to the acting Warden of the jail at 5:30 A. M., but no notice was sent to the Police for nearly four hours, when the prisoners had some five hours' start. Sheriff REILLY, with characteristic energy, discharged the waterman who was on duty at the time of the escape, and now regards his resources as exhausted. We suspect that the discharged man will take his punishment cheerfully.

We publish this morning a letter from a special correspondent at Albany reviewing in general outline the work of the canvass now practically closed on both sides. It will be seen that he gives a great deal of credit to Col. ARTHUR for the manner in which he has conducted the Republican campaign. It is entirely deserved. On the other hand, Mr. CONKLING has been conspicuous by his absence, having spoken but twice, and we may add, with no very decided effect at that. The Democrats have worked hard and spent much money, putting the latter where they were of the opinion that it would do the most good. It is generally conceded that if these efforts shall prove to have been in vain, it will be a long time before the Democrats will regain power in the State of New-York. It is too late now to argue the desirability of such a result. It is not too late for every Republican who believes it to be desirable to give his vote to bring it about.

TO-MORROW IN NEW-YORK.
 It is well to admit frankly that which intelligent observers on both sides privately concede: to-morrow's contest in this State will be more evenly balanced than either Republicans or Democrats have hitherto deemed probable. The fact is not disheartening. It should be, on the contrary, the best answer to the boasting of the Democrats and the most powerful incentive to effort on the part of Republicans.

At the outset, the Republican managers were inclined to take too much for granted. They expected to achieve an easy victory as a consequence of the split in the Democratic ranks. But the split proves to be a trumpery affair; and it is so, in no slight degree, because numbers of Democrats who are averse to the pretensions of Mr. TILDEN, and have no special liking for Gov. ROBINSON, resent the imputation upon their good faith which the nomination of Mr. KELLY implies. Their attachment to party is more potent than their dislike of Mr. TILDEN or their loyalty to Tammany's king; and they refuse to recognize the authority that would pervert their votes for the benefit of opponents under the pretense of upholding Democratic principles. The Kelly movement, therefore, which for a moment seemed likely to be a factor in the contest, has become contemptible; and the Republican managers who were foolish enough to imagine that they could enter into a profitable bargain with KELLY, have found the sand slipping from under their feet. The time is not propitious for bargains, and the bargain-makers are coming to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy. Republicans are required to meet a Democracy substantially united under ROBINSON.

Exactly what the Independent movement among the Republicans will amount to, it is more difficult to tell. Its strength, whatever it be, is confined to the cities and towns. In the country, Republicans of all shades, while not affecting enthusiasm, and while, in many districts, criticizing the tactics of their party's managers with untold freedom, avow a determination to sink personal feeling in the desire for party success. Unlike the Democrats, they care comparatively little for the spoils involved in the contest: their chief anxiety is to give effect to principles and purposes which have an evident significance in the present condition of public affairs, and a still more ominous bearing upon next year's struggle. In the cities, whatever disaffection remains should yield to the same consideration. Under certain circumstances, it might have asserted itself with- out impairing the safety of a great cause. Had the Kelly revolt, for instance, acquired the proportions originally assigned to it, Independent Republicans could have carried out their programme with less risk of injury to the party which, in spite of their independence, they would fain sustain. One division would have been counterbalanced by the other, leaving virtually unchanged the relative strength of the two main parties. As things are, the risk is too great to be lightly encountered. The probability is that, notwithstanding all contingencies, the Republican ticket will be elected by a majority sufficiently large to produce an impression upon the country. But Republicans who are at once independent and sincere can hardly be willing to take on themselves the responsibility of undermining the basis on which this conjuncture rests. They would shrink from voting in a

manner that might have the effect of placing the National Government in Democratic hands; and the cleverest Jesuitical reasoning will not hide the meaning of a vote which makes objections to the local management of a party, or to the representative character of one or two of its nominations, a pretext for imperiling its principles. As to the Republicans who allow their scruples to lead them into the ranks of the Democratic Party, with all the infamy that attaches to its leadership and all the danger incident to its policy, we can only say that they have no title to recognition in the councils of Independent Republicans.

If ever there was a party which learned useful lessons during the progress of a contest, it surely is the Republican Party in this State. These lessons will not soon be forgotten. And having taught them, those who understand their need cannot better demonstrate their right to protest and warn, than by exerting themselves to the utmost to deepen the significance of Republican victory. The management they have conceived invariably seeks shelter behind the plea that it represents the activity and energy of the party. Too often, we must confess, the plea has been sustained by facts. The duty of other classes of Republicans now is to show that the apathy which has allowed them to remain untried in the preliminaries of organization does not extend to the national work of the party at a time when its unfinished tasks are assailed by the Democratic enemy with a vigor which shows that we are not engaged in a holiday quarrel. To stand aloof at a moment like this is to forfeit the right to be heard when next the party is called upon to shape its policy and choose its leaders. To cross the field in the midst of the fight, and to use their weapons against the party whose tactics they have criticized from a stand-point professedly friendly, is not a proceeding which upright Republicans can sanction. It would be to expose to suspicion their motives, and to cover with obloquy the profession of independence. It would be folly at this stage of the business to attempt to evoke enthusiasm where an independence sometimes verging upon indifference has been felt. But to-morrow will furnish an opportunity for testing the good faith of all classes of Republicans, and for vindicating from the imputation of treachery the efforts of the Republicans who would elevate the tone of their party's management in the State of New-York.

A STALWART SENATOR.
 The epithet "stalwart," which has passed into the political jargon of the day, best describes the character of Senator CHANDLER, whose death has just now startled the Republic. Whatever distinguishes a so-called "stalwart" Republican distinguished him. There never was a time, since the birth of the Republican Party, when he was not conspicuous as a fierce hater of every form of oppression, an open and outspoken foe of treason against the Republic, and a champion of the last vestiges of slavery and rebellion. He was impatient of delays in the prosecution of the war for the Union, impatient of that mild form of conservatism which temporized with the slave power before and after it had raised its hand against the integrity of the Republic. It was impossible for the men who were plotting a rebellion against the Government lingered in the Congress of the United States to chop logic with those who remained true to the Union. He chafed like a lion in a snare when procrastination and defeat repeatedly deferred the final successes of the war. He favored the most vigorous measures for the permanent reconstruction of civil government in the lately rebellious States. And he was restive under a policy which extended citizenship to a people whom he believed incapable of appreciating the magnanimity of the conqueror.

It was impossible that a public man so positive in character, and so intense in his aversions, should escape calumny and misrepresentation. The portrait of ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, as drawn by his enemies, many of which he had, would be a gross caricature. So unsparring a critic, so good a hater, and so formidable an antagonist as Senator CHANDLER was, must needs have aroused bitter animosities which survive him. As the rebels and their sympathizers, in the early days of the war, found great comfort in portraying the domestic life of the White House as a species of vulgar saturnalia, so their legitimate successors in later years have delighted to figure ZACHARIAH CHANDLER as a coarse, illiterate person, addicted to habits which rendered it impossible to respect him, and used to all the low arts of a political demagogue. It is only necessary to remind the impartial student of contemporaneous history that all such sketches of Mr. CHANDLER are drawn by men whose hatred of him was only equal to their dread of his prowess. Indifferent as he was to the antagonisms which an active political career must engender, he could not fail of being extravagantly misrepresented. So it comes to pass that he, a well-educated, urbane, and highly attractive man, generous in his dealings, honest beyond all suspicion, and disdainful of baseness, has been depicted by his enemies as a species of American Robespierre, without ROBESPIERRE'S unquestioned intellectual gifts.

At a time when many Northern men of high repute shrunk back appalled from the prospect of an armed collision with men who had spent years in preparing for this conflict, Mr. CHANDLER was far-sighted enough to see the inevitable result of the long palavering with wily traitors. And he was courageous enough to announce his convictions, and to call by their right names the men and their principles then defying public decency. Absolutely destitute of an instinct of fear, he exposed the designs of the plotters and dared them to deny their nefarious work. And when the war was over, and the sullen prodigals of the South boasted of their ineffectual rebellion as something which gave them a right to unwonted honor and favor, CHANDLER was clear-sighted enough to see the absurdity of their claims, and honest enough to denounce the mistaken policy which placed the defenders of the Republic in the attitude of apologizing for that defense. Later, when even his own State was infected with the madness of

financial inflation, when the people upon whom he had a right to rely for political support, followed false prophets, and embraced doctrines which dishonored American credit, this man, who has been called a demagogue, battled manfully in the Senate and among the people for an honest payment of national obligations and for honest money.

Indeed, it may be truly said of Senator CHANDLER that his integrity was without a flaw. During a long and busy public career, in which he was necessarily exposed to many temptations, and enticed by the opportunities which offer ill-gotten gains to public men, his honesty has never been impugned. Senator and Cabinet Minister during a period when the acts of Government officers were subjected to the fiercest scrutiny, not a shadow of a suspicion has ever been breathed upon his personal honesty. And when he was unexpectedly called to the head of a department of the Government which in times past had been profane of scandals, he disappointed his political adversaries by conducting an administration of affairs which was business-like, manful, economical, and without reproach. Surely such a life as this leaves some record which must challenge the admiration and respect of men. His successes were due to his great intellectual abilities, unflinching courage, and unwavering hostility to every appearance of sham or deceit. He was useful to the Republic as a stalwart champion of justice to all men, and a defender of the integrity of his country. Though some of his political methods may not have been the best and wisest, his large public services entitle him to lasting honor. And when the acerbities and heats of the politics of this time shall have passed away, we do not doubt that the name of ZACHARIAH CHANDLER will hold an honorable place in American history.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.
 The election in New-Jersey to-morrow seems to be exciting less attention than its importance merits. Six Senators, who will have a vote in the election of a successor to United States Senator RANDOLPH in 1881, are to be chosen, and a full House of sixty Assemblymen. While the Republicans are fully alive to the necessity of electing as many Senators as possible, there appears to be a feeling of indifference in some quarters regarding the success of the Assembly ticket, which is as unfortunate as it is impolitic. The Republicans are reasonably sure of holding the Senators from Cape May and Passaic counties, and with a full and united vote may gain one or two Senators out of Burlington, Middlesex, Hunterdon, and Sussex, which counties are now represented by Democrats. A gain of two Senators this year would make the Legislature tolerably sure on joint ballot next year for the Republicans, and so would secure them the United States Senator. The only important office to be filled next Winter by the Legislature in joint meeting is that of Controller of the State Treasury, now held by ROBERT F. STROCKROM, a Democrat, who was appointed in 1877, having exactly the requisite number of votes for election, 41, to 40 for his opponent. A difference of one vote in that Legislature would have given the Republicans the United States Senator and the Controller. One vote may determine the selection of Mr. STROCKROM's successor next Winter. It would add materially to the prestige of the Republicans if they could secure this office, in a State-house so largely occupied by Democrats. The prestige of carrying both houses of the Legislature would be of great value to the Republican Party this year. It would be generally regarded as settling the status of New-Jersey for next year. To that extent a victory to-morrow would tend to raise the hopes of Republicans throughout the land, and would discourage the Democracy by taking away an other prop on which they have based their expectations of electing a President in 1880. Every Assembly district lost this year will have to be fought for all the harder next year, which ought to induce the Republicans to make their very best fight to-morrow, in order that victory may be the easier a year hence. The citizen who takes little interest in merely partisan politics has another reason for desiring the election of a Republican Legislature in New-Jersey to-morrow. The last Democratic Assembly, in 1878, was admitted by the better members of the party to be a disgrace to the State. The visitor stepping into the Assembly Chamber might have supposed, from the countenances and accent of the Democratic officers, that he was intruding on a Fenian circle or a Tammany Hall pow-wow. The majority were controlled by one of the most rapacious and shameless lobbies ever seen at the State Capitol, and the legislation accomplished was discreditable. On the contrary, the Republican Assembly last Winter did itself and the State much credit by its character, its work, and the celebrity with which its business was done. The Legislature, Republican in both branches, accomplished many substantial reforms, and paved the way for many more. It reduced the State tax one-half, and so shaped the financial policy of the Commonwealth that the next Legislature, if composed of the same class of men, will undoubtedly do away entirely with the general State tax, amounting to \$250,000 this year. This is certainly a result worth striving for. The Republican majority also passed laws reducing excessive fees and salaries, providing for the prompt and effective exposure and prevention of frauds in public offices, for the drafting of a system of general laws for cities and counties, and for devising a plan of settling the vexed question of prison labor on a basis that shall be humane to the convicts and just to the people, who have to pay for their support. It would certainly be strange if the voters of New-Jersey should by the election of a Democratic Assembly to-morrow implicitly censure the admirable record made by the Republican Legislature of last Winter, and express their preference for such a body as met in the Assembly in 1878. We speak advisedly when we say that a Democratic majority in the lower house next Winter will bid fair to be even below that of 1878 in character. The recent defeats of the Democracy in other States have made the party desperate in New-Jersey, and the leaders seem willing to do anything or to stomach anything for the

sake of winning now. The worst elements in the party have been allowed to assume control in most of the counties of the State, and to dictate the nomination of men who have been heretofore identified with the most unsavory "Rings," and men who have been in State Prison for stealing public funds, or for kindred frauds, and some of the most notorious professional lobbyists in the State, are among the chief "workers" for the success of the Democratic candidates for the Senate and the Assembly. A triumph that would bring the baser element of that party into power would be a public calamity. We are convinced that not only the welfare of the Republican Party, but the cause of good government, requires that the people of New-Jersey should to-morrow elect a Legislature Republican in both branches.

PEDDLERS.
 There is a very general impression among residents in cities that the itinerant street-merchant, whose ostensible business it is to sell small articles of hardware, never sells anything. This is a mistake, and it is in part due to the failure of the public to distinguish between real peddlers and certain sects of the members of which bear a superficial resemblance to peddlers. Of these curious fanatics, perhaps the most remarkable are the men who stand on street corners perpetually threading and unthreading needles, with the aid of a sort of metallic colander. Most persons believe that these men are really endeavoring to sell a device for threading needles, and that the monotonous formula which they continually rehearse is a recommendation of their wares. Close observers, however, know that these needle-peddlers belong to a curious sect of mystics, and that both the unintelligible formula which they recite—and which consists chiefly of Sanskrit words—and the needle-threading occupation in which they are engaged constitute a penance prescribed by the authorities of their sect. Of course, they never sell anything, for they would regard it as a sacrilege to interrupt their penance by engaging in business, but it is manifestly unfair to draw from them any conclusion in regard to the amount of business done by genuine street-peddlers. Very possibly, these latter make few, if any, sales in the large cities, but in the country villages they sell enough to produce widespread misery and desolation.

The home of Mr. Gosman, in Orange County, lies in the track of the Summer peddlers, and is constantly visited by them. Mr. Gosman is a respectable milk person, who, with the help of thirty-seven cows, sends a very large quantity of milk to the market. Though, during the six months from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, an average number of five peddlers and two-thirds call on him with articles for sale, he rarely buys anything. Still, being a kind-hearted and just man, he never drives the peddler from his door with violence, and it is only when he is unusually busy that he sets the dogs on an intrusive peddler, or reminds Mrs. Gosman to throw boiling water on him. There was, nevertheless, one peddler whom Mr. Gosman rather liked. He was a pleasant-faced and cheerful fellow, who never descended to anything as low as lightning-rods or as exasperating as subscription books, but who occasionally offered for sale articles that were not wholly useless, and who always dealt liberally and fairly with his customers. For example, he once sold to a neighbor of Mr. Gosman a small monkey-wrench, and when the purchaser objected that he never had any monkeys to wrench with it, the peddler offered to procure for him a gross of monkey-keys of the proper size, at the wholesale price. It is true that the offer was not accepted, but that it was made is a proof of the peddler's anxiety to please his patrons.

One day last October this comparatively tolerable peddler made his last visit for the season to Mr. Gosman's house, and was permitted to engage in conversation with the owner thereof. It so happened that Mr. Gosman, who always milked his own cows, was at that precise time in an unusually gloomy condition. He had that very morning witnessed the loss of seven pailfuls of milk, which had been kicked over by depraved cows, and he felt the loss severely. The peddler, seeing his opportunity, produced from his wagon a patent milk-pail, which he said he had invented himself, with an especial eye to Mr. Gosman's cows. It was certainly a most ingenious affair. When not in use, it shut up in such a way as to occupy a very small space, and when properly expanded, by means of springs, it not only had a capacity of four gallons, but it served as a seat, thus doing away with the old-fashioned milking-stool. The peddler lectured on this invention at some length, showing that it would be impossible for any cow to kick over a pail on which Mr. Gosman—who weighed 211 pounds—was seated. The result was that he sold his pail, and Mr. Gosman was so much pleased with it that he ordered six more, to be delivered at the earliest opportunity.

The next morning the pail was put in use. Mr. Gosman expanded it, sat on it, and milked seven consecutive cows with perfect satisfaction to himself. The eighth cow was an animal of much prowess, who had kicked over a score of pails in her day, besides several milkmaids. Mr. Gosman approached her, smiling as he thought how completely the new pail would thwart her wicked designs. He sat down on the pail, and filled it nearly full of milk without an accident. At last, however, the cow fancied that she saw her opportunity, and, after demoralizing Mr. Gosman by switching her tail into his eyes, she dealt the pail a tremendous kick. Unhappily, her hoof hit the very spring that kept the pail expanded. Without a moment's warning the cover of the pail sank under Mr. Gosman's weight, while the sides clasped him with an inexorable grasp. Being thus firmly held, he was danced upon to some extent by the hilarious cow, and when her enthusiasm cooled and he gathered himself up, he was ready to go home and reflect, in the seclusion of his room, on the merits of the milk-pail. That diabolical machine could not be induced to release him, and as he walked slowly homeward he excited a good deal of speculation, it being the opinion of most people who saw him that he was on his way to advise the editor of the local newspaper how to conduct his journal, and had wisely adopted an iron-clad style of dress with a view to contingencies.

Mr. Gosman is now awaiting the return of the peddler with the other half dozen

pails. If that peddler should happen to see this copy of THE TIMES, he will be able to save his funeral expenses; but perhaps it would be just as well for him to call on Mr. Gosman and ask him how he liked the patent pail.

The withdrawal of the Spanish Minister from a dinner-party at Paris, although a silly incident, reminds us of the "good old times" when diplomats spent most of their time in grumbling about slight things that had received from one another. Some of these slight things were intentional others arose from accident. Lord STAIR, the British Ambassador to the Court of LOUIS XV., was overtaken one day as he was going from Paris to Versailles by the coach of the Spanish Ambassador. His coachman shouted to the driver on the other box to slacken speed, because it was a grave breach of manners that one Envoy should outstrip another, but the Spaniard, who seems to have had the best head, drove by, whereupon an undignified race ensued, the English coachman making deliberate attempts to pole the coach of the Spaniard. In the upshot, the Spanish Ambassador had to make an excuse to Lord STAIR, alleging that his coachman did not understand English. The Spanish diplomats were not less haughty and quarrelsome, and who would never consent to take second place when the first could be got by sneaking or pushing. Armed encounters between the retinues of rival Ministers used to be of frequent occurrence, and the broken heads which resulted led to interminable exchanges of diplomatic notes. During the reign of LOUIS XIV., the servants of the French Ambassador sent a fight outside St. Peter's Church at Rome, one Easter Sunday, with those of the Spanish Ambassador, and it was the latter who got the best of it. Having driven the Frenchmen from the piazza, they upset the ambassadorial coach, cut the traces, and turned the horses loose, after hacking their tails off—a barbarous as well as insulting outrage. The Grand Monarque was furious over the affair, and ordered an expedition to Rome, and a great war was done, which was humbly agreed to by the Pope. Then, as now, a slight put on an Ambassador's liveries was considered as offered to the Ambassador himself. As late as 1846, the French Minister at Madrid, writing to his Government about an assault which his chasseur had suffered from a Spanish policeman, said feelingly: "I received a kick in the person of my servant."

American surgeons are justly famed in other countries than their own for equal facility of invention and boldness of execution, but it may well be doubted whether most of them would not regard ultimate death by starvation as inevitable in the case of a stricture of the throat so severe that even liquid food could only be occasionally taken. But Dr. F. REBER, of Antonio, Texas, in the case of a little girl, who was nearly dead, and who, in fact, had been recommended that a permanent opening should be made into her stomach, through which food could be introduced. As a last resort, and when death seemed near at hand, the operation was performed, and, after some weeks, the little girl is thriving, and digestion of whatever food she fancies is declared perfect. Medical history contains but one other case of the same kind, and the operation is a stomachic process which it made possible resulted in discoveries which are now recorded in the physiological text-books of every civilized country in the world. It is noteworthy that the not entirely dissimilar operation of ovariectomy was performed for the first time in Danville, Ky., which, in fact, was the first time in the best woods that Galveston now is. The editor of the most influential medical journal in England declared reports of that operation to be incredible, and the operation itself to be impossible, but it has since been repeated several hundred times, and with success in about 60 per cent. of all.

It was once heartlessly said of a young woman who committed suicide by drowning, that she would not have done it if she could have foreseen how she looked when she was taken out of the water. It was, however, from no reasons of pride in her personal appearance that the young and lovely Russian Countess VERA KORSELEYE—who put a watery end to her life a few weeks ago—sawed herself up in a sack on the river bank, before she was taken out of the water. If the letter which she left addressed to her uncle is to be believed, her reason for so sawing herself up was that she was afraid of water-breaths. Women and cycles may sustain her in fearing death less than water-bugs, but other people will still find it hard to understand why, having such a fear, she did not choose some other than death to end her life. Two strange and more fantastic tales of death than this have been recently reported from Russia, and, notably, two by burning. One was a nihilist, who, maddened by his punishment, broke an oil-lamp with his teeth, and died without a groan to call his guard's attention. Another was a disappointed lover, who, by a peculiar arrangement of candles, charred his spine, and said he chose to die in this manner. Exceptionally sad and ghastly Russian tales of suicide in such ghastly stories they are not without a parallel in this country, where, a year or two ago, a man killed himself with a guillotine of his own invention. Is the fear of death growing less, that such stories as these are now so frequent?

"Wants to Know," whose letter to the editor of THE TIMES was recently printed, happened to make his inquiry as to why the price of sugar is higher in New-York than in London just at the time when Agricultural Commissioner LE DUC is reported to have said that he believes more firmly than ever that the prophecy made two years ago—that within six years the United States would make its sugar-cane—would be fulfilled to the letter. Mr. LE DUC bases this renewal of his prediction on his observations during a tour through the North-western States, which he has been visiting to see what success the farmers have had in raising sorghum from seed distributed by the Agricultural Department, and turning it into syrup and sugar by the Stewart process, which was first publicly spoken of in this country by Mr. Frazar in last March. His conclusion is that the industry is fairly established in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. A single factory reported 42,000 barrels of sorghum sugar, as against a total product for the United States in 1870 of 24 hogheads. The importance of this subject will best appear from the fact, that in the importation of this country, and the Federal Government derives from the duties upon it about one-third of its total annual revenue from duties on foreign commodities. The total annual consumption in the United States is about 850,000 tons. England is the only other country which uses anything like such a quantity, and there she consumes it rather largely, being estimated at the consumption of about 100,000 tons annually. Each acre, it is said, may be expected to yield 1,000 pounds of sugar, and one farmer has reported from the new process a profit equal to 30 times that from the same area of wheat. Sugar-cane and beet-sugar are now the principal sources of the sugar of commerce. Sorghum, their new rival, is not limited to four or five acres per acre, and it is not its cultivation a nice and difficult matter, like that of the sugar-beet. Nor is the machinery for making sorghum sugar of high cost, while already factories are reported to be in operation which turn farmer's sorghum into sugar on their own account, on the same plan as the cheese factories of New York. There is, therefore, some reason to think that we should not become as considerable exporters of sugar as we now are of grain, the final obstacle having been removed by the discovery which obviates the objection that sorghum syrup "caramelized," that is, that it could not be made to granulate, but that it would be a sticky, gummy mass. The objection or even a part of it, however, is not the reason why it would go far to balance his ridiculous sub-cultural experiments.

The tragic muse must move swiftly if she would keep pace with the events which have marked the closing of the career of "BILL" YOUNG, late terror of the Missouri border. YOUNG was accused of committing the Luray murders in 1877, for which he was sentenced to hang on Wednesday, but was pardoned by Governor LA DUC's predecessor. He would go far to balance his ridiculous sub-cultural experiments. The tragic muse must move swiftly if she would keep pace with the events which have marked the closing of the career of "BILL" YOUNG, late terror of the Missouri border. YOUNG was accused of committing the Luray murders in 1877, for which he was sentenced to hang on Wednesday, but was pardoned by Governor LA DUC's predecessor. He would go far to balance his ridiculous sub-cultural experiments.

The jury failed to convict him last Saturday. On Sunday he was executed, and on Wednesday he was hanged by Judge Lynch. Outside of such novels it seldom happens that so many startling

phases of one man's life are crowded into so brief a space of time.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.
 Mr. Map's own programme for this week will be of an attractive nature. To-night "Faust" is announced, with a portion of the same cast that elicited much praise on the second night of the subscription performance. Signor Del Puente is substituted for Mr. David as *Alphonsine*, and Signor Galassi will sing the part of *Valentino*, a rôle in which he is without an equal on the operatic stage. Mlle. Valeria, who is now an established favorite, will repeat her charming personation of *Margherita*. Miss Cary will be the *Siebel*, and Mlle. Labiche will take the rôle of *Martha*. Signor Campanini, the best representative of *Faust*, completes the cast. Mr. Mapleson is fairly entitled to claim credit for giving "Faust" with such an excellent distribution of the principal parts as above named. The second appearance of Mlle. Valeria as *Margherita*, now that she feels at home on the stage of the Academy, promises to be even more of an event than her debut. City sympathies and artistic vocalization give her an opportunity to distinguish herself as the heroine of Gounod's most poetical and lovely work. Her stage presence and natural grace are in keeping with the character, and she may be said to have nothing to fear by comparison with any other representative of the part who has been seen here. Signor Campanini's excellence as *Faust* needs no mention, and Miss Cary's *Siebel* will be remembered from former seasons as one of the very best of her characters. On Wednesday "Linda di Chamouni" will be repeated with the cast of last week, viz.: Mlle. Valeria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Galassi. At its first performance it was stated without hesitation in the *Times* that no better representation of this opera had been given in New-York, and its reputation may be looked forward to with confidence. All the principals are thoroughly competent, and Signor Adami has drilled his forces to the point of unusual perfection. For Friday night "Il Trovatore" is announced.

THE SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The popularity of Sunday evening concerts was well attested last night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre and at the Grand Opera-house. At the former establishment Mr. Maurice Grau's principal artists gave a concert of the same character as that of last week, with the assistance of some instrumental performers. There was a good audience and abundant enthusiasm. Mr. Capoul, notwithstanding his labors at other concerts, appeared fresh and vigorous, and was accorded in the romanza from "Mignon," which he sang in the first part. Mlle. Angèle substituted an aria from "Les Bayers" for the selection assigned to her, which was, however, none the less grateful. The other members of the company were in good voices, and the concert was a most enjoyable one. The Grand Opera-house concert was listened to by an audience that completely filled the theatre. The programme contained overtures and operatic arrangements performed by Gilmore's Band, a piano solo by Miss Ella, a young debutante, some singing by Miss Carrington, two solos by Mr. Capoul, and cornet-playing by Mr. Levy. The concert was indeed, a very enjoyable entertainment, and creditable to the management. Mr. Capoul sang the beautiful romanza from "Massanella," far better than he did last Sunday evening, and showed some of his former style, such as the public remember when he sang in Italian opera with Mlle. Nilsson. He did not shrink the trying parts of the song, and gave an artistic performance. It was evident that opera bouffe has not lost its hold on the public, and that it is capable of better work, musically considered, than that to which he has consigned himself.

GENERAL MENTION.

The "Bohemian Girl" at the Aquarium and the various performances of "Pinafore" constitute the musical attractions of the City theatres to-night in addition to the opera at the Grand Opera-house. The French opera season is drawing to a close, this being the last week announced by Mr. Maurice Grau. There will be a change of programme every night, this evening's performance being devoted to "La Perichon." Miss Ada Cavendish's engagement in San Francisco was a popular success. Her performance of *Lady Clancarty*, her original character in Tom Taylor's picturesque play, especially won the public favor. Miss Cavendish will next appear in the east in Boston, early in December, and will probably appear in New-York at some early date in the future, will be looked forward to with interest. The Symphony Society will begin the season of orchestral concerts this week at Steinway Hall. The first public rehearsal will be given on Tuesday afternoon, and the concert on Saturday evening. Miss Anna Drasid will be the soloist. The programme contains Beethoven's "Seventh Symphony," Raff's "Walpurgis Night," Wagner's "Fast and Furious," and for the first time the "Festival Song," together with a new song for contralto and orchestra, by Volkman, and a song by Schubert. This excellent organization, which has been so successful in the past, has always deserved well of the musical public, and is evidently to be kept up to the high standard of former seasons.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Bankers' Association from the Chicago office for the week ending last, again proved an unfavorable exhibit, showing a loss of \$229,110 in the reserve which is now \$311,500 below legal requirement. The increase in deposits was \$1,005,300 in loans, \$1,992,700 in specie, \$2,744,000 in deposits, and \$151,800 in circulation, and a decrease of \$1,535,900 in loans.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week of the previous year:

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 2. 1897.
Loans.....	\$298,433.00	\$271,234.80	\$244,611.00	\$244,611.00
Deposits.....	1,005,300.00	1,992,700.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00
Circulation.....	151,800.00	151,800.00	151,800.00	151,800.00
Reserve.....	311,500.00	311,500.00	311,500.00	311,500.00
Assets.....	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00
Liabilities.....	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks of the city:

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 2. 1897.
Specie.....	\$57,825.00	\$282,673.30	\$1,992,700.00	\$1,992,700.00
Legal tenders.....	30,151.70	28,815.90	28,815.90	28,815.90
U. S. notes.....	57,534.30	803,291.20	1,200.00	1,200.00
Gold.....	67,917.00	58,603.00	58,603.00	58,603.00
Reserve.....	153,428.00	450,383.20	450,383.20	450,383.20
Liabilities.....	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,744,000.00

The money market was active and stringently pressed during the greater portion of the week, and the rates for call loans ranged from 7 to 9 per cent. The rate for time loans, from 4 to 5 per cent. The rate for commercial bills, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for government bonds, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for foreign exchange, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for gold, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for silver, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for copper, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for iron, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for steel, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for coal, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for oil, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for wheat, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for corn, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for cotton, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for sugar, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for tobacco, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for rice, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for flour, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for meat, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for poultry, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for fish, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for fruit, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for vegetables, from 3 to 4 per cent. The rate for other goods, from 3 to 4 per cent.

[illegible]

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET
HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Sugar.—The excitement in market continued throughout the week, and prices varied steadily. No sugars are now in first hands. No. 16 to 20 Cutleaf Standard, 10-21 1/2, 11-12 1/2, 12-13 1/2, 13-14 1/2, 14-15 1/2, 15-16 1/2, 16-17 1/2, 17-18 1/2, 18-19 1/2, 19-20 1/2, 20-21 1/2, 21-22 1/2, 22-23 1/2, 23-24 1/2, 24-25 1/2, 25-26 1/2, 26-27 1/2, 27-28 1/2, 28-29 1/2, 29-30 1/2, 30-31 1/2, 31-32 1/2, 32-33 1/2, 33-34 1/2, 34-35 1/2, 35-36 1/2, 36-37 1/2, 37-38 1/2, 38-39 1/2, 39-40 1/2, 40-41 1/2, 41-42 1/2, 42-43 1/2, 43-44 1/2, 44-45 1/2, 45-46 1/2, 46-47 1/2, 47-48 1/2, 48-49 1/2, 49-50 1/2, 50-51 1/2, 51-52 1/2, 52-53 1/2, 53-54 1/2, 54-55 1/2, 55-56 1/2, 56-57 1/2, 57-58 1/2, 58-59 1/2, 59-60 1/2, 60-61 1/2, 61-62 1/2, 62-63 1/2, 63-64 1/2, 64-65 1/2, 65-66 1/2, 66-67 1/2, 67-68 1/2, 68-69 1/2, 69-70 1/2, 70-71 1/2, 71-72 1/2, 72-73 1/2, 73-74 1/2, 74-75 1/2, 75-76 1/2, 76-77 1/2, 77-78 1/2, 78-79 1/2, 79-80 1/2, 80-81 1/2, 81-82 1/2, 82-83 1/2, 83-84 1/2, 84-85 1/2, 85-86 1/2, 86-87 1/2, 87-88 1/2, 88-89 1/2, 89-90 1/2, 90-91 1/2, 91-92 1/2, 92-93 1/2, 93-94 1/2, 94-95 1/2, 95-96 1/2, 96-97 1/2, 97-98 1/2, 98-99 1/2, 99-100 1/2, 100-101 1/2, 101-102 1/2, 102-103 1/2, 103-104 1/2, 104-105 1/2, 105-106 1/2, 106-107 1/2, 107-108 1/2, 108-109 1/2, 109-110 1/2, 110-111 1/2, 111-112 1/2, 112-113 1/2, 113-114 1/2, 114-115 1/2, 115-116 1/2, 116-117 1/2, 117-118 1/2, 118-119 1/2, 119-120 1/2, 120-121 1/2, 121-122 1/2, 122-123 1/2, 123-124 1/2, 124-125 1/2, 125-126 1/2, 126-127 1/2, 127-128 1/2, 128-129 1/2, 129-130 1/2, 130-131 1/2, 131-132 1/2, 132-133 1/2, 133-134 1/2, 134-135 1/2, 135-136 1/2, 136-137 1/2, 137-138 1/2, 138-139 1/2, 139-140 1/2, 140-141 1/2, 141-142 1/2, 142-143 1/2, 143-144 1/2, 144-145 1/2, 145-146 1/2, 146-147 1/2, 147-148 1/2, 148-149 1/2, 149-150 1/2, 150-151 1/2, 151-152 1/2, 152-153 1/2, 153-154 1/2, 154-155 1/2, 155-156 1/2, 156-157 1/2, 157-158 1/2, 158-159 1/2, 159-160 1/2, 160-161 1/2, 161-162 1/2, 162-163 1/2, 163-164 1/2, 164-165 1/2, 165-166 1/2, 166-167 1/2, 167-168 1/2, 168-169 1/2, 169-170 1/2, 170-171 1/2, 171-172 1/2, 172-173 1/2, 173-174 1/2, 174-175 1/2, 175-176 1/2, 176-177 1/2, 177-178 1/2, 178-179 1/2, 179-180 1/2, 180-181 1/2, 181-182 1/2, 182-183 1/2, 183-184 1/2, 184-185 1/2, 185-186 1/2, 186-187 1/2, 187-188 1/2, 188-189 1/2, 189-190 1/2, 190-191 1/2, 191-192 1/2, 192-193 1/2, 193-194 1/2, 194-195 1/2, 195-196 1/2, 196-197 1/2, 197-198 1/2, 198-199 1/2, 199-200 1/2, 200-201 1/2, 201-202 1/2, 202-203 1/2, 203-204 1/2, 204-205 1/2, 205-206 1/2, 206-207 1/2, 207-208 1/2, 208-209 1/2, 209-210 1/2, 210-211 1/2, 211-212 1/2, 212-213 1/2, 213-214 1/2, 214-215 1/2, 215-216 1/2, 216-217 1/2, 217-218 1/2, 218-219 1/2, 219-220 1/2, 220-221 1/2, 221-222 1/2, 222-223 1/2, 223-224 1/2, 224-225 1/2, 225-226 1/2, 226-227 1/2, 227-228 1/2, 228-229 1/2, 229-230 1/2, 230-231 1/2, 231-232 1/2, 232-233 1/2, 233-234 1/2, 234-235 1/2, 235-236 1/2, 236-237 1/2, 237-238 1/2, 238-239 1/2, 239-240 1/2, 240-241 1/2, 241-242 1/2, 242-243 1/2, 243-244 1/2, 244-245 1/2, 245-246 1/2, 246-247 1/2, 247-248 1/2, 248-249 1/2, 249-250 1/2, 250-251 1/2, 251-252 1/2, 252-253 1/2, 253-254 1/2, 254-255 1/2, 255-256 1/2, 256-257 1/2, 257-258 1/2, 258-259 1/2, 259-260 1/2, 260-261 1/2, 261-262 1/2, 262-263 1/2, 263-264 1/2, 264-265 1/2, 265-266 1/2, 266-267 1/2, 267-268 1/2, 268-269 1/2, 269-270 1/2, 270-271 1/2, 271-272 1/2, 272-273 1/2, 273-274 1/2, 274-275 1/2, 275-276 1/2, 276-277 1/2, 277-278 1/2, 278-279 1/2, 279-280 1/2, 280-281 1/2, 281-282 1/2, 282-283 1/2, 283-284 1/2, 284-285 1/2, 285-286 1/2, 286-287 1/2, 287-288 1/2, 288-289 1/2, 289-290 1/2, 290-291 1/2, 291-292 1/2, 292-293 1/2, 293-294 1/2, 294-295 1/2, 295-296 1/2, 296-297 1/2, 297-298 1/2, 298-299 1/2, 299-300 1/2, 300-301 1/2, 301-302 1/2, 302-303 1/2, 303-304 1/2, 304-305 1/2, 305-306 1/2, 306-307 1/2, 307-308 1/2, 308-309 1/2, 309-310 1/2, 310-311 1/2, 311-312 1/2, 312-313 1/2, 313-314 1/2, 314-315 1/2, 315-316 1/2, 316-317 1/2, 317-318 1/2, 318-319 1/2, 319-320 1/2, 320-321 1/2, 321-322 1/2, 322-323 1/2, 323-324 1/2, 324-325 1/2, 325-326 1/2, 326-327 1/2, 327-328 1/2, 328-329 1/2, 329-330 1/2, 330-331 1/2, 331-332 1/2, 332-333 1/2, 333-334 1/2, 334

CELL references given and required. Address Mr. **LAUNDRESS**, 201 E. 12th-st., for further information.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl to do general house-work in private family. Call at No. 288 3d-av., best City reference.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light house-work and take care of children; also to take care of large employment. Call at No. 288 3d-av., two nights.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT. Good references. Call at No. 288 3d-av., for the care of children; (day reference.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON (PE- rson) as maid and seamstress; understands the care of children; (day reference. Call at No. 310 East 39-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE PERSON. Understands dress-making and the care of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. E. M., Box 301, Times-Up-town Office, 1,236 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—TELEPHONE. Call at No. 117 East 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT TO do all the work in a family. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between City reference.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST GLASS BY A YOUNG woman; finishing and polishing; would assist in the laundry. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between address No. 288 3d-av., near 50th-st., ring second.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do all the work in a family. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between City reference.

WATER—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE
man, who was in a private family; City or country connections; usual English habits; best references.
Address James Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office,
1,285 Broadway.

WATER—in a PRIVATE FAMILY.
Protestant Englishman; is a thoroughly ex-
cellent servant, and has several years' City references
of great value. Address H. M. Box No. 260
Up-town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

WATER—by a SINGLE PROTESTANT
Englishman; well educated; will himself
generally useful; is a thorough butler;
has been in the service of a noble family, 254
Up-town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

WATER—a GENTLEMAN GOING TO RUSSIA
or Germany; he would travel with a gentleman;
wishes unexceptionable references. Call at No. 136
Broadway.

WATER—in a FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE
family; by a Frenchman, experienced in his qual-
ifications; excellent connections. Address
Up-town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

WATER—by a FIRST-CLASS WAITER
in a Family; speaks French and Italian; good
connections. Address A. M., Box No. 260 Times Up-
town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

WATER—as FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WA-
terman; where there is a partner maid; good City refer-
ences. Address H. M. Box No. 260 Times Up-
town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

WATER—by a YOUNG COLORED MAN
first-class waiter in a private family; first-
rate references. Address J. B. Box No. 260 Times
Up-town Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

ELECTION DAY. STEAM-BOT THOMAS
N.M. will leave for Concord on Tuesday, Nov.
A.M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLES LINE, DREW
ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, for
Anast., every week day, connecting with
(Sundays) for Albany, and with Troy, Albany
and East. Steam-tickets warned by steam.

—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.
A. steamer SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY
leave 38 N. R. for Troy, every week day,
at 4 P. M. for Troy and all points North
West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days.

—ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA R.
RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; main
line, every week day, leaving New York, at
4:30 P. M. for Boston, and returning, at 4:30
A. M. Jersey City 4:40 P. M. via the An.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS
Honnatone and Narragansett Railroads—Steam
boats, every week day, leaving New York, at
excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare
one dollar.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FAR
DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers
leave New York, every week day, at 4:30 P.
4:30 P. M. for New London, Boston, Worcester,
and all points North.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT
and all points North River, (Sundays) excepted, at
11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND
all points North River, (Sundays) excepted, at
New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M. connecting with roads.

"Monsi la carte, small table service.
We'll leave New Orleans Sat. 4 and
Veracruz via Ciudad Tuxtepec, and Tampico,
and return to New Orleans Sat. 8.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS Nos. 31 and 33 Broad
**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT
LINE.**
These first-class steamships sail regularly
from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FORTUNE... SAT-
URDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896, at 10 P.M.
(Accommodations unimpaired.) For freight or
passage apply to
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3
P.M. STEAMER GUY STREAN, Captain
STEAMER MORRO CASTLE... SATURDAY
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
JAMES W. GUINTEAD & CO., Agents, office
pier, or E. D. HASSELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Bro-
adway.

NEW-YORK AND GUAYMALI, S.S. LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, at 3
P.M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers
and baggage. S. S. GUAYMALI, Saturday,
February 9, 1896, at 3 P.M. No. 115 West

MARBLE MANTELS.
FINE MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS IN
all variety; steps and risers. General sales and
manufacture.
Nos. 78 and 77 West 1st St.

ER.
M.
M.
M.
M.
M.
E.
AN.
Y 0
506
506

son,
all
low-
back:
t. 50

M.
M.
ma,
the
very
ling
t.

M.
M.
M.
M.
site
and
anc
of
of
so.
AT
N.
SRSS
ane
notb
con
con
con
in
had
con
un-
on
a
ply
or
t.

*
ST,
M.
Y.
M.
na:
ex.

L
The
S.S.
M.
M.
M.
N
M
ble
Ba-
na

t.
NY
of
Whic
M.
M.
M.
nts

r.
PH-
22
29
00
80
30
R.R.
TTS
M.S.

con.
M.
tes

M.
tes.
en.
for
20
27
re.
00.

k
Y.
ity:
A.
12
23
st.
K.
M.
M.
of-
fts
Y.
A.
con.
co.
con
con
FD-
D.D.
ply
t.
A.
of
f. S
f. S
and
ant
~
t. t.
And
f.
KE.
A.
20
f. S
f. S
27
13
f. S
ent
rtio.
J.L.
M.
f. S
19
age
ay.

f. S
f. S
TT.
the
ay
NE
12
23
t.
AY
AY

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DIVORCES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MARBLE MANTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STATIONERY—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STEAM BOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
TRACHES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
THE TUBE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1879.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

THE STATE TICKET.
For Governor, ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Lieutenant Governor, GEORGE G. HOKINS.
For Comptroller, JAMES W. WADSWORTH.
For Secretary of State, JOSEPH B. CARR.
For Treasurer, NATHAN D. WENDELL.
For Attorney General, HAMILTON WARD.
For Engineer, HOWARD SOULE.

THE COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff, ROBERT O. BROWN.
For County Clerk, WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Common Pleas Judge, JOHN W. ROBERT.
For Justice of the Peace, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
For District Attorney, DAVID MACDAM.
For Coroner, MORRIS FRIEDMAN.
For Assessor, JOHN H. BRADY.
For Tax Collector, J. C. KNOX.

For Aldermen of Large, WILLIAM WADSWORTH, NICHOLAS HADGTON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, BENNETT W. KELSON.
The above County ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Sheriff and one Judge of the Marine Court, is composed of names recommended by the Municipal Society.

FOR STATE SENATORS.
Sixth District, PHILIP S. WARNER.
Seventh District, FERDINAND BIDMAN.
Eighth District, ROBERT H. STRAHAN.
Ninth District, CHARLES H. LANSING.
Tenth District, WILLIAM W. ASTOR.
Eleventh District, GEORGE H. FORSTER.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.
NINETEEN THEATRE—WIVES.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—GROUSE GROUPE.
PARK THEATRE—PUTZ IN IRELAND.
HAYES'S THEATRE—THE LOCKER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—CONTEMPT OF COURT.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—FIRE BRAND.
KIDSLAND—EXHIBITION.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MELISSA GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
THE AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinee.
GILCHRIST'S HALL—AT 3:30 P. M.—PINAFORE.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EXHIBITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
For Times Delivery Office, 138 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand.
W. G. by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar Square.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, north-west to south-west wind, nearly stationary temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

Republicans who desire that their votes cast to-day should count in the interests of good government for this City will be compelled to take some little trouble to make their desire effective. The regular County nominations which appear as the second half of the ticket marked "General No. 2," are such as no respectable Republican will care to vote as they stand. The selected nominations printed at the head of our columns are to be found only on the ballots printed and circulated by the Independent Republican organization. Since these are objectionable to the great majority of Republicans because of the omission from them of the names of Messrs. CORNELL and SOULE, the County nominations which they bear can be best utilized by cutting them off and pasting them over the same nominations on the regular Republican ballot, "General No. 2." That is to say, procure a "scratcher's" ballot, and cut out from it the names which follow, pasting them over the corresponding names on the Republican ballot:

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Miles Beach, appointed in the place of Hamilton W. Robinson, deceased, ELIOT ROOT.
For Justice of the Marine Court, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
DAVID MACDAM.
For Sheriff, ROBERT O. BROWN.
For County Clerk, WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Coroner, MORRIS FRIEDMAN.
JOHN H. BRADY.
THOMAS C. KNOX.
Another alternative is to take one of the "scratched" ballots, supply the omitted names of ALONZO B. CORNELL and HOWARD SOULE, and vote it as thus changed.

As for the Aldermanic nominations, we recommend all the friends of good government to vote the Anti-Tammany nominees, JEREMIAH MURPHY and THOMAS BRADY, in the First (old Fourth Senatorial) District; to substitute for the name of JOHN J. MORRIS that of Mr. PARKER in the Second (old Fifth Senatorial) District, so that the ticket would read:

For Aldermen for the Fifth Senate District, JOHN W. JACOBUS.
RAMSON PARKER, JR.

In the Third (old Sixth Senatorial) District, the Republican candidate, FREDERICK FRICK, deserves defeat, and the voter who desires to take the men most likely to be found on the side of Municipal reform should cast his ballot for the Anti-Tammany nominees, BENJAMIN KERRY and

JOSEPH STRACK. In the Fourth (old Seventh Senatorial) District, the regular Republican nominee, R. R. HAMILTON and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, ought to receive the support of the friends of good government, without distinction of party. In the Fifth (old Eighth Senatorial) District, HENRY C. PERLEY is an eminently unfit candidate, and should be replaced by one of the Anti-Tammany nominees. In the new wards SIDNEY J. EVERETT, the Republican candidate, is obviously superior to both his opponents. As for the Aldermen at Large, Republicans opposed to allowing their party to do the work of KELLY are advised to take an Anti-Tammany ballot, substitute the name of WILLIAM WADE for that of NICHOLAS F. BUTENSHOEN, and vote it in the full confidence that they have done the best thing they could, both for the interests of their party and those of the City of New-York.

The danger against which Republicans need to be most earnestly warned is the danger of allowing themselves to be duped into voting for one or more of the Kelly candidates and thus to be delivered as part of the Republican tribute to Tammany Hall. We have before us a State and County ticket coming from Republican headquarters, on which the name of HENRY A. GUMBLETON appears as the party nominee for County Clerk, and we have another coming from the Kelly headquarters on which the favor is reciprocated by the substitution of Mr. WADSWORTH for Mr. OLCOTT and Mr. WARD for Mr. SCHOENMAKER. To-day's voting is pretty sure to furnish abundant evidence of the trickery of party management, and though means will be taken to bring home the responsibility for all such disreputable dickerings, the surest way to punish it is to render it useless. No one deserving the name of an intelligent voter should deposit a ballot with whose contents he has not made himself thoroughly familiar, and the Republican who is tricked into casting a vote for GUMBLETON or using the ballot for SPINOLA which it is said will be given out of Republican boxes in the Sixteenth Assembly District, is unworthy of the privileges of citizenship.

Russia's eagerness to plant a firm hold upon Badakhshan and the western border of China is not wholly political. The vast stores of rubies and lapis-lazuli contained by the former, and the mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, lead, and petroleum, with which the latter abounds, are likewise a strong inducement. Moreover, the visions of rich gold-fields which tempted the subjects of PETER the Great, and which are somewhat supported by the name of "Zer-Afshan," (gold-bringing,) given to the river that drains the Samarand Valley, seem likely to be realized. Russian merchants report the successful practice of "pan-washing" by the Chinese in several of the border rivers, and the existence of auriferous quartz, though to a limited extent, has been proved by the explorers of the Tien-Shan Mountains. With such hopes, Russia may well cling to Kuljda and Kashgar.

The Republicans of Brooklyn enter on the final contest to-day in good spirits. They have had a hard fight against a confident and well-intrenched majority, and they have had to encounter in the Third Senatorial District treachery of a low kind in their own ranks. But they have made a very energetic canvass, with nominees whose character is beyond reproach. They deserve success, and if every Republican who is entitled to a vote does his duty to-day, the prospect of success on the local ticket is excellent. We trust that the opportunity for reform which now presents itself will not be neglected.

CUSTOMS UNIONS IN EUROPE.

Among the explanations of the recent visit of Prince BISMARCK to Vienna, that which has received the greatest favor is that the visit was intended to advance the project of a great commercial union on the principle of the Zollverein which existed between the various German States before the struggle between Prussia and Austria. It is not at all unlikely that such a scheme is entertained by the Chancellor of the German Empire. It would be a fitting and happy offset to his recent export in protective legislation. Having won the good-will of the manufacturers, and bid high for that of the workmen and the farmers, by the step which he has taken toward protection, it would be quite in harmony with his character as a statesman and politician to address himself to the mercantile class with a plan for widening the limits of trade and opening up new markets for both sales and purchases. The field contemplated is a very wide one. The new Zollverein would embrace nearly eighty millions of people; it would include the two great German Empires, with the restless and progressive Hungarians and the mixed population of the Austrian Danubian Provinces; it would stretch from the frontiers of France to those of Russia, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, from the Baltic very near, if not completely, to the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean. Within these limits are some of the most active and industrious peoples of modern Europe, and the stimulus which would be given by inter-State free trade would unquestionably develop, to an extent quite unprecedented, their energies and their resources. The mere fact that Prince BISMARCK is generally believed to be contemplating such a union, shows that he is not so given over to the ideas of the protectionists as Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, fondly imagined, and that he is shrewd enough to understand the value and even the necessity of new markets for the products over which he has just thrown the protecting provisions of the new tariff. Should the scheme succeed, the great German Chancellor would have added to his reputation for surprising his friends and opponents alike.

The reported purpose of Prince BISMARCK has awakened an especial interest in France, where the recent depression of general trade, the earlier loss of the active industrial communities of Alsace and Lorraine, and the difficulties which the demonetization of silver in Germany has produced, have combined to make that Empire scarcely less an object of jealousy, in respect to commerce than it has long been in politics. The more observant among the

French publicists feel keenly the subordinate part which the country has been compelled to play. The task of repairing the waste of war and paying the terrible debt which was left behind has been a long and painful one. It has taxed to the utmost the patience, the industry, and the economy of the French people—qualities for which they are not so well known as for some others, but which exist with them in great strength. Meanwhile, other nations have outstripped the French in regions which they were accustomed to regard as their own, and French trade has been gradually driven back within narrow borders. The prospect of seeing Germany, the rival always suspected and more or less feared, seeking an alliance which will practically give her free access to, and more or less control of, all Eastern European markets is not a pleasing one to the French mind. It is not less disagreeable from the fact that within a year the French Government has, of its own motion, terminated an extremely advantageous treaty with Austria, and by that act thrown into confusion the provisions of several other important commercial conventions.

The *Economiste Français* proposes a plan which is intended, not merely as an offset to the reported scheme of Germany—an object which that paper is quite too liberal to value very highly—but as a much-needed aid to the commercial development of France. The editor of the *Economiste* does not conceal his conviction that French enterprise languishes; that the commercial and industrial activity of the nation is confined to too narrow a territory; that the spirit of routine has taken possession of it; that it lacks in all things initiative. He contemplates for the energies and the capital of his country a larger field for exercise, greater variety of occupation, stronger incentives, better opportunities. These, he conceives, can be found in a commercial union with Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, bringing within the range of free commerce an extent of territory and population nearly double that of France. He points out that the trade between these five countries is already enormous, that of a total foreign commerce of a little more than \$1,500,000,000, that with the countries named was nearly \$500,000,000, or one-third of all. All these countries, except Holland, already employ the same coins, and have acted together with considerable success in the maintenance of what is known as the Latin Union. He concedes the necessity of coming to some understanding on the very delicate question of the high taxes imposed by France upon tobacco, sugar, and wines, which are admitted at a very low rate relatively in the other countries; but he thinks that the reduction in the Customs service sure to result from this extension of freedom of trade, and the surplus which taxes are already yielding, would enable France to reduce these taxes within reasonable limits and to reach an equitable arrangement with reference to them. In support of this proposition, he cites the fact that under the liberal arrangements brought about by the English commercial treaty in 1860, the Customs service was reduced by the dismissal of over 10,000 employees.

The plan is certainly a brilliant and bold one. It would encounter many difficulties, not only from the protectionists of France, who have been waging a bitter war upon the commercial treaties of 1860, but also in the other countries of Europe. But its essential principle is a rational one. There is no more sound reason for the commercial isolation of Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland from each other, than for that of any five States of the American Union. It is true that two of these countries—France and Italy, and notably the latter—suffer from heavy debts and high taxes, and Italy has not yet freed itself from the incubus of irredeemable paper money. But the differences of situation are not greater than those between Pennsylvania and Virginia, for example, and no one supposes that the latter of these States could deal with its embarrassments any more easily if it were permitted to tax, and compelled to submit to tax, the trade with its neighboring State. The spectacle of Europe divided into two great commercial unions, embracing in their respective bonds of harmony nearly all of the eastern, and the whole of the western, portion of the Continent, would be an encouraging one for those who believe that commerce, rather than conquest, is to ultimately solve the vexed problem of European unity.

BANKERS AND THE LAW.

It has been announced that "one of the banks which has many stock-brokers for customers has decided to go out of the national system, and that several other banks have the subject under consideration." The statement, we believe, is a little too positive. The particular bank referred to will probably "go out of the national system" if its stockholders, whose opinions on the subject are sought, comply with the wishes of the managers; but this is the point which remains to be decided. What the managers of "several other banks" may discuss in the secrecy of their parlors, we cannot pretend to tell, but it is well understood that at this time the Union National Bank stands alone in the step which it has taken. Other managers of like mind, if there be any, have not yet ventured to submit, even informally, to the grave consequences that must attend any serious effort to impair the national system on the part of those who can ill afford to trifle with the interests affected by the proposed action of the Union Bank.

The step would be unfortunate under any circumstances. Now and then, provoked by the indifference of the national law-makers to reasonable complaints, there has been talk of withdrawal from the national system and reorganization under the State law. The evil endured, provoking as it is, does not warrant the application of so violent a remedy; and the good sense of the bankers themselves has kept the experimentalists in the background. Of late, indeed, hostility to the national system has been confined—apart from the Greenbackers and certain of the Democratic politicians—to financiers whose local banking laws would tolerate a revival of very questionable currency. In these States the race of "wild-cat" bankers is not extinct, and every blow struck at the national system helps to produce the re-

sult they desire. Encouragement of this sort will not be given by any conservative banker in this latitude. He may chafe under Federal taxation, but he will hardly support a movement which, though feeble at the beginning, serves to pave the way for other withdrawals from the national system, and for the gradual reintroduction of the State system. The New-York system has its merits, but it has none that would compensate for the abandonment of the national system, considered with reference to the wants and welfare of the whole country.

With regard to the secession projected in the present instance, it is peculiarly objectionable because designed to facilitate the continuance of a practice which, besides being in conflict with the national law, is totally incompatible with safe banking under any law. The over-certification of checks is not a practice which any prudent banker would attempt to justify; and the sufficiency of the law as a means of stopping that which would be indefensible at any time and is especially dangerous in a period of speculative excitement, proves the value of the national system. It is found to be as wholesome in its exercise of authority over bank managers who forget their responsibilities and trifle with business interests, as it is in its protection of the note-holders. If, then, the stockholders of the Union National Bank sanction the measure favored by the managers, and if "several other banks" follow their example, the public will understand the purpose which is at the bottom of the change. Everybody will know that that purpose is to escape the restraints imposed by the national law in the interest of good banking, and to secure under State law a license to do what no good banker would think of doing. The fact that the Treasury officers hold the power necessary to avert hazardous methods of conducting the banking business, will certainly not lessen the attachment of prudent people to the national system. And the fact that bankers whom the law wisely restrains think of exchanging the national system for the State system, is a suggestive commentary upon dangers inherent in the latter.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

It is the custom of political orators, declaiming against the increase of the Army, to say that we have 25,000 fighting men, and that that number ought to be sufficient to preserve peace on the frontier. In his annual report, the General of the Army again directs attention to the fact that the effective force of the Army is greatly overrated. Workmen in the arsenals are enlisted men, and are charged to the Ordnance Corps; 192 enlisted men of the Engineer Corps are under instruction at Willott's Point, and when the necessities of the Signal Corps, the Military Academy, the forts, arsenals, and the prison-camp at Leavenworth are met, one-seventh of the Army's enlisted men, comprising 3,463, has been exhausted. This leaves only 20,799 of the full ranks for actual service, and it is unfair to say that 25,000 men are, or should be, ready for duty in case of a disturbance on the frontier. The General might have added that a considerable detachment of enlisted men is occupied in various petty duties as "orderlies" at the different division and department headquarters. At present the Army consists of 11 Generals, 1,559 field and line officers, 20,566 enlisted men, and 233 Indian scouts. Congress should make provision for the departments of the military service, so that the legal quota of enlisted men may be kept always full.

Gen. SHERMAN naturally gives much space in his report to a history of the late troubles in Colorado. It will be conceded by all candid people that Gen. SHERMAN very fairly states the case when he says that, in the matter of bringing the troops into the White River country, Major THORNBURG and Agent MEEKER acted with wisdom. The Indians were excited when they learned that the troops were approaching the agency. This, they said, meant active hostilities. Mr. MEEKER, though his life and the safety of his family would first be put in jeopardy, in case of an Indian outbreak, warned Major THORNBURG that hostilities would be precipitated if he brought his whole command to the agency. THORNBURG, on his part, admitted the reasonableness of this view, but he urged that, while he should not take his force to the agency, it would be unsafe for the white people at the agency, as well as for the Major and his little escort, to leave the main body of troops beyond supporting distance. To this Mr. MEEKER readily assented, and it was while Major THORNBURG was moving forward to a suitable camping place, within striking distance of the agency, that he was attacked. This statement of the case does not touch upon the causes which preceded the advance of the military. It is not precisely in the line of Gen. SHERMAN's duty to review the facts which led up to the final outbreak. That part of the case concerns the civil arm of the service. But, as the General justly concludes, this statement does fix the responsibility for the outbreak upon the Indians.

It is worth while for the country to have this clear and authoritative statement of the conflict which began with the attack on THORNBURG. There has been much misapprehension (and some misrepresentation) concerning the responsibility for THORNBURG's advance, and also concerning the orders which it was reported that he had been given. People who immediately fall foul of the Interior Department whenever an Indian disturbance is reported were swift to declare that the Department was responsible for the slaughter of THORNBURG and his men. As if the detachment was under orders from the Secretary of the Interior. One of Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches, given in his report, also effectually disposes of the silly fiction that the advance of Gen. MERRITT was another error of the Interior Department, committed against the better judgment of Gen. SHERMAN. It is known that Gen. SHERMAN was impatient of orders from Washington delaying the advance of MERRITT's command, which was urged by the excited people of Colorado, and which orders were said to have been issued "over the head" of Gen. SHERMAN. As THE TIMES pointed out at the time, an advance of the column while the white captives were in the hands of the Indians would have been a mistake. Gen. SHERMAN's dispatch advised SHERMAN that

he would be told when to "pitch in," but that, meantime, Gen. ADAMS's search for the captives would cause the suspension of the forward movement which many insisted should be made at once. The sequel, as Gen. SHERMAN says, has amply justified the wisdom of this delay.

Another important and interesting branch of Gen. SHERMAN's report is that which relates to the establishment of military posts along emigrant routes, in the far West. Perhaps a more exact statement would be that these lines of posts are the threads upon which lines of settlements are strung, in course of time. The vast tracts of country which would be eligible for settlers, if it were not for their liability to Indian incursions, are made available by the fixing of military posts within supporting distance of each other. Sooner or later, the course of emigration, encouraged by the establishment of these defenses, is drawn into the heretofore dangerous section; and, after a while, the settlements which are next made become self-supporting and the lines of defenses may be removed. It will be seen that the General of the Army recommends the establishment of a few new posts and the abandonment and sale of a large number. This indicates a rapid growth of permanent settlements in the extreme West, not only in the regions of the Upper Missouri, but in Texas and New-Mexico.

DEAD POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts campaign has been sadly disappointing. BUTLER promised to make it lively, and it has lapsed into a most depressing state of quietude. The "old man," as his followers affectionately call him, did not rage up and down the State, as has been his wont heretofore, breathing threatenings and slaughter, and promising to redeem the ancient Commonwealth from a thralldom of which she seems to be wholly unconscious. He made few speeches, and those seemed to lack his old volubility of abuse, variety of invention, and readiness of repartee. Age appears somewhat to wither and custom to stale his infinite variety, or else he begins to weary of his work in behalf of a thankless people. He drew no crowds, and raised no enthusiasm. It is whispered that he grows frugal. He used to put out his money freely for expenses in his campaigns, and there is nothing like expenses to make things lively. This year he has kept a firm grip on his purse-strings, and the "boys" lost their enthusiasm accordingly. Perhaps he thought it unnecessary to spend his money, and perhaps he thought it useless. Being a defeated candidate is not a luxury worth maintaining at so much cost, and it was time for him to exemplify his precepts as to economy. BUTLER maintained his bureau in Pemberton-square, and now and then a campaign document appeared "by order of the committee, JOHN L. BAKER, Secretary," but so many of these fulminations have been easily picked to pieces and shown to be harmless that nobody noted them.

But what has made it so difficult to get up excitement and attract interest in the Bay State, when politics elsewhere are deemed so important? People watched the canvass in Maine eagerly and anxiously. Ohio was the centre of absorbing interest until it culminated in the election. In this State there has been great activity, and much importance is attached to the results of to-day's voting. Gen. BUTLER was expected to give vitality and vigor to the Massachusetts campaign which should make it one of the most entertaining, if not instructive, of the season. When the nominations were made, we were given to understand that the prospects of the Lowell statesman were far brighter than ever before, and his opponents displayed no little trepidation, many of them even claiming that there was but one man in the whole State who, as a candidate, had a fair chance of beating him. It can hardly be that the desire to beat him has diminished. Has the difficulty vanished?

It is barely possible that the effort to eliminate everything from a political campaign but the claims of individual candidates, is fatal to all life and interest in its progress or its results. Who is to win or lose by the result of to-day's election in Massachusetts? Is it merely BENJAMIN F. BUTLER or JOHN D. LONG, and the few aspirants for political honors whose names figure on campaign banners? One of the documents that have been issued relating to the contest appeared as a long advertisement in a Boston paper, signed by the Secretary of the Butler committee, and it dealt entirely with certain alleged inconsistencies and office-seeking proclivities in Mr. LONG. These, of course, are peculiarities from which BUTLER himself is entirely free. He is placed in comparison with the Republican candidate, as a man "whose eminent patriotism, whose gallantry in the field, whose great military administration, whose eminence in the halls of Congress, whose surpassing ability at the bar, whose tender sympathy with his disabled comrades and with the laboring men and women everywhere, have made him dear to the hearts of Americans." This is rather amusing, but there is nowhere a hint that anything at all is involved but the personal claims of these two men.

There are no issues whatever in Massachusetts except BUTLER, and the result is not calculated to exalt the political position of the State. Last year something was made of popular discontent, but it has disappeared now. The Greenback diversion had sufficient vitality to excite attention, but this year it is utterly dead. There are no State issues. There were some abuses in administration which sprang from the carelessness and extravagance of the inflation, but they have been for the most part corrected. Everybody knows that BUTLER's charges in this respect, and his promises of reform, are the merest sham. There is no issue about government by commissions, or corruption and maladministration at the State-house. National questions have been excluded from the contest, not so much by decree of the managers as by the conditions of the case. BUTLER doesn't know whether he will be a Democrat or a Republican next year. He is supported by some Republicans who lose no occasion to reiterate their devotion to the principles of the party, and by some Democrats who are equally firm in their own party faith. His success or defeat has no national significance and no bearing on the struggle next year. It is merely a question of the triumph or the failure of a man

who has prostituted brilliant gifts to self-seeking and subordinated all principle and all honor to his personal advancement. For Massachusetts it is a matter of self-respect and decency whether he shall be her Governor or not, but it is a small business to be absorbing completely the energies of political parties, and it deprives their action of all interest and importance for the rest of the country.

THE TWO WIDOWS.

Some months ago there died in San Francisco a respected citizen—say Smith, though that was not his name—leaving two inconsolable widows to mourn his loss. His earlier widow, who had left him in consequence of a decree of divorce, had resumed her maiden name, and called herself Mrs. Brown, and the last widow monopolized the name of "Widow Smith." Between these two there existed a fierce hatred, in view of which Widow Brown felt it her duty to for, give her dead husband, and to concentrate all her energies to the task of getting square—as the *Tribune* would say—with Widow Smith.

The departed Mr. Smith was buried in the cemetery one Tuesday afternoon, and on the next Monday morning the disconsolate Widow Smith presented herself at the Superintendent's office and asked permission to weep at her husband's grave and to decorate it with flowers. Permission was duly given, and the grave was promptly planted with roses, pinks, and other attractive flowers. The Widow Smith, having finished her task, went away, and in the afternoon, the Widow Brown appeared and told the Superintendent that the late Mr. Smith had been her husband, and that she wished to relieve her breaking heart by decorating his grave. The Superintendent explained that a rival widow had just left the cemetery, and that he rather thought there was no room for further decorations. Still, inasmuch as the Widow Brown was a very pretty woman, he had no objection to letting her try to work in a few flowers edgewise. The Widow Brown, however, was not content to act as a second-class mourner and flower-planter. She dug up the Widow Smith's flowers and planted the grave with peonies and tulips, and at her departure, informed the Superintendent that she should come to the cemetery daily to watch over her work.

The next day Widow Smith visited the cemetery to water her flowers, and was filled with indignation at the work of Widow Brown. In her turn she tore up the peonies and planted fresh roses, and, as she went away, she warned the Superintendent not to let that shameless Brown woman interfere with her husband's grave. But the Superintendent was a peaceful and kind-hearted man, and the Widow Brown was, as has been said, a very pretty woman. He feared to exasperate Mrs. Smith, and he could not bring himself to displease Mrs. Brown. The result was that for the next ten days the rival widows worked on that cemetery every day with a horticultural ardor that has never been surpassed. Every morning the Widow Smith set out fresh roses and pinks, and every afternoon the Widow Brown tore them up and set out new peonies and tulips. Betting was even on each widow, but the sympathies of San Francisco were on the whole with Widow Brown.

At the end of the ten days the Superintendent, who by this time was the helpless slave of the pretty Widow Brown, at her instigation secretly dug up the late Mr. Smith, and buried him in a sunny and remote corner of the cemetery. Mrs. Smith was, of course, entirely unaware of the removal of her husband, and when she found that the Widow Brown no longer tore up her roses she felt that victory was hers. Mrs. Brown having planted the new grave with a splendid assortment of peonies, employed her leisure in watching the futile and misdirected manner in which Mrs. Smith mourned at the empty grave. Whenever Mrs. Smith appeared at the cemetery, she was sure to meet Mrs. Brown, who never failed to address her in words that were ostensibly sympathetic, but which had a hollow and heartless sound. She would say, for example, "So, you're going to decorate his grave again? I'll do him so much good, you know. He'll feel all them flowers growin' over him. Go on, my dear. I love to see you mournin' at his grave." While Mrs. Smith wept and watered her flowers, Mrs. Brown would sit on a neighboring tombstone and continue her pleasing remarks, occasionally ending with a burst of laughter. The Widow Smith imagined that this was only the conduct of a defeated widow whose temper had been soured by her failures, and she was too much pleased with her own victory to be disturbed by her rival's remarks.

The public believed that Mrs. Smith had beaten Mrs. Brown in the matter of flower-planting, and bets on the latter lady were duly paid. The affair would have been at an end, had not Mrs. Brown's delight in the wasted efforts of Mrs. Smith been too great to be contained. She told the whole story of the removal of Mr. Smith to an intimate female friend, under a solemn promise of secrecy, and the story being thus published, came promptly to the ears of the Widow Smith. That energetic woman armed herself with a revolver, and, calling on the Superintendent, upbraided him for his villainous conduct, and demanded that he "should put back them remains where they belonged" without a moment's delay. Now it so happened that the Superintendent had already repented, and had, unknown to Mrs. Brown, replaced Mr. Smith's remains in their original grave. Accordingly, he assumed an air of astonishment and grief, and requested Mrs. Smith to accompany him to the grave, dug up her husband for the third time, and convinced her that Mrs. Brown was a wicked and wanton falsifier. Mrs. Brown happening to visit the cemetery at this inopportune moment, charged the Superintendent with having trifled with the holiest feelings of her nature, and, had she been armed, there is little doubt that she would have fired Mr. Smith's grave to overflowing with the Superintendent and the Widow Smith.

A crop of law-suits is now growing over the remains of Mr. Smith. The Widow Brown has brought an action against the Superintendent for inducing her to spend money under false pretenses for peonies and tulips; the Widow Smith has sued him for stealing her husband's corpse and burying it all over the cemetery, and the Grand Jury is expected to indict him for body-snatching.

Meanwhile the Widow Brown has returned his presents and assured him that she would not marry him in any conceivable way, and the wretched man is trying to make up his mind whether he will shoot himself or remove to Chicago.

In reference to a recent editorial article entitled "Do Something for Yourself," a reader and friend of THE TIMES calls attention to the fact that, in the German gymnastic system, the students are encouraged to take up independent work—work on the side of the course of study—without neglecting their curriculum, and are aided in such work by their Professors. The communication adds that this is a great assistance toward forming the character of a bright, active-minded youth, and serves to "explain why Germans are everywhere so successful as competitors in the struggle for existence." Independent work is unquestionably good for the student; but whether it helps to make him practical, to do something for himself, depends entirely upon the kind of work chosen. We are not aware that Germans are remarkable for their successful competition in the affairs of life, as competitors in general are understood. They have, as a rule, nothing like the independent work of our countrymen; nor are they anything like so practical. They get on by rigid economy and thrift, by small beginnings and slow advances, rather than by any large or active competition. It is not uncommon to see Germans of fine mind and liberal education at their wit's end, in this land of opportunities, to gain a meagre livelihood, while their countrymen, whose education had been by no means practical.

Complaints of the neglect and insolence of conductors on the street cars, in refusing to bring the cars to a full stop for passengers to get on or alight, have become extremely frequent of late, and slight sprains from that source are alarmingly on the increase. In many instances, conductors seem to regard the request of a passenger to bring the car to a complete stop as a personal affront, and they are by no means slow to retaliate. The conductors are, in fact, in a very bad way, and it is not surprising that the car is still in motion. If they would remember that a man breaks his leg or his neck at his own risk in such a case, the peril to life and limb, thus encouraged by the strong and active, might perhaps be averted. The trouble is that when a man in a hurry a little risk is considered of no consequence—and Americans are always in a hurry.

From the most accurate information attainable by the Committee on Pulmonary Diseases of the College of Veterinary Surgeons in this City, it appears that up to the date of Oct. 31 the number of cattle lost by plague in Putnam County has been about 140. Of these, the larger proportion have been slaughtered in the incipient stages of the disease, and the remainder have died in the cases having gone on to a natural termination. Dr. HOPKINS, a veterinary expert of large experience, who acts as local inspector in the infected district, under the orders of Gen. PATRICK, is very positive in his assurances that every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease and meat from filtering through the ordinary avenues of trade into the New-York market, and that, as a public officer while he was engaged in a similar work in this City, some months ago, renders it easy to accept his statement with implicit reliance. One has to remember, however, that Dr. DAY, of the Board of Health, who is usually very guarded in his assertions, has recently stated that the Putnam County region furnished the largest number of cases of the disease, and that of that product, that any other grazing tract within ballistic distance of this City. It discounts their solicitude for the health of the City's little, also, when one recalls that the farmers in Putnam County were so extremely reticent as to the prevalence of the disease during the first two months of its existence that no news of it was reported in the New-York papers until a special correspondent of THE TIMES uncovered the facts and warned milk consumers of the state of affairs. Even then a systematic attempt was made to belittle the disclosures of the press, and to convince the public that no peril existed. Of course, the owners of large dairies cannot be blamed for protecting their own interests; but it is not to be expected that they will do so when they protect at the expense of reputation for veracity. Fortunately it can be stated upon better authority than that of the interested parties that the disease has evidently passed its climacteric, and is slowly subsiding; its spread having been arrested by the prompt interference of Gen. PATRICK, assisted by a competent staff of veterinary experts.

Although the aspect of affairs in Leadville is becoming gradually less harsh, its humors are rather rough, and continue to savor somewhat strongly of gunpowder. The Episcopal clergyman who was welcomed, as our readers may remember, by his Bible-class, and who led from the imaginary revolver of one of his flock, a young gentleman, who called on "duty" in New-York, had yielded place to a Pastor somewhat better adapted to the character of the particular kind of sheep to be found in Leadville pastures, as the following incident will show: A young woman there was discovered by her family to be living in illegitimate relations with one of the adventurers of the metallic town. Her two brothers waited upon him with revolvers, and informed him that unless he married immediately they would immediately "empty" those pistols into his body. Thus alarmed, he yielded a coy consent. They applied to the Episcopal clergyman to perform the ceremony, to which he consented, also. The happy pair were marched into the "church," the two armed brothers attending as a guard of honor. During the ceremony the Episcopal bridge, being satisfied with the performance of the clergyman, fired his revolver at the divine, but as he missed his shot, the bullet only whizzing past the reverend gentleman's ear, the latter continued the discharge of his sacred function until the twain were one flesh. Thereupon, in order that all things might be done in the best style and according to old-fashioned rules, he stepped forward and pronounced the benediction. This the jealous bridegroom was wroth and smote him. Whereupon the Rev. Church Militant, he being a brawny priest of some six feet in height, sprang over the chancel railing, and seizing the newly-made husband by the back of the neck gave him, under the cover of the pistols of the newly-made brothers-in-law, such a dreadful thrashing that he was obliged to get it as long as he lived. This closed the marriage solemnities. Sympathy with the natural feeling of the brothers cannot blind us to the doubtfulness of their proceeding as a guarantee of the happiness of their sister. An enforced marriage is a desperate and perilous remedy for wrong—perilous chiefly to the woman. A bad man forced to take a wife at the mouth of the pistol will surely lead a life of misery. Not so long ago, a young man, who had been married, or even betrothed, to his own husband, or her chance of quiet family life, likely to be much increased by seeing him beaten before her eyes at the close of the nuptial ceremony. Moreover, the gentleman would seem not to be very much married after all. Free consent is the sine qua non of legal marriage, and a marriage entered into as a result of duress is voidable at the pleasure of the injured party. If the decision in the case of Aspinwall against France is of any authority, this Leadville lady and gentleman may each walk off and marry other parties at their pleasure.

COURTESY READY TO ROW HANNAH.

CATONIA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Charles Courtney sent a dispatch to William Blake to neglect accepting the last suggestion to row Hannah a race for the \$6,

AMUSEMENT

BY REQUEST
M. S. PINA
BY THE
WORK MINIATURE

LAST NIGHT OF LA GRANDE D
 CARD at 1:30. FAREWELL N
 EVENING PRICES—50c, \$1
 Evening, Farewell Night, L
 PRICE GRAU'S FAMOUS OPE
 FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
 ALL NOTICE—Regular drama
 Nov. 10, with two new play
 CTURE—A drama by Lou B
 COLOSSAL PAINTING. A
 ard Almayne, Jos. Wheelock
 Colton.
 farce-comedy by Perdicaris an
 TETAIRE. Popular prices. R
 Admission, 50c and 25 cen
 (NEW) THEATRE, B'W
 SE EVERY WEDNESDAY S
 TIGHT AT 8. MATINEE S

HOWARD'S Novel and Picture
WIVES
A COMPLETE SUCCESS
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Wednesday)
FERNANDE
resorted seats at all matinees

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NIGHT OF THE SUBS
TUESDAY, NOV. 6, LINDA DI
SIGNOR CAMPANINI: Antonio
Pierotto, Signor MONTI: S
Pierotto, Mlle. A. L. OAR
VINA ALLERIE
of the music and conductor, S
Nov. 7, IL TROYATORE

MONDAY, Nov. 10, production
 at 7:30; commence at 8. O

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
 and Manager Mr.
 at 8, over at 10:35.

Saturday Mat
 Third Week of
 Funniest play ever produced in
 FRENCH FLATS.
 Which has been
 HUNG INTO PERMANENT
 having been turned away, an

is cast to the full strength
 in America — New York Herald

Seats secured 10 days in advance
African Institute E.
 33D AVS., BETWEEN 33D A
Inventions' Operating
 OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10
 at all stations Elevated Railroad
 admission and passage both
 at a reduction, to be obtained a
 a Ninth Regiment Band aftern
ENTERING HALL.
 NEW SERIES OF

CHICKENS MORN
BY
GEORGE VANDI
Five SATURDAYS, at 2:30
1970. Tickets and program
square, and at the office of J.
Literary Bureau, Room 27,
ABBAY'S PARK THE
Broadway and 224-st.
d Manager Mr. HE
Y EVENING and SATURDAY
Mr. J. K.
FMNET
AND HIS OWN COMPAN
w romantic comedy.
FRITZ IN IRELAND.

SECURED ONE WEEK IN
LYS THEATRE. Cor. of
 FERLY. Proper
 S AND EVERY EVENING
 WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
 W. P. SMITH'S successful Musi
 and
 THE TOURISTS
 UN THE PULLMAN PALACE
 agement is limited to TWO
 SECURE YOUR SEATS EA
ORK AQUARIUM. B.W.
 evening at 8; SATURDAY M
 at THE BOHEMIAN GIR
 EVERY AFTERNOON except
 bath-school Juvenile pinap
 ion, 50c.; children, 25c.; reser

THE TURF.
CAN JOCKEY CLUB.
ELECTION DAY.
TUESDAY, 4th November.
Races, including Steeple-chase and
races commence promptly at 1
ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 C
CL, Secretary. **A. BELMONT.**
TO JEROME PARK RACETRACK.
New-York and Harlem Railroad
cars reserved for ladies,
depart at 11:45 A. M. and
after the races. Regular train
depart at 11:30 A. M. and 12:30
C. M. BISSELL, Secy.

DANCING.
ARL MARW
SCHOOL FOR DANCING
NO. 87 MADISON-AV.
Send for a circular.

ALLEN DODWORT
SCHOOL FOR DANCING
at residence, No. 681 FIFTH
Send for circular.

AUCTION SALE

MORRIS WILKINS, Auct. on

PEREMPTORY SALE

LUDLOW & CO., on THURSDAY

at 11 o'clock, at No. 118 Madison

very elegant and artistic Furniture

above house, consisting of a

and ormolu Parlor Suite, Cabinets,

bles, made in Paris for the pre

carved and porcelain Figures o

Walnut Billiard Room, Dining

Room Suite by M^{rs} Morris, Room

...er suits by Harcourt, Roux &
...n, Japanese and French Bro
embroidered satin Table Co
...ds; elegant bronze, ormolu an
Desalle, of Paris; Vases, Plac
Deck: Cloisonné, Sèvres and
choice articles of vertu, large
order, forming one of the enc
and at auction. Permits to vi
previous to the sale may be had
oneers, No. 8 Pine-st. and No.
E. H. LU

LEGAL NOTICE

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
In Plaintiff against WILLIAMS,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York. TALCOTT H. NEW-HAVEN; the American Life Insurance Company of New-Haven, and the American Life Insurance Company of New-Haven, the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, and to all other persons interested in or entitled to share in the funds referred to in the decretal order referred to: Take notice that the same is in and by the decretal order referred to, made April 12th, 1879, and entered in the Clerk of Kings County, appointing the undersigned to ascertain the names of the said National Life Insurance Company and in and in force on the 21st day of April, 1879, in which such policies were issued, and parties now entitled to share in the proceeds of the securities referred to in said order, the amount now

declare which each policy holder
 of said securities and funds
 are required to be present
 at, at my office No. 318
 New-York, on or before the 8th of
 twelve o'clock noon, and that I
 will hear and receive such proofs
 on each week day from 10
 till 8th day of November next
 continue such sittings; the same
 and take such proofs daily on
 successive months, when the
 New-York, August 6th, 1879.

NEW-YORK ELECTS A REPUBLICAN GOV
ERNOR.

OUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND BEHIND—
E LOCAL TICKETS—ANTI-TAMMAN

Ward.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Un.	Total.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Un.	Total.
1	51	68	25	69	213	51	68	25	69	213
2	49	38	48	48	183	49	38	48	48	183
3	30	76	48	81	235	30	76	48	81	235
4	27	73	54	41	195	27	73	54	41	195
5	77	93	24	81	195	77	93	24	81	195
6	69	72	36	77	148	69	72	36	77	148

In a letter written to the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Secretary SCHURZ takes occasion to say that an attempt to drive the Utes out of Colorado would result in a conflict which would extend beyond the White River band. This

The party majority in the State Senate and Assembly is so decided as to leave no doubt of the overwhelming force of the Republican sentiment of the State when untrammelled by any considerations of rebuking dictation or protesting against weak nominations. The election in this City of four Senators and eleven Assemblymen is eloquent of what might have been accomplished by better nominations for County and Municipal officers. The ex-

al ordinary expenditures—a decline in prices has occurred which in his judgment has been occasioned by a gradual appreciation of gold. The proposition underlying the argument is to some extent a new one. Long before the effect of the Californian and Australian discoveries could have been thoroughly tested, European economists committed themselves to the opposite estimate of probable results. M. CHEVALIER in France, Mr. COHEN in England, maintained that the increase in the gold product would be followed by a general appreciation of values. The opinion has been widely accepted, and for a time experience seemed to render it almost an axiomatic truth. But the year 1873 marks more than the overthrow of fortunes and the temporary paralysis of enterprise. A decline in prices set in which, continuing progressively until the present year, has brought them down to a point but little above the average from 1845 to 1850. The return to the ratio of the period preceding the Californian discoveries is admitted, and Mr. GIFFEN relies upon the fact as proof that gold has become scarcer, and therefore dearer, measured by the value of commodities generally.

This is the conclusion which Mr. ARDEN

THE UTOPIA OF HEALTH.

It is rare that the proceedings of a Sanitary Congress are enlivened by creations of the imagination or rendered attractive by pictures drawn by the fine touches of fancy. However instructive or pregnant with useful suggestions, they are apt to be tedious for that indifferent and apathetic person known as the general reader. They have to do with unsavory topics of scavenging and sewerage; they deal with unromantic details of ventilation and water-supply, and are prolific of the appalling statistics of diseases with hard names and rates of death that are not cheering to the average man. But the congress of the British Sanitary Institute, recently held at Croaydon, was a notable exception. Dr. RICHARDSON, its President, is a well-known authority in sanitary science, and a popular writer on matters pertaining to public and private health. He is also gifted with an inventive fancy, as well as endowed with vital statistics and much knowledge of the laws of health and disease. He entertained the small audience of persons who have a morbid appetite for "papers" on drainage, ventilation, water-supply, and death-rates, with a tawdry sketch of a kind of paradise

realm are decidedly too numerous to men-

tion and too visionary to make it useful as an ideal until sundry radical changes in human nature shall have been first produced by the operations of sanitary science.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

No one can estimate the amount of injury that is done by earnest philanthropists. There are hundreds of men and women who are consumed by an unholly desire to help other people, and who devastate society by their uncalled for philanthropy. These persons do not confine their practices to their own immediate friends, but they actually have the effrontery to sympathize with entire strangers, and to do good to the casual wayfaring man who may come within their reach. We are sure to hear of the violence and robberies perpetrated by professed criminals, but of the outrages of which sympathetic and public-spirited persons are guilty, only a small proportion ever comes to the knowledge of the public. We have laws directed against those who wantonly injure their fellow-men from motives of revenge or covetousness, but the law makes no attempt to restrain or punish those who wantonly help themselves to men-

There is a contributor to the *World* who keeps a scrap-book; there is also a contributor to *Time* who keeps a scrap-book. Both of these gentlemen seem to have fled away for professional use a cutting from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 1, 1878. This cutting related to the quarrels among diplomats as to points affecting their personal dignity. The withdrawal of the Spanish Minister from a dinner-party at Paris gave *THE TIMES*'s contributor a chance to utilize his cutting and he did it with a slavish adherence to the original text which gave the *World* man a chance to employ the original newspaper of the day. *THE TIMES*'s contributor still find no farther amusement in his talents in these columns, the *World* may possibly be able to add his scrap-book to its valuable library of reference.

Dr. B. J. JEFFRIES, of Boston, who was the first person in this country to call attention to the dangers from color-blindness, is a grandson of Dr. JOHN JEFFRIES, the noted physician, the pioneer, as mentioned lately in THE TIMES, in extended series of voyages, having crossed the English Channel in a balloon in 1785. The present Dr. JEFFRIES has shown that color-blindness exists here as in Europe in the proportion of 4 per cent. among men, while it is very rare among women. His examination has already exceeded 20,000, and are still continued. His recent work on the subject was a very full discussion and explains the dangers from that peculiar defect on railways and in other walks of life.

GEN. HOOKER'S BURIAL-PLACE.

CHANDLER AND LINCOLN.
From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

[illegible]

810.	68 1/2	705	100	27 1/2
814.	100	100	300	27 1/2
815.	100	100	300	27 1/2
816.	100	100	300	27 1/2
817.	100	100	300	27 1/2
818.	100	100	300	27 1/2
819.	100	100	300	27 1/2
820.	100	100	300	27 1/2
821.	100	100	300	27 1/2
822.	100	100	300	27 1/2
823.	100	100	300	27 1/2
824.	100	100	300	27 1/2
825.	100	100	300	27 1/2
826.	100	100	300	27 1/2
827.	100	100	300	27 1/2
828.	100	100	300	27 1/2
829.	100	100	300	27 1/2
830.	100	100	300	27 1/2
831.	100	100	300	27 1/2
832.	100	100	300	27 1/2
833.	100	100	300	27 1/2
834.	100	100	300	27 1/2
835.	100	100	300	27 1/2
836.	100	100	300	27 1/2
837.	100	100	300	27 1/2
838.	100	100	300	27 1/2
839.	100	100	300	27 1/2
840.	100	100	300	27 1/2
841.	100	100	300	27 1/2
842.	100	100	300	27 1/2
843.	100	100	300	27 1/2
844.	100	100	300	27 1/2
845.	100	100	300	27 1/2
846.	100	100	300	27 1/2
847.	100	100	300	27 1/2
848.	100	100	300	27 1/2
849.	100	100	300	27 1/2
850.	100	100	300	27 1/2
851.	100	100	300	27 1/2
852.	100	100	300	27 1/2
853.	100	100	300	27 1/2
854.	100	100	300	27 1/2
855.	100	100	300	27 1/2
856.	100	100	300	27 1/2
857.	100	100	300	27 1/2
858.	100	100	300	27 1/2
859.	100	100	300	27 1/2
860.	100	100	300	27 1/2
861.	100	100	300	27 1/2
862.	100	100	300	27 1/2
863.	100	100	300	27 1/2
864.	100	100	300	27 1/2
865.	100	100	300	27 1/2
866.	100	100	300	27 1/2
867.	100	100	300	27 1/2
868.	100	100	300	27 1/2
869.	100	100	300	27 1/2
870.	100	100	300	27 1/2
871.	100	100	300	27 1/2
872.	100	100	300	27 1/2
873.	100	100	300	27 1/2
874.	100	100	300	27 1/2
875.	100	100	300	27 1/2
876.	100	100	300	27 1/2
877.	100	100	300	27 1/2
878.	100	100	300	27 1/2
879.	100	100	300	27 1/2
880.	100	100	300	27 1/2
881.	100	100	300	27 1/2
882.	100	100	300	27 1/2
883.	100	100	300	27 1/2
884.	100	100	300	27 1/2
885.	100	100	300	27 1/2
886.	100	100	300	27 1/2
887.	100	100	300	27 1/2
888.	100	100	300	27 1/2
889.	100	100	300	27 1/2
890.	100	100	300	27 1/2
891.	100	100	300	27 1/2
892.	100	100	300	27 1/2
893.	100	100	300	27 1/2
894.	100	100	300	27 1/2
895.	100	100	300	27 1/2
896.	100	100	300	27 1/2
897.	100	100	300	27 1/2
898.	100	100	300	27 1/2
899.	100	100	300	27 1/2
900.	100	100	300	27 1/2

Receipts.....	\$2,272.92
Disbursements.....	1,062.23
Balance, Jan. 1.....	126,018.00
Balance, Feb. 1.....	127,228.69

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 5.

<i>Monday, Feb. 1</i>	
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	102 1/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	100 3/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	100 3/4
Bills on London.....	84 5/8@84 5/4 5/4 3/4
Bank of England.....	182 1/2
Paris.....	164
Stocks.....	164
United R. & N. J.....	143 1/2
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	175
Pennsylvania.....	175
Fort Wayne.....	114
Chicago & North Western.....	100 1/2
Illinois Central.....	98
St. Paul & Northern Pacific.....	98
Erie.....	40 1/2
St. Paul pref.....	64
St. Paul share.....	100 1/4
Canada Southern.....	75
Northwestern.....	90 1/2
Chicago & North Western.....	100 1/2
Illinois Central.....	100 1/2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific.....	100 1/2
St. Paul pref.....	100 1/2

printed elsewhere, of Messrs. American
Bankers, No. 18 Broadway-street,
for sale the first mortgage 7 % con-
(convertible) of the St Louis, Han-
cock Railway Company, principal \$100,000.
The above securities are second-hand
first mortgage on the road, equipment, ma-
chinery, and franchises of the company, an-
nually income at the option of the
company secured at 90 and accretion
set, the right being reserved to ad-
just price without notice.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING ST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The
were the official closing quotations of min-
ing—

to-day:	
Alaska	24½ Jackson
Bingham	100½
Arcadia	10 1/8 Lady Washington
Belcher	10 1/8 Martin
Conger	10 1/8 Mercur
Dee	10 1/8 Nevada
Dillon	10 1/8 Mono
Easton	10 1/8 Pacific
Beals Isle	10 1/8 McClinton
Chico	10 1/8 Marquette
Consolidated	10 1/8 Northern
Bulwer	Northern Balaia

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

FOUND.
LOST.
VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS,
(coupons)
\$100 EACH.
424 & 325 S. 2nd.
24 & WIGGINS, No. 79 Cedar-st.
warrant to under.

HARRIAGES, &C.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK GELDING,
years old; an excellent roadster;
unlimited. J. Miller & Stevens watch-
dogger. Apply at 135 West 14th st.

JEWELRY, &C.
D COMPARISON SOLICIT
valuable stones, watches, &c., by
unconcealed. Jewellers, watch-
makers, shawls, seal-skins, &c., bought
RINGER, No. 35 Union-square.

[illegible]

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

In general, it may be said that the work of the orchestra was exceedingly well done, and that the soloists, especially the male vocalists, had a fine taste in conducting. The Seventh Symphony played with unswerving vigor and with the perfection and grace only to be had once in a while from an orchestra composed of the masters of their art. The music was so good that it was a subject of criticism, but Dr. Damrosch, conductor who can doubtless justify his such matters, though he differs from other ones who are held in equally high repute with it. The next most interesting number of the program was the symphony of the same name by Mahler, which would have been more if it had not come at the end of the concert. Despite the fact that many musical critics think there has been too much of Liszt, the Hungarian composers and performers have been so successful in their efforts to give richness and peculiar characteristics of Liszt's music, that it is not surprising that it should be so attractive, and, so far as he is concerned, the predicted reaction is not likely to occur. Miss Drasdo was the same

Renewal County does not give more than 700 against him, so that his majority in the district is nearly 3,000. The people have done nobly. They have shown that they are not afraid of the man who squelched the theory that in politics "a lie will stick to it" is the secret of power. Just look at some of the other gains. The Senator from the 10th majority for Baker, a gain of 425 upon the Senatorial majority; the Senator from the 11th, a gain of 400; a gain of nearly 500; Fort Ann, 337, also a large gain. The surprise that Mr. Baker's election will be the cause of the election of the Senator from the 10th is hardly merited. The result may be judged somewhat by the fact that the election in the morning claimed the re-election of Senator Hughes.

A LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.
From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 5.
A short time ago Gen. John Gibbon, of St. Paul, made the assertion that 100 bushels of wheat had been raised on an acre of ground in the Territory of Montana. The statement having been received with incredulity, he has been asked to furnish the First National Bank in Helena for proof. In reply he has written that he is the president of the Secretary of the Territorial Fair Association, that one James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark County, was awarded the prize for the largest yield of wheat being 102 bushels to the acre. This is believed to

THE WORK OF ARSENIC, STONE, AND

[illegible]

came to this country in 1854.

"If a person in vigorous health should inflict such a wound upon himself, he would find the effects of the arsenic in his system in a very short time. It is just as if you should take a dose of arsenic, and while so depressed stabbed yourself, what would be the conduct of the blood? It would not spur at all, except directly after the stab, but it would trickle down the wound. The blood would trickle down the body. The days of the wound might fall or close so as to give rise to a scab, but the blood would not spur out just after death caused by arsenic or other similar means, some blood might flow out upon the person. I would not expect the blood to spur out, but I would, and get his hand away so quick as to escape a wound, or blood upon him.

"If there were any arsenic in the blood, I should expect that some blood would fall upon his hand.

Mr. Waller then described the condition of the body, and the results of the chemical analysis which revealed the arsenic. "Now," he said, "in this case, what would you say caused death?"

"The action of the arsenic, the blow on the head and the fact that the arsenic was in the blood when the throat was cut after the arsenic had time to operate to depress the girl. Taking the blow on the head and the arsenic in the blood, I think it would have been more likely to be fatal with the arsenic in the stomach—the girl was within a very short time of death when her throat was cut, and that wound was a superfluous one."

WHAT TWO DISTINGUISHED ENG

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.
The Aldermen will meet as the Board of County Canvassers at noon on Tuesday next to make a report of and adjourn until the 10th inst. for the recent election. As the votes in some of the districts are very close, it is likely that protests will be presented from the candidates whose claims have not been recognized by the Inspectors and Poll Clerks. It is anticipated that the returns will be imperfect and irregular, and a few of the Anti-Ramón leaders express their belief that they were deceived by the returns and the frauds by the Inspectors and Poll Clerks. It is said that the statutor provision of placard the returns in sealed envelopes and to be opened by the Inspectors and Poll Clerks before depositing them for the examination of the County Canvassers.

DEATH OF RAMON MARTINEZ-HERNIZ.
Enthusiasts in the cause of Cuban independence will regret to learn of the death of Señor Ramon Martinez-Herniz, which took place on Wednesday evening at his residence, No. 11 East Twenty-ninth street, at the advanced age of 72 years. Señor Herniz was a native of Cuba, but he left the island years before the struggle for independence commenced and established himself in this City. He was a devoted patriot and a devoted friend of the Cause, and placed his fortune and influence at the service of the Republic. He was married, consisting of seven sons and daughters, all of whom are now residing in Cuba.

which the funeral of Señor Hernz will take place at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Wedg. Vase, Flg. Ball Cards, Foreign News papers. Most elegant lowest prices. **EVERED**, 30 N. 3rd Broadway. Established 1840.

PARALYSIS is surely prevented by taking **RICHARD'S TONIC** for the brain and nerves.

Fine Silk Hats \$3 20. Worth \$5. Fine (Der BYS #1. Worth \$3.50) 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

"Alderney Brand,"
CONDENSED MILK
BUT ALWAYS

MARRIED.

BROWNE-RHINES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Dr. McKim, **HANS WILHELM BROWNE**, of New York City, to **MARY G.** daughter of the late Octavius Rhines, of this City. Witnesses, the Rev. Dr. McKim, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Smith, day 8th November, by the Rev. Dr. Barisac. Reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. C. Rhines, at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Barisac. **YORK** and **LILLY WARREN**, daughter of Commodore York and Mrs. W. H. Warren.

GOOD WELLEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride, New York City, by the Rev. T. J. Connelley, **WILLIAM W. GOOD WELLEY**, of New York City, to **MARY MITCHELL**, daughter of the late John Mitchell, of New York City. Witnesses, the Rev. T. J. Connelley, the Rev. Dr. Barisac, day 8th November, by the Rev. Dr. Barisac. Reception at the residence of the bride's uncle, **MR. H. L. MITCHELL**, to **ADA H. BALLOU**, daughter of the late John H. Ballou, of New York City.

RICHARDSON-STEVENS.—In New-York, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. C. Stevens, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, **MR. GRACE**, daughter of the late Calvin Stevens, to **GEORGE H. RICHARDSON**, of New York City.

BECK-BETGEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by the Rev. C. J. Beck, **JOHN BECK**, of New York City, to **MARY ANN Y.** daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Berrien, of New York City.

STEWART-ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, by the Rev. Dr. Barisac, **JOHN STEWART**, of New York City, to **MARY ANN Y.** daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Berrien, of New York City.

Booth, RUDOLPH VON BERNUTH and MARIE ELISE, only daughter of Ludwig and the late do. nee Bock.

2 and 2, comprising the Old Testament. Price \$4.

LETTERS FROM A CAT. Published by Mrs. M. Treat, for the benefit of all Cats and the amusement of Little Children. By H. H. author of "Nellie's Story." With 100 illustrations by Anna L. YARD. One elegant small quarto. Price \$1.25.

TABLETS. BY A. BROOKS AND ALICE, author "Table Talk," "Concord Days," "Records of School Days." With 100 illustrations. Price, \$1.

CANARY BURY CHIMES. BY MRS. J. C. TALES Retold for Children. A new American Edition. 16mo. cloth. Price, \$1.

"Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.

FORREST HOUSE. Mrs. Maria J. Holmes's new novel, author of "Mrs. Rivers," &c. \$1

HAWK'S EYE. A new comic book by "The Burrough Hawk-eye Man." Illustrated. 1

CARRIED BY STORM. MAY ANNE FLEMING's new novel, author "Guy Rascals's Wife," &c. 1

MAGIC MOTHER GOOSE. With comic colored, telling illustrations. 1

CASPER'S SCRAP-BOOK. Bank Anecdotes and Incidents. By H. C. PIERCE. 2

JOOD PROBABILITY. A new comic book by JOSE BILLINGS. (Full of illustrations.) 1

TERROR. A new novel by N. H. CARTER. 12mo. bound in leather. 1

AMUSEMENTS.

DAILY NEWS THEATRE B'way & 42nd St.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock THE LITTLE TRICK
BRONSON HOWARD'S Novel and Picturesque
WIVES!
A COMPLETE SUCCESS:
THIRD MATINEE OF WITTS TO-DAY
The best reserved seats at a matinee.
WALLACK'S OPENS AT 7:40. REGULAR
Proprietor and Manager.....**MR. LESTER W. WALLACK**
OUR GIRLS.....**MISS LUCY WALLACK**
LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
SPLENDIDLY WRITTEN

CO. **SPLENDIDLY ACTED PLAY.**
H. J. Byron's charming new comedy entitled
NGS **OUR GIRLS.**
per, read with much interest & success.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. FAREWELL
NIGHT. PAULA MARIE ANSEL. A French Opera
Mime. PAULA MARIE ANSEL. A French Opera
Mime. This afternoon, at 1:30. PAUL MARIE ANSEL.
NATINIE. PRICES—50c., 85c. and \$1.00.
Tonight, at 8:00. PAUL MARIE ANSEL.
Last appearance of Paula Marie Ansel, and
Sunday Evening, at 8:00. PAUL MARIE ANSEL.
FAREWELL NIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SUNDAY
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 6. F Farewell to
FAREWELL GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT
CONCERT. PAUL MARIE ANSEL. A French
Opera Mime. PAULA MARIE ANSEL and M.
Ansel in a top hat and most attractive programme.
Prices 50c., 85c. and \$1.00.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Rampant dramatic season
Monday, Nov. 6. PAUL MARIE ANSEL.
THE MITHRA A drama by Ion Perdan
nouncing the COLLOSSAL PAINTING, A strange
and Almagro. PAUL MARIE ANSEL and
and Harry Cotton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
PAUL MARIE ANSEL. A French Opera
LA BOULEVARD. Popular prices 50c., 85c. and
and 80c. Admission, 50c. and 25c. only.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.
The distinguished "Lunatic Astronomer," will
CHICKEN'S LAIL.
The "Lunatic Astronomer," of the
and glory of the Heavens.
Nov. 6, 8:00. Space as space.

PS

Americana
Nov. 20 The Vastness of Time & several
from.
No. 20. World War and Other Subjects
By Grant Strenson on Illustrations.
Reviews of all the clubs. A single line
Tickets and Programs at Subject
square and at the American Literary Bureau
Cooper Institute.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. A. M. D.
Begins at 8 o'clock on 10.35.

THIRD WEEK OF
The famous play "Candida" Matinee at 2
FRENCH FLATS
Which has been
LAUGHED INTO SECOND SEASON
The theatre packed every night four foot
house leaving no turned away, unable to
admission.
The play is loved by the full strength of the
comique variety theatre.
Seat secured 10 days in advance

American Institute Exhibitions
2D and 3D Arts, BETWEEN 63D AND 64D
Recent Inventions' Operating Machines
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Tickets at all stations Elmer's Railroad for
good for admission and passage both ways.
quantity at reduction, to be obtained at the depot
Government National Monument Band afternoon and
HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. 14th and
J. H. HAVERLY Promoter and
THE LAUGHABLE LUGGERS
can be put on
THE TOURISTS
IN "BE FULL OF LOVE"
Under the management of MR. CORN P.
Jewett
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

PS

Am
Nov. 20
from.
No. 20.
By Grant
Reviews of
A single line
Tickets and
Subject
square and
Literary Bu
Institute.

UNION-SQ
Manager,
on 10.35.

THIRD WE
Matinee at
in New-
FRENCH F
has been
SECOND SE
night four
turned awa
unable to
The play i
the full str
variety the
10 days in

American I
Exhibiti
AND 3D AR
BETWEEN
Operating M
Machines
FROM 9 A. M
TO 10 P. M.
Elmer's Rai
for
both ways.
at the dep
and
P. J. Jewett
and SATUR

HOPE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE
Dickens's Great Work.
OLIVER TWIST
With an Extraordinary and Wonderful
CAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Sunday Evening 8 o'clock. The
Dearest of Father's seven Recruits
The Great Success of the
Opera Company take of the Fifth Avenue Theat
ORATORIO SOCIETY. STEINWALL
Dr. L. DAMROSCH, President.
Subscribers of the Society will be
satisfied to secure them at the box office of such
places as the Metropolitan Opera House, the
cursive. After that date they will be disposed
of to subscribers.
The next season tickets to four Public
85.
Reserve seat season tickets to four Concerts.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE
No. 1,233 Broadway, between 20th and 31
REMODELLED AND RE-DECORATED
WILL BE OPENED
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, 1876
ORMAN'S ORIGINAL PITTARER PHOTOGRAPH
CHURCH CORNER FINCH LANE, LONDON
Will be exhibited at the residence of R. M. W.
Sale of seats at 1233 Broadway. Reserved.
THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY
Madison Avenue, New York
tains an exhibition of the works of American art
pictures by John A. B. G. W. G. W. W. W. W.
Brown, sent Colonel W. W. W. W. W. W. W.
Exhibition, 25c. Open day and evening.
adjoining the gallery free. R. E. M. W. W.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. 357 N. 5TH ST.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF FIDELITY & PALMER, INC., 111 N. W. 11th St.,
FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIV.
 The usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT
 on the paid-up capital of the company, amounting to
 payable Nov. 15 at the following office:
 The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York,
 60 Nassau St., New York, New York, or at any
 branch office, Chicago.

A. S. WEINSTEIN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE LEADVILLE MINING CO.
 107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR 201 N. 11th St.,
DIVIDED NO. 3.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a
 dividend of TWO PER CENT on the paid-up capital
 stock (\$2,000,000) of the company—out of the
 for the month of September, payable at the
 company on or at the following office:
 will close on Nov. 15 and redeem Nov. 15, 1917.

OFFICE OF THE **LANDVILLE MINING COMPANY**,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 30, 1879.

DIVIDED NO. 5.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared No. 5 of 1 percent, 10 cents per share on the stock held on the 1st day of October, 1879, for the month of October, payable at the office of the company on and after Nov. 1st. Transfer to close Nov. 5 and report to the Board.

J. S. LOCKWOOD, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STRAINSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, OCT. 30, 1879.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THE
ACENT, 4 percent, out of the earnings of three months, will be paid at the office of the Board, on and after Nov. 1st. New York, 10th day of November, 1879.

11th November. C. G. BABCOCK, Treas.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED
COMPANY have this day declared that
monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share
on the 12th inst., at the agency of the New
York, N. Y.

Tran for books close on the 5th inst., and the
12th inst. books will be closed from the
Office of the New York, Providence and
Railroad Company (Providence and
New York, N. Y.)

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF
ACENT, (2 per cent.) will be paid on the
M. Morgan's Note, No. 39 William, New-
York City, November, 1879.

10th day of November, 1879. M. Morgan, Treas.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK, NOV. 13, 1906.
FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
 A dividend of \$100,000, in the form of
 (25¢) certificates, will be declared this day of

and
LUN-
Radi-
FER-
DER

earnings of the last six months, per Nov. 11
Nov. 10. Transfer books closed until Nov. 11
W. H. KOGERS

FINE ARTS.

AN ARTIST WOULD DO FAMILIAR
TRAITS in payment for table board.
Reservoir-square. Address X, Box No. 3622

Also, stores in Boston and Providence.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

CHANDALL & CO. offer fine assortments of Velocipedes, Scooters, Springs and Hobby Horses, Improved Doll Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Carts, &c., at moderate prices.

CHANDALL & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 508 Broadway, West
Side Branch, 187 8th-av. N. Y.

CANARIES.

We have just imported some of the finest singing

... of the woodmen and the in-
famy, that Tammany, with 12,000 os
... votes than Anti-Tammany, should
... Aldermen than the latter. The six:

ered the chief
r game for al
way St Peter,
has no great
ce. He is por-
of the Divine
reform. One
and; the first
old woman to
is hot, the goat
er must chase it
anything else,
ration is thank-
in the story
most amusing

jate, "Gryvicos" and "Pholus" must have been the best kickers, for he found their names on the rocks, just under this big kicking stone. And they had grand games of base-ball running and catching." They did not need tools or implements; they used their hands and feet, of whom there at all bow-legged, and that certainly an advantage over two-legged folk. But they never played marbles, for they could not find them. They were very good at saving in trouser-kicks. They ran rapidly though, and made splendid time. "Rhos was the best racer for two school terms, so Rhos was called, and the name of the champion of the next year was also Rhos. I was full of envy, for our explorer noticed a big piece of rock chipped off, just under Rhos's last knee. They could not have lost it, of course, by throwing it away, as we do. I can imagine that a boy, with four legs and two arms,

THE
CHILDREN'S DANCE.
Dance around the red wood-fire,
Faster, as it rises higher
And sing a merry ring,
While your life leads on the wing.

In your fragile merlephant,
Ye have taken to my tent,
And the care-entranced brood,
Smooth to feel your sapphire new.

As a warm wind feeds the flowers
In the fresh-robed spring
As the willows on the stream
Dancing in their verdant dream.

So, small reverberate, career
With your light-footedness,
In our cheerful coture-hall,
Glorious is your festival.

—Journal of Speculative Philosophy

EARTH-BORN METEORITES. — Each sun
each planet, each asteroid and each moon
say nothing of nebulae on the one hand, &
comets and aerolites on the other.) has its

probably has been, is, or will be attained, dependent drive the expelled matter beyond its original size of the parent mass. Nor need we perplexed by the consideration that, in reviewing millions of meteors and meteorite masses, it may be well-nigh impossible to set on one side the evidence which shows that the orbs peopling space have been increased in size by accretion of smaller celestial masses. The two processes are no more inconsistent than are the two processes by which trees gather nutriment from the soil and so grow bud, blossom, fruit, and throw out leaves, while by the time they stand upon the earth leaves, fruit, stems, and buds, and in the fullness of their growth shed their leaves and drop their withering soil. The earth-born meteorites we return in thousands year by year to the form from which they sprang, are but as the leaves of the tree which they resemble; and the tree derives its nourishment, when we pare the total mass of all those meteorites that of those portions of the mighty cosmic globe which would otherwise have been formed; while this portion in turn departs with the whole nebula is but as the falling of a single leaf from the crown of the whole forest drives support.—*The Cosmos Magazine.*

STRANGLES IN HORSES.—Most persons conversant with horses must be aware that the glands lie just under the angles of the jaw and run up in the direction of the ear. These are the seat of the affection peculiar to vices animals known under the name of strangles. Now, it is by no means infrequent, especially among the commoner kind of horses, to find them afflicted with this disease. In such cases the ill-ventured and well-formed animal often very difficult to find them at all under skin. Sometimes the abnormal size of the glands is due to the pressure of the air, which is a consequence of disease—strangles, for instance—and sometimes it arises from the pressure of the air alone. When the glands swell, especially when these little glands gather, and the rider or driver has attempted

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th, 6th, & 7th col.	BOARDING & LODGING—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
BOARDS WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.	BUSINESS CHANGES—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	CITY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	CITY REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.	COUNTRY BOARD—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.	DANCING—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	DIVIDENDS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
DRESS-MAKING—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	DRY GOODS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.
FINANCIAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.	FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d.
FURNISHED ROOMS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.	FURNITURE—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
GRAVES AND FUNERALS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.	HAIR DRESSING—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
HELP WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.	HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.	ICE-CREAM—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.	INSURANCE—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
LECTURES—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.	MARBLE MANTELS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	MILLINERY—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.	MISCELLANEOUS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.	PROPOSALS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
RAILROADS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
REGIONS' NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.	SAVINGS BANKS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
SHIPING—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.	SITUATIONS WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st and 2d.
SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th, 6th, & 7th.	STEAMBOATS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c.—TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.	TEACHERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.	WINTER RESORTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

For Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, in advance, \$12 00	The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, in advance, 10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum, in advance, 2 00	The Weekly Times, per annum, in advance, 2 50
The Yearly Times, per annum, in advance, 1 00	Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Office, No. 105 Broadway.
Times Office of New-York, No. 30 West of Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 419 Strand.
W. L. by Henry P. Gillie & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newspaper is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness, with rain.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

While congratulating themselves on the success achieved in this State, Republicans may profitably consider why the victory is not complete, and why some of the advantages gained are partially spoiled by the manner of gaining them. In other of the States whose elections were held on the same day, no cloud hangs over the triumph of the Republican Party. With varying degrees of importance, the results acquired are fruitful of promise in regard to the future as well as decisive in regard to the present. Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin,—all tell of Republican enthusiasm, culminating in proofs of positive strength. Here alone the spectacle is presented of marked gains in the Legislative districts with doubt attaching to the election of certain names on the State ticket. Here alone the chief candidate on the ticket, running far behind his associates in the State, is elected by Democratic votes in the City. Such a termination of the contest is not in any sense satisfactory. It is suggestive of gross blundering or a grosser abuse of party authority, somewhere. It proves that the ticket was not what it should have been or that the conduct of the campaign has been defective, or both. It shows that Republican enthusiasm, effective where members of the Legislature were concerned, did not extend to the general ticket; and that large numbers of Republican voters were either temporarily alienated or were indifferent to the result. These are not pleasant considerations to be entertained at a moment when great victories are reported all around us, and when a victory great as any of them was reached in New-York; but they are considerations that must be frankly dealt with if the State is to be relied upon in the more critical struggle of next year.

However disastrous, the fact to be pondered by the managers of the party machine is, that the methods which have served them in the past can no longer be depended on. The Republicans of New-York will not submit indefinitely to a dictatorship. They will not tolerate pretensions implying the right of one man, or a set of men, to nominate candidates, control the machinery of the party, dictate its policy, and in its name negotiate bargains with the most disreputable of its opponents. If the machine is to be further used to crush Republicans who dare to avow their convictions, who seek to bring the party into harmony with its principles, and who insist that its candidates shall be worthy of its history, the consequences will be more disastrous than on this occasion. Had there not been an unselfish forbearance on the part of the majority of Republicans, these consequences would have been developed now. The nominees for the Governorship would have been defeated in spite of Tammany's help. But the Republicans in question are more sincerely devoted to the party than is the force which operates the machine. They do not allow resentment to interfere with duty. They leave others to subordinate the highest interests of party to personal animosities and an ignominious ambition. They have sustained the party, not because they overlook its mismanagement, but because they recognize its capacity for usefulness and its superiority, with all its faults, to the Democracy. This conciliatory disposition will not last much longer. The patience outraged by the managers is all but exhausted. The forbearance which on Tuesday saved them from discomfiture carried with it a warning

which no man with his eyes open could misinterpret. Under other circumstances the Republican victory would have been complete and glorious. It is neither now; and a little less Republican magnanimity would have converted it into a humiliating defeat. Nor has the temper in which the campaign was conducted been more satisfactory than its mechanical methods. Perhaps it is natural that the mingled arrogance and weakness apparent in the State ticket should at another stage reveal themselves in the miserable sectionalism and intolerance which some persons confound with the true stalwartism of the Republican Party. But in a community like this something is due to the popular intelligence. And party managers insult this intelligence when they make the advocacy of just principles a pretext for the promulgation of a policy that would perpetuate sectional strife in its worst forms; or when they convert resistance to Southern aggression into an excuse for engrafting upon the party's policy measures that would disgrace a civilized people. The campaign was unwisely conducted so far as it gave almost exclusive prominence to this perversion of the stalwart doctrine. Broad-minded men, who would not introduce into Northern discussions the coarse, proscriptive spirit which is a scandal to the South, found it impossible to sympathize with the bitter, senseless sectionalism on which the managers depended for effect. Partisan cheering cannot be safely accepted as the measure of the public sense; and as the campaign went on, evidences of apathy and disgust multiplied. A cowardly evasion of the truth in relation to finance, and absolute silence on other national subjects of paramount importance to a commercial people, increased the dissatisfaction, and still further explain the absence of the enthusiasm which was one feature of the election in all parts of the State. The systematic avoidance of State and local questions, notwithstanding the prominence given to both before the work really began, was a fault unavoidable in a management that was engaged in bargaining with an enemy; but the circumstance contributed to the doubtfulness of the result, and to the embarrassment from which the party can free itself only by the substitution of more sagacious leaders and the exertion of a more consistent adherence to sound principle.

TAMMANY HALL AS A MINORITY PARTY.

Mr. KELLY's candidature for Governor has elected the Republican candidate for that position, but it has also had the effect of defeating Mr. KELLY's nominees for County officers. To an organization, the sole end and aim of whose existence is the possession of the spoils of New-York City, a Democratic disaster in the State is of comparatively little moment. When that disaster has been largely due to the action of Tammany Hall, it might seem, and does seem to certain political viscerates, merely to raise Tammany Hall into a position of more commanding influence than it occupied before its revolt. It is argued that New-York State cannot be carried by any candidate, Presidential or otherwise, who has not the indorsement of Tammany Hall, and that, as the party which carries New-York State in 1880 carries a majority of the Electoral votes, the autocrat of Tammany Hall becomes also the autocrat of the Democratic Party. Waiving, for the present, the very strong objection that Republican candidates who did not profit by the defection of the Tammany vote were elected to State offices, it is obvious that this argument depends for its soundness on the ability of Tammany Hall to hold together under its present management and with its present policy. For several reasons that assumption seems to be rather hazardous. Tammany's objective point being public plunder, it is obvious that the election of last Tuesday dealt the organization several blows in its most vital part. It revolted because it lost the patronage of the County Clerk's office; it has not regained that patronage. The vigor of its protest against Robinson was intensified because its control over the Sheriff's office was threatened; it has lost that too. The Coroners were valuable aids to the subscription of a large election fund; all its candidates for Coroner were beaten. It could draw Receiverships, clerkships, and election assessments from its nominees on the Bench; only one of its nominees for Judicial positions was elected, and that in spite of, not because of, his indorsement by Tammany Hall. Above all these positive losses, there has been the general demonstration that Tammany Hall cannot, unaided, elect any of its candidates for important local offices. It has, in fact, become a minority party in New-York City, and under its present management, its favor will no longer be courted nor its opposition feared either by those in office or by those who aspire to hold office. Its election of nine Aldermen, mainly by Republican connivance, is a barren victory, even if the Republican managers should continue faithful to the Kelly alliance, for it can only prevent the loss of some of the patronage already possessed by Tammany Hall, not assist it in making good any that has slipped from its grasp.

By a reference to our news columns it will be seen that some of the most prominent supporters of Mr. KELLY who have fallen victims to his desire to beat Robinson are in no loyal or accommodating mood. Ranking under the sting of their own defeat, they are disposed to forget how unreservedly they aided and abetted KELLY's revolt, and their only thought seems to be how to get rid of the man whose leadership has been so disastrous. How long this state of mind will continue, it is, of course, impossible to say, but at present all signs are ominous of disaffection and reconstruction in Tammany Hall. The immediate importance of this state of feeling to the people of New-York consists mainly in its bearing on the cohesion of the Tammany representations in the Board of Aldermen. A majority of the board just elected has the power, in conjunction with the Mayor, to fill nearly every important office—that of Controller included—in the City Government. But, a majority can only be secured by a coalition of Republicans with Tammany men, of Republicans with the Anti-Tammany members, or of the whole or part of the Tammany

representation with that of Anti-Tammany. The natural tendency of those who, chiefly for evil, control the Republican organization in this City will doubtless be to continue the offensive and defensive alliance with KELLY which has had such brilliant results in the retention of Police Commissioner WHEELER and the perpetration of the existence of the Tammany Excise Board. But it is quite an open question whether KELLY will continue able to fulfill his part of such a bargain, and it is by no means an open question that, with the dictation of KELLY thrown off, the natural tendency of the organization which represents 65,000 Democratic votes will be either to take possession of, or absorb, the organization which represents 42,000 votes. Even with the Legislature and the Governor in their possession, Republicans can do nothing at Albany to affect the exercise of the appointing power in this City which would not be disastrous to their chances of carrying the State next year. That the tricksters who have thrown away for an illusory partisan advantage the power of the Republican Party to make a solid addition to its influence while making some valuable contributions to the cause of good government in this City, will be wiser or more clear-sighted in the future, is extremely doubtful.

REVOLUTION BY PROSPECTUS.

Certain enterprising people in the Republic of Mexico advertise a new and highly flattering scheme of revolution. It is conducted on the same basis as that of the proposal of a smart Yankee, who, during the war between the United States and Mexico, offered to conclude a peace, with a cession of territory, for cash in hand paid by the American authorities. The thrifty American, who had caused his terms—"No peace, no trade,"—to be sent to Gen. TAYLOR, was promptly put under arrest by that somewhat frascible old soldier. When the prospectus of the "Government of Restoration of the Republic of Mexico," as the new organization calls itself, gets back to Mexico, some of its promoters may find themselves in a plight far worse than that of the amateur peace commissioner of Gen. TAYLOR's time. At present, however, the circulars of the concern have only an American circulation. An agent of the company which proposes to revolutionize Mexico on a strictly commercial basis has visited Boston, it is said, and has laid the plan of the association before the gentlemen who control the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. These capitalists, it is supposed, have a special interest in the restoration of the Republic of Mexico, and if they do not know to what the Republic is to be restored, we may take it for granted that they believe that any change in the Government will be a change for the better. It could not be worse.

Another agent has also dropped in on the people of the Pacific States, who are popularly supposed by the Mexicans to be rolling in the wealth of the bonanzas, and to be ready for any scheme which is promising of adventure and plenty of bloodshed. Material aid, of course, is what the commercial revolutionary junta are most in need of. And there is certainly nothing inconceivable or suspicious in the fact that a society for the restoration of the Republic on a commercial basis comes into the market with a subscription paper. Revolutions cost money, as our Confederate bondholders can testify. The Mexican variety of revolution is usually conducted on the plan of first reimbursing the revolutionists from the coffers of the Custom-houses, and then attending to the alleged wrongs of the people. If there is no money in the Custom-house, there can be no revolution. The Society for the Restoration of the Mexican Republic offers tangible benefits and speedy profits on the investments to be made by the shareholders. The subscribers to the enterprise are to furnish the sinews of war—cash and munitions—and, in return, are to have what may be called a mortgage on the restored Republic of Mexico. The conditions of this mortgage are that the holders thereof shall have power and authority to establish a national bank in the City of Mexico, the notes of which bank shall be receivable for all public and private debts and for the payment of purchases of public lands at the rate of \$1 per acre. Franchises for railroads and subsidies for their construction—in national bank notes—are to be granted without limit. All Customs duties on goods imported from the United States by land are to be abolished, and taxation and liability to service in the Army are to be remitted, so far as these would apply to immigrants, for a specified term of years.

Nothing is said about giving every immigrant forty acres and a mule, but this could, undoubtedly, be arranged, if it is thought desirable to turn a part of the Southern exodus into Mexico. The scheme, as we have roughly outlined it, ought to attract the favorable attention of investors. And we are not surprised to hear that "some of the heaviest capitalists of the Pacific coast" are now looking into the matter with a view to investment. Heretofore, we Americans have been in the habit of looking at the Mexican question from a sentimental point of view. Being ourselves republicans, we have imbibed the foolish notion that the independence and political peace of our neighbors, infirm as these may be, are not to be interfered with by us. But the case is very different when there comes to us a business proposition. Everybody knows that the old-fashioned theory that we should have morals in business, just as we have in religion, was long since played out. If this were not so, what would become of trade? It is time that we separated commerce from international relations. Here is a Republic notoriously incapable of governing itself; at least we think so, and that is as good as true. An association of honorable gentlemen asks our co-operation in overthrowing the present Government and restoring the country to something which is not specified, but which we will doubtless find out in time. Of course, these gentlemen in Mexico are honorable men or they would not invite foreigners to come into their country and start a revolution in which many helpless non-combatants would be sure to get hurt. And, as they are honorable men, they can be safely trusted to keep their part of the contract. Mexicans, we have heard it said, always do exactly as they agree. Certainly, the programme laid down by the Com-

mercial Revolutionary Association is a most alluring one. The subscribers to the enterprise are to take possession of the soil and interests of the Mexican Republic, even including the Custom-houses, so often the cause of revolution, and are to go on and develop the mines, vineyards, fields, and other resources of the country. All that the native promoters of the scheme ask is that they may be allowed to do the governing; and this is a small concession to make to gentlemen who run a much greater risk in this business than the subscribers do. The capitalists may lose their cash if the enterprise fails; the Mexican promoters would lose their heads, which are represented to be of great value to them.

This new and original plan of revolution is commended to the people of such countries as may be suffering from despotism and kindred ills. It is the most striking manifestation of the utilitarian spirit of the age which we have ever seen. If it shall be successful, there is no reason why its promoters should not go permanently into the business. They could advertise proposals to subvert any Government on the face of the earth at the lowest rates and the shortest notice. A revolutionary business conducted on a strictly cash basis ought to receive the confidence of railroad builders and capitalists generally. If this particular scheme is brought to the notice of the eminent man who has just given up in despair the long-cherished project of compelling the Government of the United States to build the Texas Pacific Railroad, we are confident that he would embrace it gladly. The Association for the Restoration of the Republic of Mexico offers to give franchises to all railroad companies, as well as the money (in new legal tenders) which may be needed to build them. If Col. SCOTT would only take up all the stock of the association, he can practically own the Mexican Republic. Then the American people would be relieved from the necessity of continually watching him to see that he does not "get away with Congress," some time when nobody is on guard.

THE NEW ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

There is no doubt that some form of treaty was signed by the powers that rule the destinies of Germany and Austria, as a result of BISMARCK's visit to Vienna, and there is no less certainly a complete understanding and a virtual alliance between them, to which the formal sanction of an international agreement gives but little added strength. It is an alliance of mutual interest, and will last as long and be as binding as that interest may require. But, notwithstanding the quiet manner in which the alliance was effected, and the almost secret character of its obligations, a gradual realization of its far-reaching importance has come over Europe. That its significance should be realized gradually, and not suddenly, was favorable to its purpose, and conduced to an unquestioning acceptance of its propriety. Before its full intent was seen, the temper for energetic discussion had passed away, and it would be ridiculous to display the excitement of a sudden discovery. The debates that have occasioned, extending over several weeks, present some peculiar phases, taking on new colors as the revelation became clearer. But at this distance of space and time from the Vienna meeting, it is not difficult to see the object of the Emperors, or to conjecture the consequences of their agreement. BISMARCK appears to have achieved a master-stroke of policy without exciting more attention at the time than a visit to the Austrian capital was sure, under any circumstances, to arouse.

The advantages of the amicable association of the two Empires of Central Europe are obvious. That the proposed and the actual result will tend to peace, and not for war, is equally plain, though it is not so certain what the final consummation of that tendency may be. There is now a formidable political bulwark established across the heart of the Continent, which must certainly check the disposition to antagonism and to hostile plans which has so long been evident. No matter what may be the vicissitudes of government in France, her people cannot forget the mortification of Sedan nor the humiliating loss of Alsace and Lorraine. They look with satisfaction on the improved organization and increasing strength of the Army, and cheerfully pay the expense of great military power, because they yearn for the hour when they shall wipe out the record of 1870. Germany is determined that it shall stand, and, though confident of her power to maintain it if left alone, she would find it awkward to have Austria in an uncertain attitude, and open to advances, at her side, and Russia behind her, in danger of becoming a stealthy foe. Since Sadowa, Austria, too, has been organizing her military system anew, and strengthening her Army year by year. With her as an ally, Germany has nothing to fear from French revenge or Russian encroachment. By forming such an alliance, BISMARCK not only precludes the liability of the Austro-Hungarian Empire becoming leagueed against Germany in future complications, but gives warning to both France and Russia of the utter hopelessness of any scheme that they might jointly or severally harbor for the promotion of sinister purposes.

Austria had sufficient motives for allying herself where both blood and interest should create sympathy, notwithstanding past differences. She might well be doubtful of the permanency of her gains by the treaty of Berlin, if left to defend them alone when the unsettled Eastern question is again forced into European diplomacy. With Germany as her next friend, they are tolerably safe, and may even be bettered. Besides, she has an account with Italy which that restless Kingdom, or at least its restless people, persist in regarding as still open. She is as much determined to put the "unredeemed" territory beyond redemption as Germany is to hold Alsace-Lorraine as a prominent part of the Empire. Should trouble come on that side, alliances might be formed in consequence of other interests. France, notwithstanding the petty misunderstandings upon the Egyptian question and conflicting claims elsewhere on the African coast, could be more easily drawn into sympathy with the Latin Kingdom than the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Here, again, the German alliance not only gives assurance as to the result of any conflict with Italy, but renders such conflict to the last degree improbable. So

all around, the Austro-German alliance seems to mean peace for Europe; not the peace of mutual agreement and amicable understanding that needs no armament, but peace enforced by armed power, that finds its interest in keeping order and maintaining present relations or controlling changes.

England's direct concern in the alliance is not great, except so far as it operates as a check upon Russia. She faces that power in Asia and not in Europe. If she has to deal with her there in hostile conflict, it will be no small gain that others are concerned in watching her in the west, and preventing encroachments in Europe, where they would be dangerous to interests in which England claims a share. It is impossible to forecast future changes in the relations of the armed nations of Europe, but as it looks now, this quiet alliance of Germany and Austria promises to prevent, by rendering hopeless, any attempt at revivification by France or Italy, to secure the shaky fabric of the Turkish settlement, to check Russian encroachments in Europe, and transfer any conflict that England may have with the Muscovites wholly to the Asiatic continent. It seems to mean peace in Europe, so long as the friendly clash of the two Empires holds. It may ultimately mean the virtual absorption of the authority and the assets of the partnership by the stronger partner.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.

The pending complications in Turkey and Egypt, commonplace and even trivial in themselves, are none the less interesting as the last struggles of dying Mohammedanism against victorious Christianity. But the result has long been a foregone conclusion. The Sultan may fill his Cabinet with personal favorites, and make a show of independence which vanishes at the first glimpse of a foreign invader. The magnates of Cairo may cry the cry of "Egypt for Egyptians," and patriotically offer to mortgage the property for the payment of the State debt, in order to shut out the intrusive foreigner; but no political juggling can reverse the verdict of events. A single generation has broken the Mohammedan power in Europe, Africa, and Asia. France has crushed it in Algeria, Russia in Turkey and the Caucasus, Britain in the East. Afghanistan, its last and firmest stronghold, is occupied by English troops, and about to be traversed by English railways. Egypt, the rallying-point of the five great brotherhoods which form the Nihilism of Islam, is virtually in the hands of a European committee. The Turk, deprived of his one great resource of plunder by foreign conquest or home extortion, is now actually unable to subsidize his own Mecca pilgrims, a blow as terrible to the modern Moslem as the desecration of the temple to the ancient Jew. In a word, Christendom stands in the position of the German Army before Paris at the time of its surrender, surrounded with a vast host of starving enemies, whom it cannot support and must not destroy.

How formidable this responsibility threatens to prove, a few statistics will suffice to show. England's Asiatic possessions, including farther India and the adjacent islands, contain, in round numbers, 210,000,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom have but recently come under the British rule. Turkestan has a population of 18,300,000, of whom 10,730,000 are Russian subjects, the remainder being still nominally independent. The Afghans are variously rated at from 4,000,000 to 7,500,000, the former being probably the truer estimate. Egypt, including the newly-annexed territory in the Sudan, contributes 8,000,000 to the list, and Algeria very nearly 3,000,000 more. To these may fairly be added the 2,000,000 of Tunis and the 770,000 of Tripoli; for the rapid approach of France's Algerian railway to the frontier of the former State is an earnest of her long-meditated annexation, and Tunis once gone, Tripoli must inevitably follow. All these, together with the 5,000,000 native Ottomans in European Turkey, form a total of more than 250,000,000 human beings, differing in race, doctrine, language, customs, feelings, everything, save the one common sentiment, rooted rather toward their Christian conquerors. To govern, sustain, and civilize this incongruous multitude, is the work which Europe has to do; and according as it is well or ill done, will happiness or misery be the lot of the whole Eastern world.

A THOUSAND LIVES SAVED.

It is characteristic that whatever of reform work is done in this City by individuals or by private associations is well done, while the public laborers in this direction are nearly always either misdirected or fail utterly. The health of children in New-York, especially in the Summer, has been one of the ancient evils which all medical reformers and sanitarians have felt and struggled against for a quarter of a century past. The Board of Health has called attention to it incessantly. Public officers have warned the City of this low condition of the health of the poorer classes. The terrible death-rate of infants, especially from diarrheal diseases, was published year after year. Yet the evil did not diminish. In 1875, the deaths from diarrheal diseases, mainly among children, reached the number of 2,997, and in 1876 the terrible maximum of 8,060. The death-rate of children under five years, from all causes during that year, amounted to more than half the whole number of deaths. About that time began the various movements for providing medical care, fresh air, and summer homes for the children of the poor. The Tuxis's picnic excursions for street children, the Children's Aid Society Summer Home, the Sick Children's Mission, and the harbor excursions were the leading efforts in this benevolent enterprise. Since then, these have been followed by various other efforts. Public officers have been putting tenement-house children for a few days or weeks in places where pure air is breathed and good country food can be procured.

Dr. JANEWAY, of the Board of Health, in his interesting report to the County Medical Society on the health of the City attributes very much of the remarkable diminution in children's deaths from diarrheal diseases which began about that time to these private benevolent enterprises. In 1877 the deaths from this source fell from 3,060 to 2,637; in 1878 there was a reduction again of some 600, and this year the mortality has fallen to 2,084, or a saving of nearly a thousand lives in one year, as compared with the rate three years since; while the total deaths of children under five years have been reduced for the year to about 45 per cent of the whole number of deaths, and the total death-rate to about 24 to 1,000. In the causes which have brought about this desirable result, we would not fail to acknowledge the visiting of the Board of Health physicians among the tenement-houses. Still, the City had enjoyed the advantage of these visits every Summer for a number of years, and yet the death-rate had increased. But during these past three years, the "Sick Children's Mission" had treated every Summer its hundreds of cases; the Summer Home, at Bath, of the Children's Aid Society, had received each season its 2,500 inmates; the various sanitarians at least as many more, and the harbor excursions and country parties had given fresh air to several hundreds in addition. All these private efforts to meet the terrible evils from tenement-house overcrowding in the summer have had their natural

effect. They have raised the tone of public health. They have not only given immense pleasure to the children of the poor, and added vigor, but they have saved thousands of lives. This private charity, too, has been exercised with remarkable economy. The waste and corruption of public charities have been saved, and all the enthusiasm of individual benevolence has been thrown into these labors of kindness. It is detailed in the reports of the Summer Home, at Bath, Long Island, that each child supported there only costs the public, for all expenses, including railroad fares, salaries, rent, food, &c., about \$2 per week. The cost of the Brooklyn Sanatorium is nearly the same. It is difficult to estimate properly the good to the whole community, shown in the results of these private sanitary charities as given in Dr. JANEWAY's report. The saving of a thousand lives means, in the usual proportion, a saving of 26,000 cases of sickness; it means so much additional power and working vigor saved to this community; it includes, first, the strengthening of the laboring classes, and adding to the vitality of the community. Statisticians estimate, from various sources, each working person as a capital of \$1,500 for the State. This year's charity accordingly has saved in that one field, over a million of dollars to the City. But the saving in sickness, in human suffering, in disorders which reach other classes, cannot be measured in money. And, while Christianity has only a shadowy influence in the world, the lives and welfare of the poorest will be valued beyond all estimate, or all possibility of repayment to the community.

This success with private sanitary charities leads us naturally to inquire why the City charitably, which cost so immensely and accomplished so little, could not be put more under private management. The abuses on the islands are known to all men. They have been exposed over and over again. Private individuals could carry on those institutions at one-third less expense, and with immensely greater moral benefit to the inmates and to the community. Were small unsalaried boards of our leading citizens appointed, entirely separate from party, who should have power to select one salaried executive officer of high abilities, and be allowed free field for reforms, we should have almshouses, hospitals, and prisons worthy of our civilization, and with far less burden on the taxpayers. There are plenty of our foremost citizens who would gladly serve gratuitously on such a board, as they would on the Park Commission. There is no lack of ability and character for such places in this City. The difficulty seems to be in the appointing power. No scheme of appointment yet devised which left the selection to partisans in this City has brought anything but shame and disaster.

LIVING LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

One is continually hearing in various grades of masculine society, notably at hotels, clubs, and places of amusement, that this or that man lives like a gentleman. The phrase is so common, and applied to such a diversity of persons, as to seem to have no definite meaning, or a very uncertain one. If you be of an inquiring mind, if you care to look for causes, you will be surprised, on making the acquaintance of some of those said to live like gentlemen, to learn that they can live like what they, manifestly, are not. You naturally ask yourself, "How can a man be one thing and live like another? That which a man lives like is he not?" But you very soon discover that, while your view is entirely correct in itself, it is so generally and conventionally wrong. In the very going, miscellaneous, by no means over-scrupulous society of men, a man may live like a gentleman, who, if he were arraigned on the charge and fairly tried, could never be proved guilty.

To be a gentleman and to live like a gentleman ought to be the same; but in ordinary parlance they have no connection, and are, indeed, often opposed. To be a gentleman means a great deal—far more than many who claim to be gentlemen have any conception of. To live like a gentleman refers, generally, to externals alone, to outside presentation, to keeping up appearances. A man who dresses well, dines well, is not offensive in manners and associations, who observes visibly the common decencies, is presumed and asserted to live like a gentleman. By what means or under what conditions he lives is not considered. He may incur debt without thinking how or expecting to pay; he may be regarded of his word as incapable of honor; he may be privately the very reverse of what he assumes to be publicly, and yet, as the words are employed, live like a gentleman. He probably pays what he has lost at friendly games of cards; meets his bar-bills promptly; does not allow his club dues to run behind; his bets, if they have gone against him, he does not neglect. All these are seen and known. But, outside of the very worldly selfish circle he affects he preserves faith with nobody; his behavior is seldom candid, frequently disgraceful; he evinces his washwoman, a poor widow with several small children; he pawns his wife's watch secretly; he shamelessly abuses the confidence of men and women. But then he lives like a gentleman.

How many such fellows there are in every large city, especially in the Metropolis! Society, the clubs, commercial haunts, are full of them. They cloak, in some measure at least, their meanness, their coarseness, their lack of the class with which they desire to stand, and with a sort of contemptible recompense to all the manner, coarser, and more vicious to those they are not afraid of, who have no power to ruin the undesired reputation they have carefully built up elsewhere. They are voluble and dippant, excessive and wearisome, on the subject of gentlemen. The term is ever in their mouths; perhaps, because the thing is never in their nature; they pretend to put everything to the gentlemanly test; they speak of themselves and their immediate companions as gentlemen every few minutes; they overdo the matter lamentably. In fact, their genuineness may be suspected from their verbal insistence on what they pretend they are and demand their friends should be. The man overfond of talking about being a gentleman and of his indispensable in society and life, may with reason be doubted. A veritable gentleman is so sure of his position, so satisfied with the real, that he has no need or desire to be on parade, to advertise his claims.

There is any number of men so anxious to live like gentlemen, as they style it, that they have no time or inclination, apparently, to be gentlemen. They would not be seen in Broadway or the Avenue with a hat out of season or an ill-fitting coat; they would refuse to drink cheap wine or go to the opera on foot. But they would lie or get a note discounted which they had no prospect of meeting; would sell fraudulent stock in a spurious mine, or basely slander good women with an alacrity that reveals long practice. To live like gentlemen—that is, strut in clothes obtained on credit; spend money ostentatiously which is not theirs; talk of things they should not admit to themselves; make assumptions wholly foreign to, and contradictory of, their character—they will stop at no ordinary baseness, and violate every generous or just principle. Their entire thought and ingenuity are directed to show and sham; they are concerned with and for their vulgar vanity; they have no regard for, or understanding of, proper pride.

In a great many cases, men who do not, in the popular acceptance, live at all like gentlemen, yet live truly like them. They are simple, quiet, unpretentious. First of all, they want to be independent and strictly honest. They

would rather wear shabby clothes; subsist on one meal a day; occupy a garret; have no associates; be grossly misunderstood and even misrepresented, than bear about them all the signs of wealth, distinction, favor, and feel at the same time that these are hollow, and absolutely unmerited. Their desire, their determination, is to be gentlemen, to live gentlemen, not to live like gentlemen. They have no wish, no ambition, to be like anything; they are resolved, whatever they are, to be like themselves, and they carry out their resolution severely and inflexibly. The sorry fellows who aim only to live like gentlemen, no doubt, look down upon and pity the men who live gentlemen, because they prefer sham to truth, and have no comprehension of the fine character they so miserably masquerade in.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is understood that Senator Chandler did not leave a will.

Col. T. W. Higginson is one of the members-elect to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Ex-Congressman Jere Haralson, of Alabama, (colored), has been appointed a Night Inspector in the Baltimore Custom-house.

The defeated candidate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania philosophically says that it will be a splendid election to calculate future Democratic gains from.

Gov. Croswell, of Michigan, will appoint a Senator to succeed Mr. Chandler, unless he finds that the present condition of the State tax law requires an extra session of the Legislature.

The Syracuse Courier says that a sword which Gen. Sherman has given Father Kennedy is to be competed for by the friends of officers of the National Guard, at a fair, in aid of a Roman Catholic church of that city.

"No candidate on the Republican State ticket," says the Buffalo Express, "has been more praised by all sorts of people and less criticised than James W. Wadsworth, whom Controller Olcott yesterday congratulated on his election."

The husband of Mrs. Salena Downing, of Quincy, Ill., deserted her two years and two months ago. Last Thursday afternoon, the court granted her a divorce, and three hours later she married Calvin Herring and started on a wedding journey.

Another letter from Secretary Sherman to a friend in Ohio is published, in which he says: "My name will not be presented to the next Legislature as a candidate for Senator, for reasons which I have given in a letter which will probably be published before this reaches you; nor do I wish to interfere in any way in the contest."

Francis D. Kerr, of Baltimore, while putting a bell into a church steeple in Carbonate, Tenn., one day last week, was struck and fell to the ground, 95 feet. He struck upon a coil of rope, and his fall having been partly broken by catching a rope, he escaped without any bones fractured, although he was severely bruised from head to foot.

The Boston Herald relates that Gen. Butler, being asked if he intended to make another effort for the Governorship of Massachusetts, said: "As I was returning to Lowell from Boston, the next day after election, two individuals, somewhat the worse for liquor, who seemed to have been discussing the result of the election, evidently unaware of my proximity to them. Finally, one of them says: 'Jerry, do you think Old Ben'll run again?' 'Run! Of course he'll run; he's only been scoring so far.'"

OBITUARY.

DR. OLIVER WHITE. The death of Dr. Oliver White, at his residence, No. 52 West Twelfth-street, on Friday, removes from the ranks of the medical profession in this City one of its oldest and most valued members. He was born in the Town of Somers, N. Y., a few miles from this City, April 9, 1810. There was little hope of his recovery at the advanced age of 69, from the effects of a stroke of the heart, when the diagnosis was pronounced. Dr. White withdrew himself from the harrier and more exacting duties of medical practice, although still continuing his relations with a few of his oldest patients. About six weeks ago he was out of the house for the last time. By descent Dr. White belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New-York. His great-grandfather, Dr. Oliver White, locally celebrated Rev. Ebenezer White, the New England descendant of Judge Thomas White, of Weymouth, Mass., who was a member of the Colonial Court in 1636, and figures with honor in the musty colonial records of that time. Dr. White's great-grandfather was a member of the New-York Dispensary, and his father, Dr. Ebenezer White, his son, Ebenezer White, in the year 1810, having secured from his father, and as a physician of high local repute in Somers and the adjacent towns. Oliver White, son of the latter, came to New-York, and having entered the medical department of Yale College, where he was graduated doctor of medicine, in 1831, being at that date 21 years old. He was licensed to practice by the State Medical Society of Connecticut, in the same year, and at once entered upon active practice, removing to this City for that

ay. [Zavut dev: 3
vices Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PLATES OF THE MUREE

The fish market has not been very fully supplied this last week, with but a single exception

It is not to be expected that all the receipts will be tested in The TIMES office before they are

respondents. "Felix" should have consulted a
fancier in regard to his two valuable pets.]

That same classic consolation which
found by the student in Homer comes to the

How to give bleached curtains the color
bleached muslin. Coffee has failed.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES

Gatling Battery E, Capt. L. T. Baker com.

In this command are to drill under the supervision of the Colonel, as follows: Companies C and E. Mon-

27, and F and K, Friday, Nov. 28. The classes will drill Monday evening, Dec. 1, immediately after which orders will be issued giving

When the Eleventh Regiment makes it

Hartford vs. Frost.—Bond approved.
Woeller vs. the Grand Lodge, &c.—Granted.

LES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

advanced 12 to 538 1/2 cent. in the ent
with large purchases of the leading s

list.	Commercial.....	2	2	2
es at	Commercial 8 days.....	2	2	2

to sell their claims at derisive rates
money to pay their necessary expenses.

raise the

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Lord Alwyne Compton has been made Dean of the new cathedral at Liverpool.

Bishop Chapman, a retired Anglican Bishop, (formerly Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon), has died in Somersetshire, England, in his eightieth year.

The *Lutherische Kalender* for 1880 reports for all the Lutherans in America, 3,697 ministers, 5,376 congregations, and 68,195 communicants.

The Methodist Bishops attending the annual meeting of the Missionary Society in this City will occupy pulpits in New-York and Brooklyn to-day.

The Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., declines the Presidency of the Canadian Literary Institute and the Educational Institution at Woodstock, Canada.

The Roman Catholics are now participating freely in the Italian elections, and are gaining rapidly. Of the 12 Communal Councils, 6 are in the hands of the Catholics.

Bishop Cloughton raised a storm in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by declaring that there was nothing either in the Bible or the Church's traditions to justify slavery.

Mr. Moody and his collaborator, Mr. Sankey, have consented to remain 10 days longer at Cleveland. The congregations are fully as large as they have been, and the inquirers are numerous.

Miss Benson, of Philadelphia, who has given considerable money to Reformed Episcopal churches, has a greivous family difficulty. Her husband, the Cummins Memorial Church, Baltimore, free from all financial difficulties.

The Methodist women of Philadelphia, under the lead of Mrs. Bishop Simpson, are preparing to hold a great bazaar, and they hope to receive \$25,000 with which to found a

Bishop Russell, Anglican Missionary Bishop of North China, died suddenly Oct. 7. Dr. Russell was a graduate of Dublin College, and was ordained to the ministry, and went out to China as a missionary in 1847.

Messrs. Pentecont and Stebbins are holding six services daily in Salem, Mass. The various audiences aggregate more than 1,000. There is a choir of 150 voices. Inquiry-meetings are held after the preaching services.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, LL.D., Vicar of Newark, England, has been elected to the va-

The foundation-stone of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, for the accommodation of theological students of theology, has been laid. The estimated cost of the Wellfleet Hall, at Oxford, and the Ridley Hall, at Cambridge, including furniture, £100,000, nearly half of which has been contributed.

The General Synod of the State Church of Prussia has passed a resolution that candidates for the ministry shall be examined by a board of ministers, instead of passing a Government examination. The Minister of Public Worship has accepted this resolution. This action is considered to be a blow at the May laws.

The new Prussian Minister of Education has begun to undo the work which his predecessor, Dr. Falk, accomplished. He has ordered that all existing schools, whether of a simultaneous, or of a denominational character, should be maintained, and that no preference should be given to the Ultramontane or to the Strict Lutheran.

The Rev. George Hewnarth, D. D., has had an interview with Father Hysacinte in regard to his doctrinal position, and gives as a result of the conversation that Father Hysacinte is not, except in the sense of protesting against abuses in the Church of Rome. He is still a Catholic, and will continue to perform the same essentially to the Catholic theology.

Father Chiniyug, a convert of many years from Catholicism in Canada, has been lecturing in Australia, and has met with violent opposition. The missionaries of his hosts were worked, and when he tried to lecture, he was booed and mobbed. At Hobart Town, British Columbia, he was arrested, and the Riot act read, before he could get a hearing.

The Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends reports an increase of six members during the year. The number of members is 18, 17, 154, of whom 533 were returned, 18, 17, and 249 by "certificate." The number of members under 21 years of age is 6.8-1. During the year 81 were dismissed, and 115 resigned. There are 146 ministers, a decrease of 1.

Capt. Carey has been addressing a meeting in Torquay on behalf of the Army Scripture Reading Society. He was in the East of England, he remarked that there was only one

The recent Lutheran General Council at Zanesville, Ohio, was much smaller than usual. The New York Synod, which was represented by only 17 delegates, is the smallest, and the number elected. The New York Ministerium sent less than half the delegates it was entitled to. The Swedish and Norwegian Synods and the Texas Synod were not represented at all, and other Synods sent only one representative.

There are two Baptist churches in South America. One is located in Santa Barbara, Brazil, and is chiefly composed of after-the-war immigrants from the United States. The other is in Demerara, Guiana, and is composed of Chinese immigrants, gathered and presided over by a member from the Canton Baptist Church.

The Reformed Episcopal churches in Philadelphia held a convention last week and organized a Synod, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution. Nineteen churches, one of which is in Wilmington, Del., were represented. Bishop Nicholson was chosen President, and committees were appointed. A form of constitution was adopted, and the Synod adjourned to meet in Wilmington, Del., in April, 1880.

The Grenock Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has voted to

suspend those members of the session of the First Baptist Church (Mr. Macrae's former parish) who refuse to return to their allegiance to the United Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery has also notified the Edinburgh Presbytery of the action of one of its members in showing sympathy with Mr. Macrae in his exclusion from the Church, and demands that he be tried.

The biennial conference of the Evangelical Alliance of the British Isles was held at St. Louis. Among those who read papers were Drs. J. S. Baskin & T. D. Woolsey, W. G. Craig, W. V. Tudor, J. L. Burroughs, T. M. Smith, H. C. Fosber, and J. A. Stewart Robinson. Of these, all but three are Western men. Among the subjects discussed were Laymen's part in evangelizing, public schools, social reform, and foreign missions.

A new Baptist Church at Bowdon, England, has made provision in the trust deed for the admission of "all persons of good character and Christian principles," as Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, &c., who may desire to unite with the church. Such members are to remain subject to the discipline of the church, and to retain their place on condition of their acceptance being profession of faith, a pious walk, and subscription to the doctrinal statements of the Westminster Assembly. They are not, however, to be permitted to vote on any question affecting baptism or Baptist principles.

The Baptist State Convention of New-York met at Troy last week, and meeting that there are 112,345 Baptist members in the

State, a gain for the year past of 7,134. The heretofore largest number was \$21,485, which is less than was raised the previous year. The number of scholars in the Sunday-schools who were baptized was 2,356. The Christianization employment mission has various points in the State, who preached 5,190 sermons and baptized 289 believers. For the support of the mission the \$14,400 was secured, and there is a deficiency of \$1,655.

The annual report of the American Missionary Association states that the 44 schools among the freedmen had 110 teachers and 10,000 pupils. The latter are divided as follows: Primary, 2,798; intermediate, 1,495; grammar, 633; normal, 2,022; collegiate preparatory, 139; college, 10. The sociological, 86. This shows an increase in the professional schools, a decrease in the collegiate, and a small increase in the normal schools over last year. The schools are growing in favor with both races at the South. The donations for 1900 were \$100,000, and were used for the erection of buildings at Nashville, Atlanta, New-Orleans, and Talladega. The number of the South number 67, with 4,666 members, of whom 75 were added the past year.



NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 9.—At the close of the Harvard-Yale football game in this city yesterday, Capt. Camp, of the Yales, challenged the Harvard team to play off the tie at any time or place agreeable. Capt. Bacon, of the Harvards, declined the challenge, pleading other engagements for the team, and the probability of its disbandment after Thanksgiving. The prevailing impression among the Yale men is that Harvard is afraid to play again, her experience of yesterday having satisfied her that defeat would be inevitable.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE VIRGINIA REPLICATORS.

BOTH HOUSES UNDER THEIR CONTROL ON THE DEPT QUESTION—THE REPUBLICANS IN POSSESSION OF THE BALANCE OF POWER ON GENERAL MATTERS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The returns of the election of the 4th are now all in, except in the case of a few counties away up in the corner of the mountains, between Tennessee and Kentucky, from which figures may not be received for a month. It is not at all likely that any road news for the debt-payers will come from that region. There are no negroes there, but the "woods are full" of white Virginians in favor of re-adjustment—to put it mildly—the debt.

There is no doubt that the Republicans hold the balance of power in the General Assembly. The Democratic-Conservatives are almost entirely divided. The Republicans, numbering 23 or 25, by co-operating with either faction, can be the main lever in electing a United States Senator, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Treasurer, Register of the Land Office, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Railroad Commissioner, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Superintendent of Public Printing, and County Judges in some instances, besides securing the blacks the right to have an equal chance with white men of being drawn on juries. It is scarcely necessary to say that the colored people of Virginia look with anxious eyes to the meeting of the two houses. They will never forgive their representatives if they fail to make the most of the present lucky position of affairs. The leaders of the Republican Party in this State look with favor upon the efforts of those Conservatives who are endeavoring to stem the torrent of readjustment; but the results of this canvass demonstrate that they cannot control the colored vote. The colored voters drop their ballots instinctively against the Conservative Party. That which is most antagonistic to the (Conservative) Party is that which has the warmest place in their hearts. But nothing aside from the existing feeling is likely to win the sweet taste of the Readjusters; thinking over what is best for themselves, they will in all probability form a caucus of their own, and then for a while await events. That faction of the Conservative Party which can give them most in the way of desirable legislation, with perhaps a bonus in the way of good places, will command their votes. The Readjusters can only manage to hold together as a unit, there is nothing within reason for which they may ask that they will not get. Some discretion and moderation in the selection of their counselors, else they will force the Conservatives to come together again. They may become more obstinate on each faction than the factious to each other.

The coming session of the General Assembly is going to be unprecedentedly lively. General Harrison, who is the only one of the Readjuster men—leads the Readjusters. He says to his friends that he is not an aspirant for the Senate, that he is not seeking it; but he is considered by his party as the coming man, withstanding Senator Wickers is sure to go out. His doom is sealed. The Conservatives, many of them, are in the hands of the Readjusters, and the Senate has surrendered to their enemies all the capital offices—offices which might enable them to perpetuate the power of their party.

The regular branch of the Conservatives has no acknowledged leader. It is therefore a body without a head. And yet everything they hold dear will depend upon their management. This William Robert A. Cooper, a man of great energy and the most experienced and practical of their number, but his health is bad. Men will not serve him as they serve Mahan. The Republicans will surely be tempted to let Cooper be their leader; but if they are to win they must agree upon one and obey his commands.

Already, the debt question is becoming divided. The Conservatives are divided on a particular issue, can command a majority of the votes of the two houses. But what can they do? The Conservatives are divided on their heads, and it will be far more profitable—probably more profitable—to make a strike for the offices—the lands and issues. At the present moment the Conservatives are divided on a particular issue, can command a majority of the votes of the two houses. But what can they do? The Conservatives are divided on their heads, and it will be far more profitable—probably more profitable—to make a strike for the offices—the lands and issues.

At the present moment the Conservatives are divided on a particular issue, can command a majority of the votes of the two houses. But what can they do? The Conservatives are divided on their heads, and it will be far more profitable—probably more profitable—to make a strike for the offices—the lands and issues. At the present moment the Conservatives are divided on a particular issue, can command a majority of the votes of the two houses. But what can they do? The Conservatives are divided on their heads, and it will be far more profitable—probably more profitable—to make a strike for the offices—the lands and issues.

Meanwhile, the official returns come pouring in, showing an appalling popular vote against Mahan. The Conservatives are divided on a particular issue, can command a majority of the votes of the two houses. But what can they do? The Conservatives are divided on their heads, and it will be far more profitable—probably more profitable—to make a strike for the offices—the lands and issues.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MOONSHINERS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DISCOVERY OF EXTENSIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES—REVENUE OFFICERS WHO NEEDED LOOKING AFTER.

GREENSBORO, S. C., Nov. 9.—The illicit operations of the "Whisky Ring" in the Sixth North Carolina District, recently discovered by Special Agent C. H. Blocker, with the assistance of Mr. Collector E. M. McCall, Deputy Collectors J. E. Gryles and H. H. D. Byrd, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County. Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

Mr. Rhynes, Deputy Collector, and John C. Smith, are of a greater magnitude than at first supposed. An examination of the books of the distilleries, and the fact that the greater portion of the corn whisky consumed in South Carolina came from North Carolina distilleries under sufficiently suspicious circumstances to warrant the belief that the Government has been swindled out of thousands of dollars of whisky-tax during the past year. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by large shipments of four-gallon and three-quart kegs, containing copper-distilled corn whisky; and by the low prices—\$1 to \$1.25 per gallon—paid for it. It was ascertained that this whisky came from seven or eight distilleries located in a radius of three or four miles near Chatham and Oefford, in Beaufort County.

and seldom saw Storekeepers at their post of duty. It looked to me as if things were conducted mightily loose."

PICKING THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—The following is the crop report of the Cotton Exchange for October:—
Louisiana.—In 65 replies from 29 parishes, of the average date of Oct. 31, the weather is reported as having been very fine throughout the month. A general frost occurred about Oct. 23, but caused little or no damage. The proportion picked averages about 70 per cent. Two parishes report the picking finished. The most favorable date being Dec. 10. Thirty replies show an average increase in yield, as compared with last year, of 23 per cent; 10 report an average decrease of 26 per cent; one gives the same yield as last year, and 24 make no report either way. The average is a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

Mississippi.—From this State we have received 73 reports from 31 counties, the dates varying from Oct. 1 to Oct. 24. The weather has been exceedingly favorable to the crop, and compared with last year, decidedly better for the most part. From all the reports received from the State on the 24th of October, but caused no damage. Seventy per cent of the crop is picked, and the balance is generally picked by Dec. 10. Thirty-nine replies show an average increase in the yield, as compared with last year, of 21 per cent; 10 report an average decrease of 26 per cent; one gives the same yield as last year, and 24 make no report either way. The average is a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

Arkansas.—From this State we have received 73 reports from 31 counties, the dates varying from Oct. 1 to Oct. 24. The weather has been exceedingly favorable to the crop, and compared with last year, decidedly better for the most part. From all the reports received from the State on the 24th of October, but caused no damage. Seventy per cent of the crop is picked, and the balance is generally picked by Dec. 10. Thirty-nine replies show an average increase in the yield, as compared with last year, of 21 per cent; 10 report an average decrease of 26 per cent; one gives the same yield as last year, and 24 make no report either way. The average is a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

Georgia.—From this State we have received 73 reports from 31 counties, the dates varying from Oct. 1 to Oct. 24. The weather has been exceedingly favorable to the crop, and compared with last year, decidedly better for the most part. From all the reports received from the State on the 24th of October, but caused no damage. Seventy per cent of the crop is picked, and the balance is generally picked by Dec. 10. Thirty-nine replies show an average increase in the yield, as compared with last year, of 21 per cent; 10 report an average decrease of 26 per cent; one gives the same yield as last year, and 24 make no report either way. The average is a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

Florida.—From this State we have received 73 reports from 31 counties, the dates varying from Oct. 1 to Oct. 24. The weather has been exceedingly favorable to the crop, and compared with last year, decidedly better for the most part. From all the reports received from the State on the 24th of October, but caused no damage. Seventy per cent of the crop is picked, and the balance is generally picked by Dec. 10. Thirty-nine replies show an average increase in the yield, as compared with last year, of 21 per cent; 10 report an average decrease of 26 per cent; one gives the same yield as last year, and 24 make no report either way. The average is a decrease of 1.5 per cent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Cotton Exchange makes the following report of the cotton crop of Georgia: The weather during the month of October was cloudy and rainy until about the 24th. After that time the weather was clear and sunny, and favorable to the crop. The yield is reported as being about the same as last year for cottoning the crop. There is a light frost in the upper counties on the 24th. The weather is reported as being about the same as last year for cottoning the crop. There is a light frost in the upper counties on the 24th. The weather is reported as being about the same as last year for cottoning the crop. There is a light frost in the upper counties on the 24th.

FLORIDA.—Not a sufficient number of replies were received from the upland district upon which to base a reliable report. The weather during the month of October was cloudy and rainy until about the 24th. After that time the weather was clear and sunny, and favorable to the crop. The yield is reported as being about the same as last year for cottoning the crop. There is a light frost in the upper counties on the 24th. The weather is reported as being about the same as last year for cottoning the crop. There is a light frost in the upper counties on the 24th.

MR. MAPLESON ENGAGES MARION.

SEE IS TO LEAVE FOR THIS CITY IMMEDIATELY—A GREAT PERFORMANCE OF "DINORAH" PROMISED.

For more than a fortnight Mr. Mapleson has been in frequent correspondence with the agent of M. Marion, the great lyric artist, who is now in New York, with the purpose of securing her as an additional attraction of the Metropolitan Opera House, for a performance in this City. Much correspondence has been carried on by cable and at considerable expense; but Mr. Mapleson was determined, if possible, to make good his promise to introduce her in this City, and to omit no effort on his part to give all who desired to hear her an opportunity to gratify their curiosity before the season was over. The result of the correspondence is that Mr. Mapleson has secured the services of the artist, and she is to appear on Saturday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The artist, who is now in New York, with the purpose of securing her as an additional attraction of the Metropolitan Opera House, for a performance in this City. Much correspondence has been carried on by cable and at considerable expense; but Mr. Mapleson was determined, if possible, to make good his promise to introduce her in this City, and to omit no effort on his part to give all who desired to hear her an opportunity to gratify their curiosity before the season was over.

At present, Mr. Mapleson says he has as much as he can attend to in looking after the preparations for the performance of the artist, and that the popular work has been produced he can more fully set forth his plans for bringing Marion before the public.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A. M.—The barometer has fallen in New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, with warmer southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. Light rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather, westerly winds, and rising barometer are reported from the lake region. Local rains and warmer southerly to easterly winds have prevailed in the Southern States, with increased pressure and clear weather. The rivers have risen five inches at Leavenworth and eleven inches at St. Paul.

For New-England, light rains, followed by cooler, clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, a slight rise in the barometer, and partly cloudy, clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, rising followed by clearing weather, and light rain in the northern portions.

QUEER SPIRITS AT WORK

A GREAT FARCE PLAYED IN CHICKERING HALL.

SCENES OF CONFUSION WHICH CANNOT BE DESCRIBED—THE FUN THAT A JOVIAL AUDIENCE GOT OUT OF THE OLD CABINET TRICK.

Large hand-bills, extensively circulated, had announced that "a religious illustrated lecture of spirit power in the hall" would be given in Chickering Hall last night, at which "three of the best mediums in the world would appear." Skeptics and investigators were specially invited to attend. A small admission fee was to be charged merely "to defray expenses." Enough persons responded to this invitation to fill the hall, and as the admission fee was to be 25 cents for the gallery and 50 cents for the body of the hall, it is safe to say that it was at least a \$7000 house which the shrewd managers of the concern got together. Shrewd as they were, they underestimated the number of fools who can be gathered by the mere announcement that something of a "spiritualist" character is to be done. Had they the admission fee at a dollar, they would have had a "Judith" to make. To convey an adequate idea of the extraordinary character of the evening's proceedings is almost impossible. It was a revelation to any one accustomed to only the nearly rigid demeanor of the average American audience. Certainly two-thirds of the persons present were more or less tinged with Spiritualism; the other third had come for fun, and the two elements united each in its own way to make the performances more "screaming" than the most "screaming farces" ever put on the boards in this City. Those who had come for fun began to make things lively at the start, but as the tricks and the mediums' impostures grew more and more obvious, the interest in them faded. The effect on the Spiritualists and Spiritualistic skeptics in the audience was to bring them up to a high pitch of excitement, so that well-dressed and apparently sane men were springing to their feet all over the hall, and excitedly demanding that tests be made and experiments conducted. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

The first began when the chief showman, who showed himself an experienced hand and fully equal to the emergency, called for a committee of "six elderly gentlemen" to investigate the cabinet on the stage from which the "manifestations" were to be made. A small number of the audience, who were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

The first began when the chief showman, who showed himself an experienced hand and fully equal to the emergency, called for a committee of "six elderly gentlemen" to investigate the cabinet on the stage from which the "manifestations" were to be made. A small number of the audience, who were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

The first began when the chief showman, who showed himself an experienced hand and fully equal to the emergency, called for a committee of "six elderly gentlemen" to investigate the cabinet on the stage from which the "manifestations" were to be made. A small number of the audience, who were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

The first began when the chief showman, who showed himself an experienced hand and fully equal to the emergency, called for a committee of "six elderly gentlemen" to investigate the cabinet on the stage from which the "manifestations" were to be made. A small number of the audience, who were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

The first began when the chief showman, who showed himself an experienced hand and fully equal to the emergency, called for a committee of "six elderly gentlemen" to investigate the cabinet on the stage from which the "manifestations" were to be made. A small number of the audience, who were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind. The mediums, on the other hand, were performing their parts with a coolness and composure that was almost comical. They were all dressed in the most ordinary of attire, and their performances were of the most commonplace kind.

LOSERS BY FIRE.

Webster's brewery, situated two miles and a half from Worcester, Mass., was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

A fire at Fairhaven, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroyed a hotel and three stores. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE MURDER IN PASSAIC

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE MURDERED
MAN'S ONLY SON.

[illegible]

of the church said that he could not give the amount contributed, or an approximate estimate, as the sum of the contributions was small.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEW

MOONSHINERS IN MOTT-STREET.
WHAT REVENUE AGENTS FOUND IN THE BAS

[illegible]

ing up, when the wind suddenly became a tempest hurricane from the westward. A furious sea was raised, and the ship was buried in spray and foam. The

go, which had been properly secured, consisted of old iron. This was thrown bodily forward when the ship rolled heavily. The sails, which had been safely furled, were blown from their gaskets, making

[illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.
Jacob Struckenburg, aged 70, was found dead

...not last evening in his room in a rear tenement at 409 West Sixth-street.

Carl Knoope, a seaman, belonging to the bark "Bermeister," which arrived at this port yesterday, died of consumption on Nov. 7, and was buried at sea.

John Riley, a fireman on the steamship "Mirado," who, on Thursday, was sent to the Riverside Hospital, from Quarantine, suffering from small-pox.

Leah Silverman, an infant, died yesterday, at her parents' residence, No. 16 Ludlow-street, from measles accompanied received on the 24th ult. when a bottle of boiling water was upset upon her.

Mary Russell, a young woman, No. 441 West Thirty-third-street, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway yesterday afternoon.

Mary H. Behn, aged 39, of No. 21 Bayard-street, was struck on the head with a salter-water bottle by her husband, John Behn, during a quarrel with her in their apartments, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

During a fight at a late hour on Saturday night, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, between Joseph Tierney, of No. 304 West Fortieth-street, and John Ryan, of No. 303 West Forty-third-street, Tierney received a slight stab wound. Story escaped.

John Ryan, of No. 472 East Seventeenth-street, 19 years old, while in the alleyway at No. 231 Soweray, at 1.30 o'clock yesterday morning, was assaulted by a man, who was a stranger, who was known as Ryan, who received a severe stab wound. was taken home.

Mary Murphy, a vagrant, 40 years of age, was found at a late hour on Saturday night in the alleyway at No. 33 Baxter-street, suffering from severe burns. She was taken to the Hospital in such a manner which she was too drunk to explain. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. James J. Brownlee, who had been for several years an inmate of St. Luke's Home for the aged, in Hudson, died there, on Saturday, from pneumonia. The Doctor was 70 years of age. He was a native of England, but had been a practicing physician in the City for 30 years.

Matthew Smelt, of Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, 63 years old, who fell from the platform of the West Side elevated railroad at Fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, on Thursday evening last, from the effects of the Roosevelt Hotel, from the injuries then received. Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest.

Andrew Downing, resident of the New Droversy, 24 years old, was kicked in the face and severely injured by a stranger during a fight at 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Canal and Forty-second-streets. He was taken to the Chambers-street Hospital, and his assistant escaped.

While Miss Rose Thompson, of No. 98 Christopher-street, was passing through Blocker-street, on Saturday afternoon, she was assaulted by Joseph Cullen, aged 17, of No. 271 West Twelfth-street, who snatched her pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, and fled. A patrolman, who was on duty, was captured by Patrolman Van Wark, of the Ninth Precinct, and when arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, he pleaded guilty. He was committed for trial in default of \$500 bail.

John Bannon, of No. 204 Christopher-street, 32 years of age, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon, at No. 215 Wooster-street, on the second floor, and having stolen a watch, a ring and carried off clothing valued at \$250. The evidence against him was furnished by a woman to whom he had been introduced by the Roosevelt Hotel. He was arrested while wearing it in the street. Bannon was committed to prison in default of \$2,000 bail, and was taken to the House of Detention as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman McMahon, of Station, arrested two men yesterday, named John McCall and Matthew Woy, who had in their row-boat, at the foot of the Brooklyn River, a quantity of stolen goods, and gave a satisfactory account of how they came into their possession. The action is supposed to have been taken by the Roosevelt Hotel. McMahon was from the South Brooklyn docks.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Library Association, which will give the course of lectures upon subjects connected with the history of the city, will be held in the Flammie, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having entered the apartments of Samuel J. Landon,

ice. Mrs. Alonzo said last night that the reason had not reported the disappearance of the girl was that she had to save for time small things.

and could not leave the house, and had no money to send to the Police station. A general alarm was sent out last night to all the station-houses directing that search be made for the missing child.

[illegible]

barrels to Brett, Son & Co.—vessel to Hermann
& Co.
Gibbs (Anst.) Premuda, Mar. port 28 & to

Master.
Reich Carl. (Norw.) Hendricksen, Liverpool 82 in to Bristol—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.
Leila (Aust.) Paulnich Gloucester 49 da. in to Slocroft & Co.
Sandra (N. Amer.) Col. Buenos Ayres 56 da. in to Brewster & Co.
Levathan (Norw.) Jensen, Algers 54 da. in to Rockman, Dettin & Co.
Prudhoe (Norw.) Heiberg, Algers 58 da. in to master.
Apennino (Ital.) Durante, Amsterdam 53 da. in to master.
Fairmount (King, of and 7 da. from Windsor. N. Hallast to Snow & Burgess.
Thermometer Von Wulster. (Ger.) Schiebe, Roch 7 da. in ballast to Funch, Edve & Co.
Perseverance Morris, Antwerp 41 da. with ballast and iron to order—vessel to Austin Bald Co.
Gessner (Ger.) Christofer, Hamburg 60 da. to Funch, Edve & Co.
Thermometer Von Wulster, Algers 54 da. in to F. H. Smith & Co.
Ellie Frayer, Frank New Bar 16 da. with coal to F. H. Smith & Co.
Hebe (Ger.) Nordl. Marcellus 55 da. in ballast to F. H. Smith & Co.
A. G. Vinje (Norw.) Larsen, Bergen 60 da. in to Funch, Edve & Co.
Perit Codiae (Br.) Sween, Gloucester 36 da. in to Slocroft & Co.
Orono (Norw.) Miller, Antwerp 55 da. in ballast to Slocroft & Co.
Frederick Dubrovacki (Aust.) Turgenovich, Hamburg 60 da. in ballast to Funch, Edve & Co.
McLeod Paulnich, Antwerp 41 da. in ballast to Bertaux.
Maria (Ital.) Olivari, Liverpool 42 da. with order—vessel to master.
Duc-Franco (Ital.) Ferraro, Valencia 63 da. in to Larkman, Dettin & Co.
Post (Norw.) Hendricksen, Rotterdam 50 da. in to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.
Libra Collins, Havana Oct. 15, with sugar to Jorgan & Co.—vessel to W. Edve & Co.
Dante (Aust.) Vidulich, Southampton 54 da. in to Slocroft & Co.
St. Mary (Ital.) Russo, Rio Janeiro 59 da. in to master.
A. G. Vinje (Norw.) Pedersen, Algers 67 da. in ballast to Funch, Edve & Co.
St. Mary Hallast, Algers 43 da. with nitrate to William R. Grace & Co.
Kowena (Norw.) Milne, from Aberdeen.
Teneriffe Tracy, Algers 36 da. with salt to Jorgan & Brun.
Zepp Perlick, of and 5 da. from Liverpool. N. Hallast to master.
Libra Brown, Cartagena 45 da. with iron ore to Slocroft & Co.
Walter Smith Malony, Havana Oct. 27, to Havemeyer & Edve & Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.
Tulu Peterson, Belize 21 da. with sugar, log-cke, to William Fox & Co.
18th Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.; cloudy; island, light, S.; cloudy.

SPOKEN.
 10, 10. 10. lat. 43 15, lon. 11 30. bark Northern Chief, from London, from New York Oct. 12, lat. 48 03, lon. 19 15, ship Fraberg. (Ger.)—Cobos Island, for Falmouth.

BY CABLE.
 8. Nov. 8.—The General Transatlantic Line ship Perire, Capt. Sautelle, from New York Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.
 9. Nov. 8.—The Hamburg-American Line ship Gellert, Capt. Kullwenn, for New York, late today.
 9. Nov. 8.—The Hamburg-American Line ship Williams, Capt. Heibich, from New York Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.
 9. Nov. 8.—The steamship Hannover, Capt. Dutten, from Quebec Oct. 31, for Liverpool, today.
 9. Nov. 8.—The steamship Hannover, Capt. Dutten, from New Orleans Oct. 20, for Bremen, via Rio, late today.

THE MACY & CO
 147-B STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.
 GRAND CENTRAL
 CITY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
 POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
 POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
 SPECIAL SALE OF
BLACK SILK.
 1000 PIECES SOFT CACHEMIRE FINISH. \$1 25;
 1000 L. P. \$1 50.
 1000 RICH VELVET FINISH. \$1 54; REGU
 LAR. \$2.
 ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK
 OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN BLACK
CASHMERE.
 40-INCH. 74c.; 48-INCH. 75c.
 THESE GOODS CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT THE
 FULL LINES OF HENRIETTES, TAMISE,
 DALMA, DRAP DITE, CAMELS HAIR,
 CLOAKS, CLOAKS, MANTLES,
 SATINE, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS,
 BIRDS, FLOWERS, &c.
 LATEST STYLES IN FALL
SUITS,
 CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
 OUR OWN AND IMPORTED DESIGNS AT
 EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
 CHOICE SELECTION OF DRESS
RINGS,
 RINGS, BUTTONS, GIMDS, BRAIDS, &c.,
 AT OUR POPULAR PRICES.
 IN OUR DEPARTMENT OF
HOSIERY
 UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN,
 CHILDREN WILL BE FOUND ALL THE LEAD
 ING STYLES AND QUALITIES AT
 VERY LOW PRICES.
 COMPLETE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING
GOODS,
 NEWWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.,
 YOUNG UNWASHED SHIRT AT 74c. IS
 OF GENTINE WAUSSETTA MUSLIN, AND IS
 CHEAPEST EVER SOLD AT THE PRICE.
THE MACY & CO
 147-B STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.
 MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1879, 12 O'CLOCK.
 D. MORRIS, FENNER & CO., Auctioneers
 STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD
 OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED FURNI
 GOODS BUSINESS OF THE LATE WILLIAM
 R. MORRIS, NO. 777 BROADWAY, WILL BE SOLD
 PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT, ON THE

THE COURSES TAKEN BY THE OCEAN STEAMERS—THE SOUTHERN COMPARED WITH THE NORTHERN ROUTE—WHAT SOME SEA CAPTAINS SAY.

and homeward northern tracks indicate the centre of an assumed lane of about 60 miles wide, which will be followed by the ship as it runs, so as to prevent or lessen the danger of collision. When ice is apprehended, a monotonous southern track will be followed until the vessel has cleared the ice, after which the course must be altered to the southward, so as to get away from it without delay, and on no account must any steamer take back, or "bergs." The North-German Lloyd Company keep their steamers south of the Great Bear Sea, and they are general run very much to the discretion of the Captain, who is to be governed by circumstances. The Red Star Line also leaves the coast of Greenland, and follows the same commanders, circumstances and seasons to be taken into consideration. The Hamburg-American Packet Company has two routes, the more northerly one being followed during the months of August, September, October, November, December, and January. The other route, south of the above mentioned, is followed during the months of February, March, April, May, June, July, and August. The French line lays out a course as straight as

HOW THEY COME AND GO.

Capt. J. W. Jennings, of the White Star steamship Adriatic, when asked whether it was a common thing to encounter icebergs in

ous to go ahead, even if it took a month to make the necessary arrangements. The work was considered desirable, it and all other considerations were to be put aside to secure safety.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 10.—The latest report from Newfoundland says the bow of the steamship Arizona is out of the water up to 25 feet from the foremast. It will take three weeks to make necessary repairs.

VIRGINIA READJUSTERS REJOICING.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—The Readjusters are firing cannon to night in rejoicing over their claimed victory in the State.

TO RELIEVE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Bishop Gilmour has issued a circular directing that in all churches of his diocese, irrespective of nationality, a collection will be taken up on the first Sunday of next month for the relief of the poor people in the famine-threatened districts of Ireland.

COLUMNS—YAKOOB KHAN'S TREACHERY
—GOOD EFFECT OF THE SEVERITY IN
DEALING WITH THE KABUL REBELS.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is rumored that

A dispatch from Calcutta states: "A leader of the Decoits, who was recently convicted of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, and of collecting men and arms and attempting to transport them to the interior of the country for transportation for life. Ten of his accomplices were sentenced to 10 years' transportation, and the chief leader is Messrs B. B. Wunt Phadake. He headed a band of outlaws in the Poonah district last Spring and issued revolutionary proclamations. He is believed to have been in the city of Calcutta in the public buildings in the City of Poonah." *The Times*, in a leading article, says: "Count Sershiwalla has been in Calcutta for a few days. His retirement from the Russian Embassy at London has long been anticipated, and will create no surprise." *The Reuters Telegram Company says:* "With a view to the arrange-

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Nineteen buildings were entirely destroyed by the fire at Napoleon, Ohio, on Sunday. A steamer from the neighboring town of Defiance rendered great aid. About half the loss is covered by insurance. The fire was discovered at 2.30 A. M. It

WHO REFUSE TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN
TO THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WITH THE
APPROBATION OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—A religious

everything that Father Scully has done in his parish.' As your committee has told you, with regard to these miserable and foolish men and women of this parish who call themselves Catholics, the Archbishop says: 'Pass them by, and make no notice of them.'"

THE BROOKLYN COLLECTORSHIP.

SEVERAL ASPIRANTS FOR THE PLACE—MR. EVARTS TO MAKE THE SELECTION.

NEXT WEEK'S REUNION.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The announce-
ment that the trunk railroad lines will carry at
half the regular rate all military and other or-

THE FIDELITY BANK PROPERTY.
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Sealed bids for the fidelity Bank property, the vaults and Hooley's theatre, were opened to-day. The highest offer was \$230,000 for all, which the court took under consideration. It is understood that there will be no sale, as the bids are regarded to be much below a value of the property.

NOVEMBER COAL ORDERS.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—The following notice to agents has just been issued by the office and sales agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company: "Do not send any more orders for coal of any size from any colliery for November shipment. All orders now received are taken subject to November prices."

IMPOSING PROCESSION FROM GUILDFHALL
TO WESTMINSTER—A LARGE COMPANY
PRESENT AT THE BANQUET—LORD BEA
CONSFIELD REVIEWS ENGLAND'S HOMI

[illegible]

fairs in Ireland. The report says that the potato crop is everywhere deficient and inferior, and this, combined with the absence of peat

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "A leader of the Dacoits, who was recently convicted of conspiring to wage war against the Queen, and

france Company of New-York, and Campbell & Goodman, hardware dealers, \$3,500; insured for \$1,000 in the Richland and Buckeye Companies of Ohio. The other losses are divided; no insurance. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, \$50,000; insured in various offices for \$35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

John Earles, a saloon-keeper, of Meriden,

breath go out of her husband's body before attending to the needs of his soul." These are but samples of many affidavits which the committee presented to Arch-

absolutely refuses to administer to them the sacraments. To use his own words, he and Father Mundy, his assistant, can alone "forgive their sins, and send them to Heaven" and

essel in her present condition until the agent
ts here. No action of any kind, it is stated,
ill be taken in the matter until the arrival of
e agent.

and unprofitably locking up so much of its resources as is required for the purchase of silver bullion.

ast in future chiefly rely. We are about to
ect some changes there which will contribute
the increased happiness of the popula
ns among which the colonists dwell

of the Continent of Europe, I believe that the country is endangered; it is to such an indifference I attribute many fatal wars. But if the power and advice of England are felt and heard,

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
A RAILROAD BOND DECISION—JURISDICTION

WASHINGTON, NOV. 10.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 526—*George B. Fairfield, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of Gallatin*.—In error to the Circuit

Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was a suit upon the coupons of a certain series of bonds issued by the County of Gallatin and Great Northern Railroad Company, and the Southern Railroad Company as a donation to assist in the construction of that road. The defense set up was, in substance, that in consequence of a provision of the new State Constitution, which went into effect July 2 1870 the authority to issue and deliver such bonds had ceased to exist. The question presented is, whether the Great Northern railroad company, legally authorized and approved by a majority of the legal voters of a county prior to the adoption of the new State Constitution, is rendered invalid by the prohibition of the new Constitution in that Constitution. In the case of *The Town of York v. The State*, 10 Mont. Sav. Bank, 1872 U. S. 425, this court was of the Illinois State Constitution and to the section and it then held that donations by counties to railroads were not prohibited by that Constitution, and could not be lawfully made after July 2, 1870, although they had been authorized by the people of the county. It now appears, however, prior to the above decision by this court, the Supreme Court, in construing this same section, had decided that donations by counties to railroads were not prohibited by the adoption of the Constitution, are not prohibited by it. This decision of the State Supreme Court

recognized repeatedly by legislative action, and there is every reason to believe that the rule has been followed in the markets of the various municipal bonds have been issued and bought and sold in the open market of the country. It is an established rule of this court, that it will follow the decisions of the State Courts in the absence of any controlling federal cases and statutes when such decisions are brought to their notice. (Green vs. Nasse, 1886, 10 Cal. 2d 127.) The Georgia decision is its own decision as rendered in Concord Against Portsmouth Savings Bank, and adopts that construction of the Georgia decision. The decision of that State (74 Ill. Rep. 277). The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the record is remanded to the State Court for the plaintiff below on the findings made. Justice Stone delivered the opinion.

NOTED FOR THE PLAINTIFF.—By *Herman Hirsch et al.*—On certificate of division from the

counts, to all of which they pleaded the Statute of Limitations. The indictment was found Feb. 3, 1877, and the offenses were charged to have been committed

Sep. 13, 1875. The first two counts are framed under section 1441 of the Revised Statutes, and set forth conspiracy to defraud the United States of certain goods imported from abroad. The other counts are drawn under section 5445, and charge violation of the customs laws of the house by fraudulent invoices, and by false classification of goods.

The judges of the Circuit Court certify a division of opinion as follows: "Whether trial be barred by section 1044, the judgment having been returned more than three years after commission." There is no question whether it was within the provision of section 1044, which holds that the plea of the Statute of Limitations of five years shall be good defense in all cases of indictment, and is bad as to the third count only, and it is ordered to be so certified to the Circuit Court.

No. 5 (original six parts).—*The Petitioner vs. Wm. F. Davis*. On writ of habeas corpus, and certiorari.—The petitioner, William F. Davis, was arrested by the U. S. ship Essex. On the 26th of June, 1874, he was tried by a naval court-martial for malfeasance in office, found guilty, and duly sentenced. The Admiral declined to give bail, and the proceedings back to the court, that the sentence was affirmed. A second court-martial imposed another severer sentence—two years' imprisonment, with loss of pay, except \$10 monthly—\$500, and the court-martial was directed to execute the case here upon a writ of habeas corpus. It is first, that the naval court-martial could have no jurisdiction over a Paymaster's clerk; second, that the sentence was excessive; third, that the trial and that the second was therefore a nullity; and fourth, that the court-martial was its former decision only on the ground of mistake, and that there was no mistake, and that there was no error or revision. This court holds that none of the prisoner's objections are valid, that the naval court-martial had jurisdiction over the person and the case, that the exercise of its discretion was not excessive, and that the court-martial for error and made a subject of review even by an appeal, and that the district court has no jurisdiction cannot be made to perform the duty of habeas corpus, and that the petition is without merit, and writ of error. The petition is therefore denied. Justice Swaine delivered the opinion.

THE THIRD ADDITOR'S OFFICE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TERMS OF SALE OF THE

(CLERICAL FORCE INSUFFICIENT TO DO THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Third Auditor of the Treasury has submitted his report to the Secretary. It shows that 13,886 accounts, involving \$4,834,588 were settled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and that t. e. remained unsettled at that time 20,416 accounts, involving \$31,784,103. After detailing the duties of the several divisions of the bureau, Auditor Keightley says: "During the past fiscal year nothing has been done in checking property purchased and paid for upon the accountability abstracts of the purchasing officer

during the fiscal year in abstracting the names of soldiers of the war of 1812 for the purpose of ar-

ransomment alphabetical registers, with all the clerical force available. Two hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-four payments were made to the Government in 1903. The amount of the payments made for services in that war was \$1,000,000. It is to be remembered that the period of time that will be available to the old soldiers and their widows, whose applications for pension are now pending in the office of the Department of the Interior, is very short. It cannot be traced for lack of data to base a search for the names of the soldiers who are entitled to pension will be necessary. The acts granting arrears of pension, it is said, added a vast amount of labor to the Government, and the Government has not employed thereon was not increased in proportion to the amount of duty required. In consequence thereof, the Government has not been able to keep up with the present force cannot be kept up. The report concludes as follows:

"The suggestion often made by my predecessors as to the necessity of some limitation to the time within which claims against the Government must be presented is well founded. The Department. In the absence of such a check, the danger of frauds upon the Government increases."

wars of many years ago. To thoroughly sift these claims as public interests demand is becoming daily more difficult. On the other hand, as the danger of

deception grows less through mere time, the temptation to prevent and the facilities for establishing fraudulent claims increase.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$703,348 20, and from Customs, \$726,040 04.

The President to-day appointed William M. Garvey, of Ohio, to be Agent for the Indians of the New-York Agency, in New-York; vice Daniel Sherman, deceased.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is the only member of the House Committee on the Revision of the Rules now in this city. Speaker Randall and Representatives Garfield and Fryer are absent.

In the cases of the assessments made for deficiency against a large number of packages of alco

rel exported from the West, via New York, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the President, have been asked to make a special appeal to Congress to suspend the duties for a year before levying under the assessments. In order to enable the persons interested to present their appeals to Congress for relief. The amounts involved are large.

A circular has just been issued by the Board of Health, and forwarded to all quarantine officers, embodying the latest conclusions of science and experience as to the best administration of maritime quarantine. The quarantine of New York City is considered by the board to be most satisfactory, both as regards the isolation of the sick, and the prevention of the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases.

It treats at length upon the proper methods to be adopted in inspecting, cleansing, and disin-

A letter was received at the Post Office Department to-day from Roswell Beardsley, Postmaster at North Lansing, N. Y., in which he informed that about 1840 he was appointed postmaster over 51 years. The records of the department being examined, it was found that Mr. Beardsley was commissioned June 8, 1828. This disposes of the story of his going the rounds with regard to Edward Stadler, of Sandy Springs, Md., as the oldest Postmaster in the service. His commission was signed by Andrew Jackson in December, 1830. He was born in 1788, and is the oldest Postmaster west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was appointed in 1840.

This permit he has no intention of using, except for the purpose of extorting donations from the charitable.

ANDREW C. ZABISKIE

AMUSEMENT

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
Sole Lessee and Manager, **MR. A. M. F.**
Begin at 8 o'clock 10:35

Saturday Matinee at
2 o'clock

FOR THE WEEK
The funniest play ever produced in New York

FRENCH FLATS

When has been
LAUGHED INTO PERMANENT SUCCESS
The theatre picked up from four to
hundreds had been turned away, unable to
obtain seats.

The play is cast to the full strength of the
company in America—New York Hereafter
cast reduced to suit the circumstances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
Will be performed on
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1970
Principal artists
Mlle. ALVINA, Soprano, and Mlle. ANNE
CARR, Signor CAMPANINI, and Signor GALLA
Director of the Music and Conductor—Signor
Grand Opera.

THE FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
PRICES of admission: 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50,
2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50,
10.00. Part of and 10c. Family Circle reserved
Family Circle reserved, 1st Family Circle, 10c
50c.

African Institute for

Recent Inventions' Operating Machine
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Tickets at all stations Elevated Railroad for fare of admission and passage both ways. The quantity at a reduction, to be obtained at the close of the show at 5 o'clock, must be used before noon.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th and T STS.
T. H. HAVERLY, Promotor and
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
THE TOUR
IN THE MILLMAN PALMACEA
Crowded audiences kept the
CONTINUOUS ROLLS OF THE SCENERY
To save disappointment, secure your seats
at the box, or write to the manager, at
Monday, Nov. 17. Elaborate Review of the
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
CHAMPION'S GAME

FOR THE COLLEGE BASKETBALL
IN MONEY PRIZES

[illegible]

only return from Europe, which is the most important source of

[illegible]

For our Price we do not

PRONA QUALITY

PR 69
FOR THE
1444-67.

For the convenience of the public, the
for the day of FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1936
Sewany Hall at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.
and R. H. P. C. 1444-67.

SAM FRANKS, O. H. S. C. 1444-67.
H. M. H. S. C. 1444-67.
W. H. S. C. 1444-67.
H. M. H. S. C. 1444-67.
MINNIE L. S. C. 1444-67.
State of New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST
THREE ALLEGHENY VALLEY AIRROAD
CO. 1444-67.
No. 1444-67.
Return to P. H. S. C. 1444-67.
Liberal toward 1444-67.

BANKRUPT NOTICE
IN BANKRUPTCY—NOTICE

TOP SECRET HURLOCK, on 10/10/76.

[illegible]

at the third day of October, 1881,
at the office of Henry Walter A
No. 154 (the place in t

[illegible]

use, if any they have, why the patent should not be granted.—Dated New York, 18th Decr. 1843.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of LOUIS H. HUBBARD, Debtor. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by LOUIS H. HUBBARD, in said district, praying that he be declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 3, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "An act to discharge and certify the discharge of from all liabilities and other claims or obligations."

2. M. at the end of mid - 1, 1
approx. No. 7 block - on - 100 ft. in
assignment for the holding of the

NO. 7,189, IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS H. REED, Plaintiff, vs. Bankruptcy. Before James F. Livingston, Judge. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as a receiver of the

W. H. Hurd, of the City of New York, and State of New York, who has been admitted bankrupt.

York City, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1874.
ALBERT C. & BERRY, Assign-
ees of No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York.
v-law3w3tPn

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S.
for the Southern district of New York.
In re the ESTATE of JAMES DRAIGHT, De-
ceased.—Take notice that the third and last meeting
of creditors of said bankrupts will be held on
the 22d day of November, at 1 o'clock in
the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Re-
ceivers for said district, at No. 7 Beekman-
street, for the purpose named in section 21 of the
act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the
Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, titled
"Bankruptcy. And you are hereby notified that
I filed my final account, and was discharged from
a discharge from said receivers on the 17th day of
November, 1874.

JOHN E. J. O'BARA, Clerk.

"What did you do with the oil-stone?"
"I rubbed a knife on it."
"For what purpose did you get it?"
"I wanted to rub my knife on it."

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
ICE CREAM—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
INSURANCE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
MARRIAGE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
PROPOSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
SAVINGS BANKS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
SHIPMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
STOCKS, &c.—TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
TELEGRAPH NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—PROMPT PLAYS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERTO.
DAILY THEATRE—VIVA, Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
FAIR THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—THE PICTURE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL.
BROADWAY THEATRE—H. N. S. PINEAPPLE, Matinee.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. N. S. PINEAPPLE, Matinee.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—FANTASIA, Matinee.
NEW-YORK CIRQUE—EQUESTRIAN, Matinee.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTERTAINMENT, Matinee.
THEATRE HALL—BILLY AND MARY, Matinee.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MELBA AND GIOVANNI.
CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY—LITURGY.
SUN FRANCISCO MINISTERS—VARIETY.
THE AQUARIUM—HAPPY PAIR, Matinee.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with rain.

It seems that some \$21,000,000 of the called bonds are still outstanding, of which the national banks own \$7,000,000, on which they prefer to lose the interest rather than replace them by 4 per cent at the present premium. That this would probably prove to be the case was pointed out when the refunding operations were drawing to a close. The situation of the Government with reference to its debt continues to become more and more flattering. An unexpected increase in the receipts, both from the internal revenue and from the Customs now makes it practically certain that the Secretary of the Treasury will make further purchases for the sinking fund within the next fortnight. It will be no slight addition to the causes of congratulation which Mr. SHERMAN may lay before Congress and the country at the opening of the next session, if he is able to report that for the first time since 1873 the requirements of the Sinking Fund law have been fully complied with. It would be still more gratifying if he could report that the sinking fund had been strengthened by the reduction of the legal-tender notes.

Additional returns of the aggregate vote for Governor continue to show greatly diminished totals as compared with 1876, and a somewhat irregular apportionment of the loss between the two parties. In Albany County, the combined vote of ROBINSON and KELLY appears to be about 16,000, or 10 per cent. less than ROBINSON'S vote three years ago, while CORNELL'S vote is 14,500, or about 12 per cent. less than MORGAN'S vote. In Jefferson, the Republican vote has sunk from 8,100 to 7,900, and the Democratic vote from 7,100 to 6,700, a loss in the one case of 13 per cent. and of 5½ per cent. in the other. In Onondaga, MORGAN polled 14,700 in 1876, while CORNELL has but 12,500, a falling off equal to 15 per cent. In the same county, the total Democratic vote has fallen off from 11,200 to 9,200, a loss of nearly 19 per cent. In Queens, CORNELL polls 5,400, against MORGAN'S 7,000, a loss of nearly 23 per cent.; the Democratic figures being 8,600, against 9,900 in 1876, a loss of over 13 per cent. These counties are fair samples of the others, and the returns simply show, what cannot be too often pointed out, that while the State, under good management and strong nominations, can be counted on as Republican in 1880, it cannot be carried without a change both in the character of the tactics and the men under which the last campaign was fought.

For the year preceding the beginning of Controller KELLY'S official term, the appropriation for judgments against the City was \$75,000; next year \$500,000 will have to be raised by taxation for that purpose. How Mr. KELLY contrives to allow the City to be so liberally mulcted for litigated claims may be learned from the account given in another column of his treatment of Sheriff CONNER'S bills. There is an unpaid balance of those amounting to some \$29,000, and Mr. KELLY having advised the Corporation Counsel that there was no defense to the claim, judgment was entered against the City for the full amount. The warrant in satisfaction of the judgment having been presented to the Mayor, he refused to sign it, and caused an investigation to be made of the claim on which it was based. It was found that the bills of Sheriff CONNER were full of precisely the same kind of overcharges as those which Mayor HAVEMEYER showed to have existed in the bills of Sheriff KELLY, and that the City has an exceedingly good defense to offer against the entire claim. It is hinted that other bills of Sheriff CONNER, which have been paid, will be subjected to a similar scrutiny, and that a counter-claim will be set up on behalf of the City for restitution

of amounts illegally received. As Mr. KELLY is protected against such a proceeding by the Statute of Limitations, there seems to be no good reason why he should, as Controller, persist in sanctioning the same kind of illegal exactions which he is accused of having profited by as Sheriff.

Some additional light is thrown on Controller KELLY'S claims to a successful administration of City finances by the quarterly report of Commissioner CAMPBELL. It is known to everybody who understands the subject that the decrease of the City debt has been largely due to the conservative policy of Mr. CAMPBELL in regard to the prosecution of premature public works; and that Mr. KELLY has not only repaid him for this course by bitter and persistent animosity, but has boldly stolen to himself the credit for its economical results. It will be seen from Mr. CAMPBELL'S report, that the productiveness of the sinking fund and its consequent ability to contribute to the reduction of the debt have been greatly stimulated by Mr. CAMPBELL'S honest and thorough collection of the City revenues under the charge of his department. These amounts for the present year to a million and a quarter, and may be increased in five years to two millions—a sum sufficient, under the operation of the sinking fund, to extinguish the entire debt in less than a quarter of a century.

When the Board of Aldermen find time and courage to permit the delivery of the Mayor's communication which was offered yesterday, it will have a chance to accept or reject three very respectable nominations. Mr. ARTHUR B. GRAVES is not only an enormous improvement on Mr. DEWITT C. WHEELER, but he belongs to a class of the community whose influence on public business, and particularly on the Police Board, ought to have a chance to make itself felt. Mr. DEAN is a young man whose career, either as an active Republican or as a member of the Assembly and of the Board of Aldermen, should entitle him to public respect and confidence. His confirmation to fill the vacant place of Police Justice KASBIRE would be a very decided step toward wresting the lower courts from the most offensive and demoralizing kind of political influence. Mr. TRUX is equally well fitted to bring to the administration of criminal justice a very respectable order of legal ability and the most salutary kind of political independence. We are unable to say whether the Tammany-Republican compact in the Board of Aldermen has survived the election, but if it has, it will be a question of some public interest to determine on what grounds it is justified, and for what ostensible object it continues to exist.

MR. BAYARD ON SOUTHERN NEEDS.
Senator BAYARD'S exposition of what the South needs, as communicated to a representative of the Philadelphia Times, rests upon an assumption quite as untenable as that with which, in another interview, he disposes of the Republican Party. Of the latter he remarks, "The Republican Party should be disqualified because of its sectionalism." And of the South he says, that before its people can "feel that they are a respected and essential portion of this Union," they must have "a realizing sense" that their position in it is "one of honor in the first place"; and this "honorable recognition," he adds, "they have not yet had at the hands of the Republican Party."

Definitions are sometimes desirable in argument, and it is to be regretted that the Delaware Senator, who is one of the best representatives of Southern opinion, has not condescended to explain his meaning of the term sectionalism as applied to the Republican Party. When Southern politicians of a lower type so use the word, we know their meaning very well. The war for the Union was in their opinion a sectional war; the reconstruction which followed the war was sectional; and the party in possession of the Federal Government during both periods must be, as they reason, offensively sectional. This idea reappears whenever the devotion of the Southern whites to the Democracy is commented on. They might tolerate a new party, they say, but they will not make peace with the party which they hold responsible, first for the overthrow of the Confederacy; next, for the legislation under which the States were restored to their places in the Union. The feeling which prompts this hostility cannot be misconstrued; but the logic which confounds with sectionalism a policy obviously national, and offensive because it was national, is not so clear. Interpreting the Southern idea in the light of events, it is manifest that the Republican Party, being as regards the South the Union party, is essentially national; while the course pursued by the South is essentially sectional.

If Mr. BAYARD bases his charge of sectionalism on any other ground, he should have explained what that ground is. His remark that "a man who hates one part of the country is not fit to be President over all of it," with the addition, that "this qualification is the essential one for the Republican candidate," shows how easily a Southern Democrat who affects moderation and breadth of view may glide into the slang of the vulgar demagogue when the relationship of the Presidency to the South is involved. Mr. LINCOLN certainly did not hate the South, as his words and his acts abundantly prove. Mr. JOHNSON'S fault was, not his hatred of the South, but his attempt to pervert his authority in compliance with Southern wishes. Gen. GRANT'S unfortunate alliances may have inflicted upon some parts of the South a worthless class of office-holders, but his establishment of the policy completed by his successor should alone vindicate him from the accusation of hostility. As regards Mr. HAYES, we might call a dozen witnesses as competent as the Delaware Senator, every one of whom has testified to the obligations under which the friendship of the present Executive has placed the South. We must suppose, then, that Mr. BAYARD, while posing as a possible candidate for the Presidency, allows partisanship to get the better of his knowledge. He knows that hatred of the South has not been either a qualification of any of the Republican Presidents, or a characteristic of their administrations; and he has not been so long absent from the country that he can plead ignorance of current discussions. We an-

prehend that his objections to the alleged sectionalism of the Republican Party, and the alleged antipathy of its Presidents to the South, turn upon two material facts. The genuine nationalism of the party is an offense to the South. And the inability to make a Republican President the tool of the South, for the furtherance of a strictly sectional policy, is the sole pretext for the slander to which Mr. BAYARD has given circulation.

This unwillingness of the South to merge the sectional in the national, and to be content with equality in the membership of the Union, reveals itself more distinctly in Mr. BAYARD'S talk with the Philadelphia Times. "The South," he declares, "does not need legislation; the South needs sympathy and respect." It "needs," too, as we have already explained, the place of honor in the Union—truly, a modest need, modestly expressed. What, then, in Mr. BAYARD'S opinion, should the North have done? What should it now do to satisfy the Southern craving for sympathy and respect? The attitude assumed by Gen. GRANT at Appomattox, his treatment of the conquered armies, his expressions with regard to the defeated section, were practical indications of sympathy and respect; and the North approved of them heartily. But the South was not respectful or sympathetic in return. It was sullen, and not seldom arrogant. To the exhibition of these qualities, and the obstructions growing out of them, the harsh features of reconstruction were attributable. These features, however, were quickly modified, and for years past the South has not had a single substantial grievance to complain of, save the presence of Federal authority in an unwelcome shape. When by the action of a Republican Administration the last grievance was removed, the South was left absolutely free to follow its course. What that course has been the North cannot forget. It sees that the power it restored is employed to build up Southern supremacy in the Union. It sees that when the South asks for sympathy it means submission; that when it calls for respect, it means obedience to Southern rule.

By this time Mr. BAYARD should have learned that the Northern people, while desirous of re-establishing the most cordial relations with the South, are inflexibly opposed to the pretensions of superiority—to the claim of "honor in the first place," and all that sort of stuff—which Southern leaders obstinately urge. If the South, when brought back to the Union, had come in a friendly spirit, and had in good faith entered into the government of the Union as a whole, irrespective of sections, there would have been no further trouble. North and South, as expressions of sectionalism in politics, would have become meaningless terms; as a reunited people, we should have known none of the ugly questions which violent Southern politicians have forced upon the country. In that way, the people of the South might have "realized" that they were "a respected and essential portion of this Union." In no other way can they realize it now. The Republican Party, backed by the power of the North, is as averse to sectionalism as Mr. BAYARD can be; but, unlike him, it insists upon extinguishing sectionalism by giving effect to a broad and enduring nationality. It recognizes no place of honor in the Union, save that of a common membership, with an equality of rights extending to all citizens. More than this will not be conceded, and with less than this the Republican Party will not be satisfied.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Although statistics are proverbially dry reading, the figures furnished by the Assistant Postmaster-General are not only very suggestive, but they give new insight into the workings of a service which does so much to promote the convenience of the people. It is not surprising that men who have watched the growth of the postal service should be eager to extend the area of its operations and add to its functions. The machinery of the Post Office Department brings the Government more directly and intimately into contact with the people than it is brought by any other means. Thousands of our fellow-citizens scarcely know that there is at Washington a Department of the Interior. The Army and the Navy vaguely suggest a branch of the public service which must have somewhere a central bureau. The Department of State scarcely makes itself felt at home, and the Law Department of the Government concerns itself with a very limited range of interests. But the Government, through the postal service, touches nearly every man and woman in the Republic. Its agents are in each town and hamlet; its lines ramify the entire country, maintaining regular communications where none other have been established, and it carries millions of messages to and fro every day. Its unobtrusive service in large towns and cities drops at every man's door, many times a day, the letters, printed pages, and parcels which have been committed to its care, thousands of miles away, in complete confidence of their safe carriage and delivery. Nowadays almost everything is available, and under the new regulations, people may register printed matter, and even parcels of goods, just as they register money-packages. No wonder that a service like this, which carries not only letters, but articles of endless variety, "from a small bottle of choice perfume to a large box of limburger cheese," should suggest the possibilities of the Government as a universal agency for doing everything for everybody.

But however useful a system of postal savings banks might be, and however cheap a postal telegraph and telephone service could be made, it is well to bear in mind that the efficiency of the mail service largely depends on its being kept strictly to the performance of its legitimate functions. It was a wide departure from its original purpose for the Post Office Department to be made a carrier of merchandise. And it is not long since people complained that the money-order system was not only an invasion of the rights of dealers in exchange, but a usurpation of powers by the Government which promised future ills. Nevertheless, this addition to the work of the Post Office Department, while it has increased the cost of the service, has not endangered the safety of the Republic by building up that centralized power of which so many timid folk stand

in great fear. It speaks well for the efficiency of the service that so vast a volume as that included in the third and fourth classes of matter should suddenly be thrown into the registered mails without disturbing its operations.

If the people who manage the mails were as careless as those who use the mails, there would be confusion worse confounded. Of the dead-letters opened in Washington during the last fiscal year, 13,775 contained checks and drafts to the amount of more than \$1,100,000. And, as this was before the issuance of the Postmaster-General's much-criticized order concerning the superscription of letters, it follows that this large sum of money was confided to the department by 13,775 people who did not know how to address a letter properly, or who did not take the trouble to be careful with these valuable letters. Checks and drafts are usually sent, too, by business men; and these are they who complain most bitterly of the "carelessness" of the postal service. There was once a New-York clerk who boasted that his house saved a ton of ink annually by omitting to cross the *ts* and dot the *ts* of its truly enormous correspondence. Probably, it was this same firm that remonstrated when letters containing remittances to the amount of \$32,000, simply addressed to persons living in "Phil," with no State named, were sent back for clearer direction. If some of the business correspondents who seem to expect that Post Office clerks must be hired to supply their own deficiencies were to economize their time, they might possibly squeeze out an additional two seconds to "Penn." after their "Phil," and "D. C." after "Wash." As for the 64,000 people who sent, last year, small sums of money, amounting to \$34,000 in value, in imperfectly-directed letters, we must suppose that they were ignorant rather than pressed for time. And the 38,306 people who sent, in a similar slovenly manner, jewelry, valuable papers, books, clothing, and an endless variety of merchandise, probably knew no better.

One of the evidences of the revival of business, which is now more marked than it was when the fiscal year closed, is the increase of receipts from printed matter mailed from the office of publication. On the 1st of May the postage on periodicals was reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. Nevertheless, the increase in receipts from postage paid on printed matter mailed from publication offices was \$79,000, as compared with the preceding year. New-York sends out nearly 8,000 tons annually of this class of printed matter—more than is sent from all the Post Offices of the other large cities, Chicago coming next, Boston third, Philadelphia fourth, and St. Louis and Cincinnati fifth and about equal with each other. The aggregate amount of this class of mail matter must be enormous. The figures would surprise many who have little idea of the growth of this branch of the business of publication, and who are satisfied, so long as their newspaper or magazine arrives promptly on time, daily, weekly, or once each month. The postal service of the United States is one of which we may justly be proud. It is efficient, speedy, and safe. It supplies a vast territorial area. And it may very properly be confined to the duties and obligations for which it was created.

PRIESTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Roman Catholic priest at Cambridgeport, Mass., in using the tremendous power of coercion over the feelings and consciences of his parishioners which the Church places in his hands, to compel them to send their children to his parochial school, and not to the public schools, is of general interest and importance only as illustrating the spirit with which the Catholic hierarchy regards the subject of education. It is a spirit that admits of no compromise, and which cannot safely be permitted to make the smallest encroachment. If the Roman Catholic children of Cambridgeport receive that measure of instruction which the law considers essential, it does not concern the public how or where they get it. There is no ground for hostility against the school of St. Mary's Church, so long as it is supported by the parishioners, and no one need trouble himself about the pains and penalties denounced against those who prefer the better instruction afforded at the public expense, provided they trench upon no civil rights of the citizens. It may suit the Catholic authorities, where they have no schools of their own, or cannot provide sufficient facilities for instructing the children of the faithful, to connive at their sinful enjoyment of the advantages afforded by the State, but every test shows that they do not abate at any time one jot of their principles or pretensions. They claim, in this country as elsewhere, that the Church should have full charge of the education of the young. So far as their own schools go, they would compel all within their ecclesiastical jurisdiction to use them, and they would lose no opportunity that gave the slightest prospect of success to assert and extend their power over the public schools to the very limit of complete control. What they refrain from doing is due to the hopelessness of success; what they do is measured precisely by the opportunity presented.

That Father SCULLY should be supported in his course by the Archbishop of Boston was a matter of certainty, because he acted simply in the spirit and according to the claims of the Church. Liberal Catholics may regret his lack of discretion and his rather stupid zeal in pushing the matter to a test, but they must admit that there was no chance that the insubordinate parents would receive encouragement from a higher authority, or that the Archbishop could do otherwise than uphold and commend the parish priest. Father SCULLY is one of those coarse-grained, bigoted, and blindly-zealous instruments of the Church which she has found so useful in carrying on her work among the ignorant and superstitious. He has established a very poor school, in which neither the discipline nor the instruction is to be compared with that of the public schools of Cambridge. Many of his parishioners recognize that fact, and prefer the latter. He is fond of parading his pupils in the streets on public holidays and making a display of his priestly authority. He is the same man who, two or three years ago, forbade the ladies of his congregation

to bring fans into the church, and enforced the mandate by a disgraceful scene of violence within the very walls of the sanctuary. Perhaps Father SCULLY would better please the authorities over him by a little more discretion, and a less offensive zeal—in other words, by the dissimulation which is so common a qualification for the priestly office in this country; but they cannot condemn his action in upholding their own most cherished pretensions. Two or three years ago Bishop McQUADE, of this State, consented to deliver a Sunday lecture in Boston on the Catholic view of the school question. He presented the claims of the Church candidly, and supported them ably from his point of view, and he dealt tolerantly with the opinions of those who differed from him in religious belief. But his toleration was only for those of a different faith. That same night he went out to St. Mary's Church in Cambridgeport and lectured Catholics on the duty of sending their children to the parochial school, and the sin of supporting the public schools, and distinctly threatened the penalties of the Church against such as disobeyed in this matter.

So long as this spirit is displayed only in the conduct of the private schools of the Catholic Church, and deals solely with the obligations of believers within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the enlightened public has no other concern with it than belongs to the domain of opinion and discussion. But it does not stop there. Its wish is to destroy or to subvert the public schools to its dominion, and its effort is only limited by the chance of accomplishing anything. It will be easily remembered how the entering-wedge permitted in the Connecticut town of New-Britain threatened, only a few weeks ago, to split asunder the school system of the town. One school supported by the public was allowed to be placed under Catholic control, provided there should be no sectarian instruction. It is needless to say that the proviso was disregarded, for a Catholic school without sectarian instruction would not be even an object of desire on the part of that denomination. It was distinctly dominated by Catholic religious teaching and discipline, and an effort was nearly successful to extend the public maintenance to a convent associated with it. There is no safety in allowing the Roman Catholic wedge to enter our school system at all, for it will be driven with vigor every time the chance for a blow is presented.

AN INDEPENDENT MISSION.

The Rev. Mr. Waterman is not, as has been erroneously maintained, a Baptist missionary. The mistake was probably due in part to his name, and in part to the fact that nearly all missionaries are connected with well-known missionary societies. He was and is an Episcopal clergyman of strong Ritualistic views, and he engaged in missionary work in a purely independent capacity. Being an extremely good man, with ample means, he entered upon the business of converting Hindus without asking or accepting any assistance. Had he accepted the advice of an experienced East Indian missionary, it is very probable that his labors would have been far more successful than they were.

In the month of January last, Mr. Waterman and his young wife, to whom he had been married on the day he left the United States, arrived in Bombay on the P. and O. steamer *Trajan*, and immediately went over the country by the early morning Allahabad express. He had decided to select a field of labor which no previous missionary had cultivated, and with this view he had picked out on the map the town of Chokebadnuggar, situated in the Ferozkejee District, and on the Ganges River. Leaving the railway at Allahabad, he hired a *soodahar*, or sedan-chair, carried by four pair of stout *pajamas*, or bearers, in which he and his wife made a tiresome four days' journey to their point of destination.

No missionary had ever before penetrated the Ferozkejee District, and Mr. Waterman was kindly received by the natives. He fitted up one of the rooms of his beautiful vine-clad *nauch* as a chapel and converted his veranda into a school-room.

At first, the young Hindus failed to take much interest in the school, but when Mrs. Waterman, taking a hint from the Sunday-schools of her native land, offered clothes, candy, and stereoscopic views of the Holy Land as attractions, a sudden desire for instruction was manifested.

There was an old woman who gained her livelihood as a *rig-beda*—or washerwoman—who one day brought to Mrs. Waterman three slender small-boys of the apparent age of from 10 to 12, and offered them as scholars. She said they were her own sons, and she was very anxious that they should receive instruction. Mrs. Waterman accordingly clothed them, furnished them with school-books, and warmly welcomed them as her pupils. They were bright little boys and she soon became very much attached to them. At the end of about a week, however, they failed to appear, and their venerable mother, overwhelmed with grief, informed Mrs. Waterman that they had been gathered in by a tiger who infested the neighboring jungle, and regarded the children of the town as a crop raised for his special benefit.

The good missionaries deeply sympathized with the bereaved woman, but were delighted to learn that she had three other boys whom she desired to have Christianized. The boys were produced, and were duly clothed, booked, and candied. Mr. Waterman attempted to remark to his wife on the curious fact that these three boys were apparently of the same age as the other three, but his wife told him that men ought not to talk about what they knew nothing of, and besides that, he ought to consider the climate.

The second set of boys lasted longer than their predecessors—long enough, in fact, to lose their books and tear their clothing to an extent that required a new issue of shirts and trousers. At the end of about three weeks, however, they vanished, and their poor mother, nearly crazed with sorrow, informed Mrs. Waterman that they had been eaten by a crocodile while they were bathing in the Ganges. This was a heavy blow to the missionary's wife, and nothing sustained her under it except the offer of the poor *rig-beda* to bring all her remaining children to the school.

The next day the remaining children, consisting of six more boys, all of about

the same age as the previous ones, were brought to the school. Mr. Waterman was anxious to have an explanation with the washerwoman concerning the age of the children, but his wife convinced him that it would be indicative. She reminded him that he had only been married about three months, and that he was entirely ignorant of the manners and customs of the Hindus. "We are not here," she added, "to pry into private affairs. The dear, good, old woman appears to have been a little reckless in childbed, but she is a poor, benighted pagan, and we ought not to judge her."

Two weeks later the last half dozen little Hindus disappeared. Their mother shortly after made her appearance at the missionaries' *nauch*, with her garments rent and ashes heaped on her head. Her last remaining boys had been drowned in the Ganges, and she was now ready to die. She had, it is true, a few girls, but she rather imagined that the good missionaries had no use for girls in their school. Mrs. Waterman was about to tell her to send her girls to the school, when Mr. Waterman sternly asked their age. Like the boys, the girls, who were eleven in number, were all between 10 and 12 years of age. At this point the missionary's credulity failed. He said that twins were possible, and he would not go so far as to deny the possibility of triplets, but that any self-respecting pagan could be the mother of twenty-three children in two consecutive years he utterly refused to believe. Accordingly, he declined the eleven girls with thanks, and dismissed the weeping washerwoman with much condolence.

With the aid of the British Resident, it was subsequently ascertained that the wicked old woman had never owned any personal children, but that she had hired local children to attend the school and bring her the clothes and books with which the missionaries supplied them. Of course, the Chokebadnuggar Mission came to a sudden end, but, as will readily be seen, the Baptist Missionary Society had no share in the matter, and no possible responsibility attaches to it. Mr. Waterman and his wife have abandoned the Indian mission field for the present, but it is thought that they will soon make another attempt in the Chinese field.

The panic among the dealers in lottery tickets continues, the arrests of the past week being followed up by proceedings against these speculators. The openness and audacity with which the lottery people have conducted their business have attracted very general attention from law-abiding citizens. While the Police have been extremely vigilant in the suppression of smaller "sinful games," this alluring species of gambling has been granted absolute license. It is only through the agency of the United States court, and by the enforcement of the Statute of the United States, but the attempt has been made to break up a trade which is enriching its managers and agents at the expense of thousands of people who are induced to lay out their money by means of lying advertisements. Any lottery is denounced in its tendency to ruin, but the lottery of the period is usually a pretentious swindle.

The Anglo-Afghan railway to Kandahar appears to be progressing apace. The first section, from the Indian coast to the Afghan frontier, is reported to be nearly completed. The Yakobabad (Jacob's Town) is said to be already practicable for locomotives, and if the rate of progress is truly stated at a mile daily, the whole line should be open to Kandahar by next October, the total remaining distance being only 330 miles. But even the completion of the first 150 miles, to the mouth of the Helmand, would materially strengthen the English position in Afghanistan. Sukkur, the starting-point of the line, lies upon the main stream of the Indus, communicating directly both by railway and by steamer with the great port of Karachi, into which supplies and reinforcements are being constantly poured, so that in this way a very few days would suffice to carry a newly-arrived regiment from the coast to the Afghan frontier. The second British occupation is evidently to be more permanent than the first.

Prof. FELIX ADLER has been accused, being a rationalist, of infidelity, atheism, and many other things; but, judging by his public utterances, he cannot justly be charged with infidelity. In his last Sunday lecture, on the "Struggle of Free Religion in the United States," he paid a glowing and eloquent tribute, without mentioning his name, to the late Rabbi EINHORN, one of the founders of reformed Judaism. Although he was, said the Professor, one of the most active and determined enemies of the Society for Ethical Culture, he was a man whom every member of the society must honor and revere, for he was not only a man of rare mind and learning, he was a man of sincere, earnest, and scrupulous. He conscientiously believed that the society was corrupting youth, destroying faith, doing every manner of harm, and on that account he opposed it zealously, even bitterly. Still, he (ADLER) and his associates did not condemn him; they had no word of censure for the good, upright, and able Rabbi. On the contrary, they respected him for his earnestness and fidelity to truth, as he conceived it. He did in his way, and according to his illumination, what they were trying to do in their way with their illumination. The Professor wished to read his small chapter on the grave of the dead, albeit he feared that it might be rejected by the Reformed Judaists. It was an earnest offering; it was made with a warm heart, with cordial appreciation. If they would let it remain, it would do him no harm; it was a contribution of sincerity to sincerity. It is not generally known that the Reformed Judaists are more hostile to the Ethical Society than the orthodox Jews are, as usually happens with the more liberal toward the still more liberal. The Roman Catholics are more inimical to the Old Catholics, as represented by Dr. DOLLINGER, than to the sturdiest Protestants.

As might have been expected, the Hungarians have been the first to discover the secret bearing of BISMARK'S Austrian policy. In his report of an interview with KOSUTH, Mr. PEYRATON, contributor to the Parisian Journal, *Soleil*, makes KOSUTH say that BISMARK used Austria only as a weapon against Russia, and that his real object was the consolidation of the Slavic race under Russia by forming a South Slavic Empire under the house of Hapsburg; and that in such a case Hungary is "hopelessly lost." In the first two points KOSUTH is no doubt perfectly right, but with respect to the last, he seems to overlook that one of two things must necessarily take place—either the consolidation of the Slavic race under Russia, or the formation of a South Slavic Empire under Austria, and in both cases Hungary must lose that extraordinary position which it now occupies in the political system of Europe. Hungary owes its present importance partly to the artificial structure and unwieldy state of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, partly to the unjust subordination of the Magyar Crown, under which a long string of minor Slavic provinces are held all along the Magyar frontier. Though none can wish to see the influence of a gallant people like the Hungarians lessened beyond its due measure, none can wish, either, to see it unduly raised by applying other nations as a pedestal for it.

The romantic and dramatic occurs so often and continually in every-day life, that it does not seem, in passing, to be one of the other; for we are prone to associate them with the uncommon and unfamiliar. The life of Mrs. MARGARET L. EATON, (widow of Gen. EATON, Secretary of War in President JOHNSON'S first Cabinet, just closed at Washington, but whose romantic and dramatic life was never novel or play. It seems indeed, like a compound of BALZAC and BEAUMARCHAIS. She survived all the actors in the strange tragic-comedy of which she was for a good while a central figure, having com-

pleted her eighty-third year some months ago. She had been thrice married, and it would be hard for any woman to make more distinctive marriages. Her first husband was Furber in the United States Navy. Her second was Gen. EATON, (an intimate friend of her own), whose death, when she and herself there had been so much unpleasant gossip that the wives of the other Secretaries refused to recognize her socially. JACKSON sympathized with the EATONS, and with his usual passionate prejudices whenever his feeling had been enlisted, swore by the Eternal, his favorite oath, that they should continue at the capital, and even assume political importance. It was characterized as the woman's war, and raged long and fiercely. JACKSON could coerce men, but he failed completely to carry his point with the other sex. He fared like a hungry lion, he employed his utmost power; but he was obliged to surrender at last to petitions, the only time, it is said, that he ever did surrender to anybody or anything. Mrs. EATON'S first marriage, when she was not far from 70, with a youthful Italian dancing-master who had been her grandson, one BROCIGNANI, a graceless fellow, as the sequel proved, for he subsequently eloped to Europe with her granddaughter, EMILY RANDOLPH, a girl of 18, and carried off most of his aged wife's property. Of late years she had been very poor, and had been in retirement in Washington, where she once made a tempest in a teapot, and where her name, through a ridiculous quarrel caused by JACKSON, arose to national notoriety. If she had any sense of satire or contrast, it must have been stimulated of recent years in her old home, where she had been so much forgotten as never known by the present population of the city, and where she had lived in obscurity, but she was never burdened with common-sense. Had she been, she would have been saved much of her misfortune, a deal of mortification, and a world of derision. Tragedy, comedy, and farce were mingled in her career, which was so varied and singular that, if it had been narrated in a work of ostensible fiction, it would have been pronounced grotesquely improbable.

In the course of his lecture on Monday evening, Mr. R. A. PROCTOR indicated, by way of digression from the subject-matter of astronomy, a practical application of Mr. EATON'S microscopic telescope, which was used as a valuable suggestion. The taster, as is well known, is an instrument of such precision in the measurement of heat that the slightest fluctuations of temperature—those ordinarily not appreciable even by our finest medical thermometers—are accurately registered. Mr. PROCTOR would apply this invention to prevent such accidents as the taking of the temperature of a Arizona, impending many lives. As the proximity of an iceberg is necessarily accompanied by some descent of temperature—probably a sufficient descent to be registerable by the instrument—he would place a taster on board steamers whose pathways cross the track of icebergs or floes. More than this, he would make the instrument so arranged that the alteration of temperature should either break or complete an electrical circuit, and be applied in this manner to the purpose of sounding an alarm, ringing a bell in the Captain's room, in a word, piping all hands on deck to meet the emergency. Furthermore, as an electrical generator can be run on board a steamer without extra expense, it would require very little ingenuity and no outlay for attendance, to convert the alteration or descent of temperature into a means of instantaneously illuminating the track of the vessel with the blaze of a powerful electric beam. The practicability of such an application of the taster is obvious to any person who is thoroughly familiar with the laws of electricity and the construction of electrical apparatus. The only question is why all this trouble should be taken to connect an electric lamp with the taster, when great advantages, without any extra cost for power, would be derived from keeping the electric lamp constantly alight of a dark night, thus avoiding such collisions as that more fatal one which occurred last week in the open sea, off the Atlantic coast. Indeed, such a light as this, which would be so easily maintained, would have prevented the almost catastrophe of the *Arizona*, without depending upon a taster to sound an alarm or ring a bell. Mr. PROCTOR'S suggestion is ingenious, but old sea captains bear pretty general testimony to the very natural inference that all inventions intended to act as substitutes for human vigilance in the sea and in the air, and which are intended to save human safety, by engendering false confidence, carelessness, and neglect of necessary precautions.

BIMETALLISM.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET—THE VIEWS OF A DELEGATE TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, who was one of the delegates on the part of Great Britain to the Monetary Conference at Paris last year, has recently furnished an extremely interesting contribution to the literature bearing on the silver question. He has printed in pamphlet form a letter to Mr. CAZELAT, in which he announces a change in his views on that subject, and this change is so decided that it must attract great attention both in England and in France. Mr. Gibbs does not see that the silver question is a question of the value of silver, but a question of the principal objections to the double standard coinage.

First—To the objection that it is impossible to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchange value to silver, and that it is not necessary to regulate by legislation the value

ustralia. Germany had a frontage to
at the main entrance; and Queens-
New-Zealand were also in the tran-
Japan, Fiji, and Ceylon were side by
the United States in the nave.
The programme did not take long to get
it was opened with a cantata—a sort

ers through the Dead-letter Office. Persons

they may wish, and that citizens of every other country who go home to contract marriage beyond its territory and jurisdiction must conform to the laws of the country where they contract it. The rule was stated by Chancellor Kent "undoubtedly that a marriage valid or void, by the law of the place where it is celebrated, is valid or void everywhere." That is hard to be misunderstood. In legal phrase, the law is that "in respect to marriage the *lex loci contractus* prevails over the *lex domicilii*," a single exception being made in respect to Freemen. As no allusion is made to Freemen, Mr. Justice, in assuming to be competent to marry a man and wife anywhere, or the laws of the French nor England acknowledge the validity of such a ceremony as was performed in their case. But by a technicality the court sustained the French marriage on the ground that, no evidence as to the marriage laws of France having been introduced, the court presumed to the same as the laws of New-York, where the marriage would have been good. The Channel marriage was sustained on the ground that, no evidence to the contrary being presented, the nationality of the steamer must be taken to be American, and a marriage on her deck, like a marriage at a Consulate, was subject to the same laws as a marriage on shore. The French marriage was sustained, because, the court also sustained the English marriage, not on the same ground as the French, but because, as reported, "it was entered into by Mr. HYNES while only temporarily residing abroad, and while he had the intention to return to this City to reside permanently." Judge VAN BUREN, dissenting, sustained only the French marriage, and said that the Channel marriage was invalid according to the principle above stated, and that the Channel marriage was invalid because the presumption as to the

Mr. Maurice Grau is making preparations for a season of opera comique at Booth's Theatre, beginning on Monday evening, the 24th inst. The operas to be produced are "Les Cloches de Corneville," "Mignon," and "Carmen." These works will be produced for the first time in this City in French, as they were written. A new prima donna, Mile. Leclerc, of Lyons, who has been singing in the French country, will make her debut as *Felina* in "Mignon," and M. Capoul will also take part in the performance. Mr. Grau's company, it may be further stated, is meeting with deserved success in Boston.

The best English editions of standard works fetch higher prices at book auctions here than in London. Our collectors are not at all slow to pay four or five times as much for choice copies from the presses of MURRAY, LONGMANS, or CAMMILLAN, as for American reprint, although the latter contain the same matter and would seem, at first blush, to be almost equally desirable, since standard books are not so numerous as to be easily procurable, and study that to gratify the book-buyer's pride. One cannot have been long a frequenter of book-stalls and book sales, however, without becoming fully alive to the beauties and solid merits of the English editions. Their white, firm paper, generous breadth of page, bold type, with lines well "lead-ed," and amplitude of dimension, comporting with the dignity and worth of their matter, are enough to kindle the enthusiasm of even the fastidious. The best editions sell here at a handsome advance, and the best copies sell at handsome octaves into the most commonplace of duodecimos, not always well printed, and, of course, with finer type on poorer paper. Besides, who wants a reprint when the original is to be had? Unfortunately, the desire and the power to gratify it are not always consistent. The splendid 12-volume edition of *GOETHE'S "Grecian,"* printed by ALLEN, and bound in half leather, is the best edition, and sells here for \$5 or \$6 a volume, in cloth, while the American reprint goes for 50 or 75 cents. The London edition (1852-62) of *MERVILLE'S "History of the Romans under the Empire"* fetched \$4 75 a volume, in cloth, the other night. *MERR'S "History of the Language and Literature of the Greeks,"* sells for even a higher price. There is no American edition of this valuable work, though there should be, for at \$6 or \$7 a volume it is barely as high as the best edition, and the best editions can always be obtained here for the best English editions of the works of *GEORGE HALLAM, HALLAM, MACAULAY, SPENCER, MAX MILLER,* and other standard authors.

The uncertainty attending marriages between men and women of different nationalities is again illustrated by the litigation over the Hyman estate. As to when the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas will give a day for argument, no definite judgment has been made. **WILLIAM J. HYMAN** was formerly a wealthy resident of this City. He met the plaintiff, whom the jury found he meant in good faith to make his wife in London, England. His objections to the "mumbling of the lawyers" were so strong that he would not have a religious ceremony. He was, however, married to his wife—for such she has twice been declared to be—what some would say was necessary, and in place of it he gave her a ring and took her to be his wife on three occasions—ones in London, one on an English steamer, and one on landing in France. He was—and always before—utterly devoted to her as man and wife, and she was always introduced as Mrs. Hyman. Much less than this would have married them in this State, of which Mr. Hyman was a resident, and according to the law of this State, she would have been his wife. But, apparently, he did not know that the French man is the only citizen of any Christian State who is followed by the marriage laws of his country when

AMUSEMENTS.

TWELFTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Nov. 14.
(Continuation of Handel's oratorios.)

production of new stage operas.

In new scenery, dresses, and decorations. RANDALL
and GAYNE. CASTING BY JAMES H. GALELLO.
HER BERNARDS; II Re. SINGER MORITZ. AM-
ERICAN OPERA HOUSE AND ARTISTS. THE AMER-
ICAN OPERA OF THE MUSIC AND CONDUCTOR... SINGER ARDITI.
THE FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Singer matinee. MAURO, SINGER ARAMBRO. II
Redi Lina. SINGER DEL PUENTE. FERRARO. SINGER
DEL PUENTE. SINGER DEL PUENTE. SINGER DEL PUENTE.
ADINE MONDAY, Nov. 17. PAIST. Doors open
at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1879.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATHE.
Principal Artists:
The ALWINA VALLERIA, Miss ANNIE LOUIS
and the ALWINS. CASTING BY JAMES H. GALELLO.
sector of the Music and Conductor... SINGER ARDITI.
THE FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
ICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes, (to hold four or six
persons) \$10.00; Stalls, \$5.00; Seats, \$2.50. Loca-
tion: Parquet and Balcony. C.: General Admission: \$1;
Children, 50 cents. Family Reserve: Unreserved,
50 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Leesce and Manager.....MR. A. M. PALMER
Begins Sat. eve. 10 o'clock

Saturday Matinée at 145.
FOURTH STREET

The finest play ever produced in New-York.

FRENCH FIATS,

Which has been
CATCHED INTO PERMANENT SUCCESS.
The theatre packed and overflowing from door to door
undoubtedly being turned away; unable to get
admission.

he play is cast to the full strength of the cleverest company in America.—*New-York Herald*.
Seats secured 10 days in advance.

SOCIATION HALL. LECTURE COURSE.
PROF. J. W. CHITCHELL
 of Andover, Mass.,
NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE READER
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
AT THE HALL.

PROGRAMME.
 "Dr. Marius" "The Interviewer"
 "St. Paulin" "King Roger of Selby" Longfellow,
 "Madison and Melville" Signet-Land, "The
 Seneca" "Harriet Shakespeare" "The Blot
 on Secretary Mathews" "The Parity Dinner"
 "The Secretary" **TICKETS 50 CENTS AT THE HALL.**

American Institute Exhibition,
 AND 3D ARTS. BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

Recent Inventions' Operating Machinery
 OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Tickets at all stations **Extended Railroad** for 50 cents,
 and for admission and passage both ways. Ticket at
 the latter is a reduction, to be obtained at the door.
Arrive at Ninth Street (Grand Central) at 11:30 a. m., evening.

LIVE (NEW) THEATRE. B'WAY & 40TH ST.
TUESDAY EVENING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST NIGHTS
JOHN R. HOWARD'S Picture in Custody of

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

NO. 46 LANT 14TH ST. (Union-square),
the largest and best of the kind in the BEST
OF THE PARLOR ORKANS IN THE WORLD;
the largest and best of the kind in the WORLD;
FOR FORTY YEARS. Price, \$3, 606 \$75
\$80 to \$950 and upwards. And for easy payments,
monthly for 12 months, or \$7 a quarter for 10
terms and upward.

CHEAT OFFER.—ORGANS \$30, 640, 850,
\$100, \$250 and upwards. Organs, 2100 and
upwards. \$1, 740, 60, \$150, 240, 300, 400, 500,
600, 700, 800, 900, 1, 000, 1, 100, 1, 200, 1, 300,
1, 400, 1, 500, 1, 600, 1, 700, 1, 800, 1, 900, 2, 000,
2, 100, 2, 200, 2, 300, 2, 400, 2, 500, 2, 600, 2, 700,
2, 800, 2, 900, 3, 000, 3, 100, 3, 200, 3, 300, 3, 400,
3, 500, 3, 600, 3, 700, 3, 800, 3, 900, 4, 000, 4, 100,
4, 200, 4, 300, 4, 400, 4, 500, 4, 600, 4, 700, 4, 800,
4, 900, 5, 000, 5, 100, 5, 200, 5, 300, 5, 400, 5, 500,
5, 600, 5, 700, 5, 800, 5, 900, 6, 000, 6, 100, 6, 200,
6, 300, 6, 400, 6, 500, 6, 600, 6, 700, 6, 800, 6, 900,
7, 000, 7, 100, 7, 200, 7, 300, 7, 400, 7, 500, 7, 600,
7, 700, 7, 800, 7, 900, 8, 000, 8, 100, 8, 200, 8, 300,
8, 400, 8, 500, 8, 600, 8, 700, 8, 800, 8, 900, 9, 000,
9, 100, 9, 200, 9, 300, 9, 400, 9, 500, 9, 600, 9, 700,
9, 800, 9, 900, 10, 000, 10, 100, 10, 200, 10, 300,
10, 400, 10, 500, 10, 600, 10, 700, 10, 800, 10, 900,
11, 000, 11, 100, 11, 200, 11, 300, 11, 400, 11, 500,
11, 600, 11, 700, 11, 800, 11, 900, 12, 000, 12, 100,
12, 200, 12, 300, 12, 400, 12, 500, 12, 600, 12, 700,
12, 800, 12, 900, 13, 000, 13, 100, 13, 200, 13, 300,
13, 400, 13, 500, 13, 600, 13, 700, 13, 800, 13, 900,
14, 000, 14, 100, 14, 200, 14, 300, 14, 400, 14, 500,
14, 600, 14, 700, 14, 800, 14, 900, 15, 000, 15, 100,
15, 200, 15, 300, 15, 400, 15, 500, 15, 600, 15, 700,
15, 800, 15, 900, 16, 000, 16, 100, 16, 200, 16, 300,
16, 400, 16, 500, 16, 600, 16, 700, 16, 800, 16, 900,
17, 000, 17, 100, 17, 200, 17, 300, 17, 400, 17, 500,
17, 600, 17, 700, 17, 800, 17, 900, 18, 000, 18, 100,
18, 200, 18, 300, 18, 400, 18, 500, 18, 600, 18, 700,
18, 800, 18, 900, 19, 000, 19, 100, 19, 200, 19, 300,
19, 400, 19, 500, 19, 600, 19, 700, 19, 800, 19, 900,
20, 000, 20, 100, 20, 200, 20, 300, 20, 400, 20, 500,
20, 600, 20, 700, 20, 800, 20, 900, 21, 000, 21, 100,
21, 200, 21, 300, 21, 400, 21, 500, 21, 600, 21, 700,
21, 800, 21, 900, 22, 000, 22, 100, 22, 200, 22, 300,
22, 400, 22, 500, 22, 600, 22, 700, 22, 800, 22, 900,
23, 000, 23, 100, 23, 200, 23, 300, 23, 400, 23, 500,
23, 600, 23, 700, 23, 800, 23, 900, 24, 000, 24, 100,
24, 200, 24, 300, 24, 400, 24, 500, 24, 600, 24, 700,
24, 800, 24, 900, 25, 000, 25, 100, 25, 200, 25, 300,
25, 400, 25, 500, 25, 600, 25, 700, 25, 800, 25, 900,
26, 000, 26, 100, 26, 200, 26, 300, 26, 400, 26, 500,
26, 600, 26, 700, 26, 800, 26, 900, 27, 000, 27, 100,
27, 200, 27, 300, 27, 400, 27, 500, 27, 600, 27, 700,
27, 800, 27, 900, 28, 000, 28, 100, 28, 200, 28, 300,
28, 400, 28, 500, 28, 600, 28, 700, 28, 800, 28, 900,
29, 000, 29, 100, 29, 200, 29, 300, 29, 400, 29, 500,
29, 600, 29, 700, 29, 800, 29, 900, 30, 000, 30, 100,
30, 200, 30, 300, 30, 400, 30, 500, 30, 600, 30, 700,
30, 800, 30, 900, 31, 000, 31, 100, 31, 200, 31, 300,
31, 400, 31, 500, 31, 600, 31, 700, 31, 800, 31, 900,
32, 000, 32, 100, 32, 200, 32, 300, 32, 400, 32, 500,
32, 600, 32, 700, 32, 800, 32, 900, 33, 000, 33, 100,
33, 200, 33, 300, 33, 400, 33, 500, 33, 600, 33, 700,
33, 800, 33, 900, 34, 000, 34, 100, 34, 200, 34, 300,
34, 400, 34, 500, 34, 600, 34, 700, 34, 800, 34, 900,
35, 000, 35, 100, 35, 200, 35, 300, 35, 400, 35, 500,
35, 600, 35, 700, 35, 800, 35, 900, 36, 000, 36, 100,
36, 200, 36, 300, 36, 400, 36, 500, 36, 600, 36, 700,
36, 800, 36, 900, 37, 000, 37, 100, 37, 200, 37, 300,
37, 400, 37, 500, 37, 600, 37, 700, 37, 800, 37, 900,
38, 000, 38, 100, 38, 200, 38, 300, 38, 400, 38, 500,
38, 600, 38, 700, 38, 800, 38, 900, 39, 000, 39, 100,
39, 200, 39, 300, 39, 400, 39, 500, 39, 600, 39, 700,
39, 800, 39, 900, 40, 000, 40, 100, 40, 200, 40, 300,
40, 400, 40, 500, 40, 600, 40, 700, 40, 800, 40, 900,
41, 000, 41, 100, 41, 200, 41, 300, 41, 400, 41, 500,
41, 600, 41, 700, 41, 800, 41, 900, 42, 000, 42, 100,
42, 200, 42, 300, 42, 400, 42, 500, 42, 600, 42, 700,
42, 800, 42, 900, 43, 000, 43, 100, 43, 200, 43, 300,
43, 400, 43, 500, 43, 600, 43, 700, 43, 800, 43, 900,
44, 000,

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 BARGAIN NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COAL AND WOOD—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CO-OPERATIVE NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 FINE ARTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MACHINERY—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MEDICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MUSIC—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 PERSONAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 SAVINGS BANKS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 STATIONERY—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 STORES, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 7 P. M.—M. T. TROVATTO.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 DAILY THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 PARK THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 HAYES'S THEATRE—THE TROVATTO. Matinee.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 STANDARD THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 OLYMPIC THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM. Matinee.
 NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM. Matinee.
 TAMMANY HALL—BROADWAY. Matinee.
 AMERICAN THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS. Matinee.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS—VARIETY. Matinee.
 THE AQUARIUM—HAPPY PARK. Matinee.
 CHICKERING HALL—AT 2:30 P. M.—READING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
 THE SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 "The Times" Office—No. 123 Broadway.
 "The Times" Office—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 "The Times" Office—No. 100 Rue de la Harpe.
 "The Times" Office—No. 100 Rue de la Harpe.
 "The Times" Office—No. 100 Rue de la Harpe.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and rain, and slight change in temperature.

We give this morning another installment of the official vote on the State ticket. It embraces ten counties, of which those casting the largest vote are St. Lawrence and Oneida. The total Republican vote for Governor is 70,164; for Lieutenant-Governor it is 72,291; for Controller it is 73,055. This is an interesting showing. Any one can tell from it at a glance something of the difference which a weak nomination makes, compared with a strong one. Mr. CORNELL gets 2,127 votes less than Mr. HOSKINS, who owes his relative strength not so much to superior merit as to the failure of the opposition to single him out for "scratching." Mr. WADSWORTH, on the other hand, may be said to be the one nominee not selected by the machine, received 2,591 votes more than Mr. CORNELL, and he had an exceptionally good name to contend with on the Democratic ticket at that. The Kelly movement was not of great importance in these ten counties, his vote footing up only 3,964. The Greenback candidates did better, their Lieutenant-Governor, who appears to have been more popular than the head of the ticket, receiving in all 5,090 votes. The greatest relative strength of the Greenbackers lay in Cattaraugus County, where their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor polled 1,750 votes out of a total of 10,687. In the Assembly vote they are credited with 2,355. In Niagara County, they fell to 86 and under, and in St. Lawrence to 63. In these two counties only they were surpassed by the Prohibitionists, whose vote generally was very light. Mr. ROBINSON'S vote was 48,593, giving a total Democratic strength of 62,557.

There was another remarkable day in Wall-street yesterday. The range of fluctuations was great, reaching, in several instances, over 8 per cent., and the volume of transactions was very large, touching 537,325 shares. It is probable that this week will show the heaviest business ever done on the Exchange. We are not foolish enough to suppose that any warning from the press will have weight with those who see in these swift changes the possibilities of instant wealth; but any one who cares to examine the stock-list will see how great are the risks, also, of sudden ruin to those who enter the game. While such stocks as the New-York Central, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred remain in the midst of the excitement comparatively unmoved, held by men who regard them as legitimate investments of real capital, the wildest fluctuations occur in Erie, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chesapeake and Ohio, St. Paul and Sioux City, and Marietta and Cincinnati. In stocks like these there occurred changes yesterday equivalent to from 15 to 33 per cent. of their market value. It is the old story. The most astonishing tricks can be played only with marked cards, and it is not the innocent spectator who bets on the result that usually wins.

The letter of District Attorney PHILIPS to Mayor COOPER is another evidence of the great laxity in our laws regulating the conduct of officers. The District Attorney having been furnished with a long list of Poll Clerks who had failed to comply with the plain provisions of the Election law, submits to the Mayor an opinion of Justice DAVIS, of the Supreme Court, undoubtedly a sound one, to the effect that their offense

can only be punished if it can be shown that it was committed "designedly and with intent to defraud." Practically, no such proof can be obtained, and the Poll Clerks will necessarily escape the penalty which is fairly their due. It would seem that the neglect of an officer to perform his duty is an offense of which an accused person may fairly be held guilty until he is proved innocent. In other words, if he does not comply with the law, the law should punish him unless he can give some excuse, of the validity of which the court might be left to judge. We are aware that this would be novel law, but it would not, on that account, be the less likely to be good sense.

There is a good deal of sense and some nonsense in the letter of the Hon. Mr. FELTON, of Georgia, which appears in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. FELTON is an Independent Democrat who, after serving two terms, was re-elected in the Seventh District of his State last year against the popular candidate by a majority of nearly 2,500 votes, after a very earnest canvass, in which he denounced the Bourbons in the plainest manner. His present criticism of the course of his party at the last regular session, and at the extra session, is entirely in harmony with that which we had occasion to offer at the time, and it shows that he both understands and respects the spirit in which the people of the North received the Democratic action. His predictions that Mr. TILDEN would carry Georgia, if at all, only "by the skin of his teeth," and that Mr. BAYARD could not allay the fears which the North has of Southern domination, are shrewd. It is a pity that so clear-headed a man as Mr. FELTON is on politics, should be so hopelessly and ridiculously wrong on finance, but it can readily be understood how a Georgia farmer could judge the political tendencies of his party and State more accurately than he can the probable effect of unlimited coinage of silver, and more greenbacks issued "per capita."

A description of the naval battle off the coast of Bolivia, derived from Peruvian sources, is deeply interesting reading. The defense of the iron-clad *Huascar* against the terrible attack of the Chilean fleet was undoubtedly heroic, but it was absolutely hopeless. Many lives were needlessly sacrificed in a fight which could terminate only in one way. The *Huascar* surrendered when she had been battered to pieces, when her turret, choked with the dead and dying and the fragments of shattered guns, refused to revolve, and when the hull was no longer capable of being steered, and the Admiral, his Captain, and second in command, had successively been killed, and only 86 remained of a crew of 216 men. A sea-fight so sanguinary had not been witnessed of late years, and humane people will wonder why so much carnage should have been permitted to follow causes so insignificant as those which led to the present war between Chili and Peru.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

Signs of Democratic disintegration, or of the demoralization which precedes it, are multiplying in the South. Their significance is greatest, moreover, where Bourbon power has been supposed to be most absolute. It is in Georgia that the Independent movement has acquired a force that commands attention; and it is from Georgia that we receive recurring evidence of a disposition, in certain possible contingencies, to sustain Gen. GRANT for the Presidency as an effective method of ending sectional agitation.

Hitherto Southern Independents have been regarded as in some degree a delusion. The point urged against them is, that while commending themselves to Republican voters by acting independently of the Democratic organization during a canvass, they act regularly with the Democracy as soon as their seats are secured. Criticism of this nature ignores peculiarities of the Southern position, and if acted upon by Southern Republicans would reduce to a minimum their chance of breaking down Democratic supremacy. As long as the Democrats, in a State like Georgia, remain heartily united, resistance to their nominations is futile. A consciousness of this fact is one of the causes of the arrogant indifference to opinion, and to opposition of all kinds, which has helped to bring Georgia Democracy into disrepute. Whatever tends to destroy power thus consolidated is good, whether the tendency hinges upon the conduct of Democrats whose quarrel at the outset is with the managers of the party machine, or upon influences of a different character. Let resistance be begun, and the effects of it will spread in a ratio not dreamed of by its original promoters. Much is gained when a constituency in one of the most thoroughly solidified parts of the South is familiarized with the notion of opposition to Bourbon rule. Still more is gained when men who have opposed the machine management succeed in their efforts, and become a power in politics in defiance of the party's organized will. The experience educates public opinion in the district, and is gradually felt throughout the State. The men who have asserted their right to speak and act in antagonism to the Bourbon authorities, and have established their superiority to the Bourbon machinery, do not long rest contented at this stage. Their independence soon becomes aggressive. And what at first seemed to be merely a family quarrel, possessing little importance to Republican lookers-on, grows to be the nucleus of a new party, full of promise to the South and the harbinger of genuine peace to the Union.

We have roughly outlined the philosophy of the Southern Independent movement as a means of exhibiting its title to the respect of Union men everywhere, and especially to the cordial support of Southern Republicans. But something better than theory is at hand to illustrate and confirm what general considerations clearly indicate. Mr. FELTON, Representative of the Seventh Georgia District, was re-elected to the present Congress as an Independent Democrat. His candidature, the support it received from influential members of his party, and the success which attended it, contributed more than any other single incident to the revolt which seems likely to lead to a new era in Georgia politics. His own advance may be inferred from a letter on the aspect of political affairs which is epitomized in a contribution to the Philadelphia Press. In

this document Mr. FELTON dwells on the effect of the recent elections upon the Democratic Party. He regards this effect as sufficiently destructive to preclude the hope of electing a Democratic President; and he asserts that in his own State sensible men have made up their minds to sever their connection with an organization whose leaders yield to the suggestions of their Northern allies only to find themselves betrayed and crushed. He says that the divisions already manifest in the ranks of the Southern Democracy are so pronounced as to render impossible the acquisition of its united vote for any candidate whom the party may nominate. Speaking of the Independent movement in Georgia, he emphasizes its extension and growing strength, insisting that the issue before the people is "how to rid themselves of the curse of Bourbonism," and expressing the opinion that in the next Congressional delegation the Independent element will preponderate. Here, then, is a man for whom the erratic STEPHENS and the unchangeable TOOMBS jointly worked, educated by events up to the full measure of independence. The same influences are at work to determine the ultimate character of the Independent movement.

The application of common sense to politics is one of these influences; the connection between politics and material interests is another. A leading lawyer of Georgia, Mr. LOCHRANE, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, the other day said to a representative of the Chicago Journal that the reckless and blundering partisanship of the Bourbon Democracy has worried and finally disgusted a large proportion of the Southern people. "To-day in Georgia," he says, "a nomination by the Democratic Party weakens rather than strengthens the nominee. As long as the fight was sentimental," he adds, "the South was with the men who talked the loudest for the South, but when the effect began to affect property interests and values; when we saw capital and immigration waded off with one hand, and the negro exodus driven into serious proportions by the other, our people paused in front of their own ruin, and Democracy slipped its hold on the people." It were easy to find corroborative testimony on this point. The Northern elections have dissipated the illusions cherished with regard to relief from the advent to power of a Democratic Administration, and the lesson taught by the attitude of the North derives additional significance from the collapse of the power until now wielded by the Democratic machine in the Southern States.

In this connection, the allusions to Gen. GRANT as a candidate whom the anti-Bourbons at the South may possibly support, possess a curious interest. Thus Judge LOCHRANE, speaking on the subject, declares that he "would not only have the South, but the whole people of the United States, from every sect and section, rise up and carry him [GRANT] on a wave of popular enthusiasm to the White House." Mr. STEPHENS would have GRANT if the alternative were TILDEN; and so on *ad infinitum*. Indeed, the ponderous earnestness with which Democratic journalists of a different opinion are striving to convince the South that it should have nothing to do with GRANT, would be unintelligible if there were no undercurrent of local opinion in the direction of his acceptance by the Southern people.

FORFEITED LAND GRANTS.

Congressional attention is again directed to the necessity for legislative action on the subject of lands conditionally granted to railroads whose construction has not begun within the stipulated period or from any cause has been suspended beyond that period. The General Land Office bases its recommendation on the fact that large bodies of land embraced within the grants, though yet unearned by the corporations, are withheld from sale and are not available for entry under the Homestead or other laws. In other words, the public are denied access to lands that were withdrawn from settlement for purposes that have not been fulfilled; and the evil will continue until Congress formally declares the forfeiture of the grants.

The neglect of Congress in regard to this subject is susceptible of an unfavorable construction. It may have been the result of improper influences, exercised in behalf of chartered claims possessing merely a speculative value; or it may have proceeded from a calculation of the uses to which the forfeited or renewal of particular grants might be put by the log-rolling process which has active supporters in all sections. Certainly the inaction cannot have been caused by difficulties inherent in the determination of the questions raised by the call for legislation. There are millions upon millions of acres of desirable land closed against settlers because nominally belonging to railroad companies which have failed to comply with the conditions essential to the grants. Is the failure absolute, or is it the result of a stoppage in the work of construction occasioned by causes that imply a lack of good faith on the part of the companies concerned? The rule which the query indicates covers the merits of each case. If the corporations for whose benefit the grants were made have done nothing toward earning the lands during the long periods that have elapsed since the grants were authorized, immediate forfeiture cannot work injustice. Companies which have only a nominal existence, and retain even that in the interest of speculators, have no rights in the premises, and they ought not to be allowed to block the pathway of settlement. On the other hand, companies whose only fault is an excess of enterprise and energy, whose construction was stopped by the general crash, and whose positive strength is proved by the renewal of work under the influence of better times,—are entitled to all needful consideration. They may reasonably ask for an extension of time, upon terms not less favorable than those which originally governed the grants.

This equitable rule has been disregarded in the treatment of the subject. Chances of entering into bargains have been afforded to the owners of charters that have neither legal nor moral right to forbearance. At the same time, railroads already in course of construction at a rate that should insure the most generous consideration are obliged to plead for the privilege of completing great enterprises, are compelled to submit to unjust restrictions dictated by jobbers and rivals, and after all are denied

decisive action in order that their promoters, who are spending their own money, may be coerced into an alliance with schemers who propose to spend only the money of the tax-payers. The authorities of the General Land Office may not avail themselves of these circumstances in support of the recommendation addressed to Congress. But the facts are notorious, and they constitute the most effective commentary on the manner in which questions bearing directly on the work of material development are treated at Washington. In these matters the Senate is the chief offender. The House is not governed by a very nice sense of the right or even of the expediency; but the principal obstacles to legislation which the commonest fairness would prescribe, have been found among the Senators.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT MUDDLE.

The more the generously interested "powers" of Europe meddle with Egyptian finances, the more complicated they become. The debt grows apace, and the difficulty of dealing with it increases at every step. It is about five months since the Khédive, ISMAIL, was induced to get out of the way, and his pliant and submissive son put himself at the command of the European creditors, and the trouble is apparently no nearer settlement than before. It is certain that no actual progress in the settlement has been made, and there is a fresh default in the October tribute to Turkey and the November coupon of the unified debt. Meanwhile, the new commission of control is waited for to do something, and after having been delayed for some weeks by the refusal of Austria to consent that the Rothschild mortgage shall take precedence of prior liens on the surrendered estates of the Khédive, it encounters a new embarrassment in the demand of Germany, Austria, and Italy for a joint representative on the board with Mr. EVELYN BARRING, of England, and M. DE BISMARCK, of France. This calls for negotiation and time, and the tangled finances go on twisting themselves into new convolutions.

No longer ago than 1862, Egypt had no foreign debt, but it suddenly developed a desire for Western luxuries and all the modern conveniences of national life. It began to borrow money, and mostly to waste it. European speculators profited by transactions in its bonds, and all buyers took the risks of Egyptian credit. The jig went on merrily until 1873, when the five successive loans amounted to about fifty millions sterling, and there was an unknown quantity of unfunded debt floating about. The annual charge on account of indebtedness and the tribute now amounted to £4,000,000. Still, no one gave special attention to the Khédive's lavish extravagance and princely way of adding to his debts until after England bought the Suez Canal shares, toward the end of 1875. The purchase money led the creditors of Egypt to good, and an uneasy feeling began to get abroad about the safety of a debt that increased with every payment of interest and every deficiency in the revenues. In the Spring of 1876, Mr. CAVE was sent out in behalf of the English bondholders to look into the business. He did so, and found anything but a cheerful prospect. Following upon his report came the joint mission of Mr. GOSCHEN for the English and M. JOUBERT for the French creditors, and the first "arrangement" of the debt. It was then that it was "unified" and "consolidated" at 7 per cent. interest, and sundry new pledges and securities were given. Notwithstanding these, the perverse burden kept increasing, defaults in interest continued, and the floating debt grew as it floated. Last year, it will be remembered, came the Commission of Inquiry, the making of Mr. RIVERS WILSON and M. DE BISMARCK joint controllers of the debt, and finally members of the Khédive's Cabinet, the former as Finance Minister and the latter as Minister of Public Works, with sundry special powers for the administration of the Government in the interest of the bondholders. They did not represent the English and French Governments, but held their position with the consent of the Khédive. But no serious question was then made of the exclusiveness of the French and English interference, whether official or unofficial.

All this elaborate business, however, came to naught. ISMAIL, after having prevented the consummation of all proposed measures for straightening out the finances, dismissed his Ministers, began his own bungling anew, and brought upon himself the "pressure" that resulted in his seeking the attractions of an Italian climate. Meanwhile, the Egyptian debt has mounted up to about £100,000,000, imposing on the country a dead weight of nearly £7,000,000 annually, while the total revenue for all purposes can hardly be made to exceed £8,500,000. The Commission of Inquiry last year found the floating debt to be about £6,250,000, of which four millions was immediately due. It was to clear this off that the ex-Khédive and his family surrendered their family estates, and to those Messrs. ROTHSCHILD undertook to lend eight and a half millions nominal, secured by a first mortgage. Anticipating no obstacles in their way, they advanced a part of the loan, but before the mortgage was effected individual creditors made seizures upon isolated portions of the domain, amounting in all to \$1,400,000. These claims were legal and their seizures were upheld, and the ROTHSCHILDS would make no further advances until their security was relieved of these incumbrances. A special act was asked for, with the consent of the powers represented in the international tribunals, to subordinate these prior liens to the Rothschild mortgage. As we have seen, this consent cannot be had; the bankers must pay off the incumbrances to make their mortgage complete, and, moreover, the exclusiveness of the English and French interest is now denied, and three other powers demand a joint representation on the new Board of Control. It is difficult to see why they are not entitled to it, so long as their subjects are among the bondholders, on the same principle on which the Board of Control has any right to exist at all. They will probably get it, and possibly means may be found to bring the Egyptian debt and the Egyptian revenues into a shape where the available income of the one will meet the

accruing charges of the other. But it will be surprising if the political aspects of the matter do not increase in importance, and ultimately lead to complications more serious than the ordinary relations of borrower and lender.

ANOTHER TRANSIT.

During Prof. PROCTOR'S lecture last Thursday evening, he made an announcement which at once cast a gloom over the audience. He remarked, with studied carelessness, and as though it were an understood thing to which everybody was entirely reconciled, that the astronomers propose to have a transit of Venus in 1882. This is the first mention of the affair which has been made, and there is little doubt that Prof. PROCTOR has undertaken his present lecturing tour in order to publish in as quiet and impressive way as is practicable, the fact of the intended transit.

There can be, outside of astronomical circles, but one opinion in regard to this project. As they are now managed, the transits of Venus are expensive affairs, and they ought to occur—if at all—only at rare intervals. We had a transit only a very few years ago, and when the lavish extravagance with which it was conducted was severely commented upon by the press, the astronomers protested that they would not have another one during the present century. Two or three years later, they were guilty of the dishonest evasion of indulging in what they called a transit of Mercury, but which differed only in name from a transit of Venus. And now, encouraged by impunity, they boldly venture to violate their pledges, and to celebrate, openly and shamelessly, a transit of Venus in 1882.

Were the astronomers contented to celebrate transits of Venus at home, and at their own expense, the public would have no reason to interfere with them so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly and decent way. They might club together and hire a hall, where they could have the best transit that DELMONICO could furnish; or, if they preferred an open-air celebration, they could meet in the Adirondack Woods or at the Thousand Islands, and hold a scientific picnic of a week in duration. Provided they paid for their transits out of their own pockets, they might have as many of them as their means and health would permit, and no one would find any fault with them. When, however, they select places thousands of miles away, and demand that the Government should transport them thither at public expense, in order that they may have a transit of Venus unrestrained by the gaze of their fellow-citizens, and especially of their wives, they must expect an earnest protest from the friends of morality and economy.

The last transit of Venus was a reckless extravaganza. Parties of astronomers were made up—some on the basis of which and others on the basis of poker—and each party chose a distant and expensive country for the scene of its particular transit. Thus, one set of astronomers went to China, another to Australia, another to Kerguelen Land—places which they could not hope to visit at their own expense, and where they could throw aside all home restraints. The cost of transporting these parties, of supporting them for two or three months, and of bringing them back again, was paid by the Government. What has the Government to show in return for all this outlay? The answer will certainly not be very satisfactory to the tax-payers.

The astronomers alleged that they made extensive observations at China, Kerguelen Land, and elsewhere. It was supposed that they would settle by careful observation how many times a straight flush will occur when four men are playing, and would arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether the five, seven, and nine of hearts can be regarded as a stronger suit than the five, seven, and nine of clubs—neither being trumps. The records of the transit parties may be searched in vain for any such data. So far as they were concerned, we know no more of what and where than we did before they made those prolonged observations which so much excited the curiosity of the Chinamen and so materially altered the distribution of currency at Kerguelen Land. Did any of the astronomers observe any new and valuable varieties of tea or fire-crackers, or did they discover novel and entertaining animals at Kerguelen Land? They certainly did not. It is true that the Chinese party did bring home a collection of photographs of which some innocent people believe to be of much scientific importance. It is difficult, however, to comprehend why photographs of Chinese milliners' views of the outside of the house at Pekin in which the transit took place; and likenesses of the astronomers as they appeared when about to sit down to the celebration, can possess any permanent scientific value. There is no doubt that the astronomers had a delightful time, and that most of them now play a much stronger game than they did before going abroad, but the Government scarcely seems to have received its money's worth. As to the pretext that at every transit of Venus the distance of the sun from the earth is measured, no one can be deceived by it. According to the admissions of the astronomers themselves, the sun's distance has been measured times without number. Either it is useless to remeasure it, or else it has been measured incorrectly, which is a proof that the astronomers cannot do their work in a trustworthy way, and that it is not worth while for them to try it again.

Of course, the projected transit of 1882 is to be celebrated in the usual way. It is understood that most of the astronomers agree that Paris will be the best place in which to celebrate it, while a small minority think that it could be managed to better advantage at Rome. They will naturally expect to be sent abroad at public expense; supplied with enameled instruments with rounded corners, and anything else that is essential for making observations. They will come back with perhaps a more interesting collection of photographs than were brought back from China, and will announce that the sun is just as far off as it ever was. It remains to be seen whether Congress will overlook the violation of the pledge that no more transits should occur during the present century, and will consent to aid another transit celebration. The Federal Government was established for the purpose mentioned in the Constitution, and no one can pretend that the Constitution provides for defraying the expenses of astronomical expeditions out of the Federal Treasury.

Let the astronomers gratify their perverted taste by having transits in their own houses, but let them understand that the Government will not lend itself to open and shameless astronomical junketing.

REWARDING CRIME.

The conductor of one prominent contemporary journal in New-York may boast that there is always matter of interest in at least one of its columns. It is a column in which persons who are debarré from direct intercourse hold communication with each other, or in which strangers seek acquaintance without the tedious preliminaries required by the prejudices of an effete and corrupt society. Here the errand pigeons are told that, if he will return, his mother, if not his father, will fall upon his neck and kiss him; here the woman deserted by husband or by lover vents her agony and her reproaches; here the robber of the grave makes arrangement through eminent counsel for the restoration of his ghastly plunder; here the leading crackman, having a pretty job in view, communicates with his pal or with his policeman; and here Anonyma throws out her lures for "an honorable gentleman of means." These are but a few of the various subjects of a purely personal and private nature which, treated with brevity but with point, make this column interesting to the moralist and to the professor of social science, as well as to the votary of pleasure and to the detective who is "on the track."

There is one sort of advertisement which, if published at all, would naturally find its place in this consociated column, and which has of late appeared there with increasing frequency. This is the advertisement for the return of stolen goods. In a single number before us we find three of this sort. In one of them, "the tinsmith who took the watch and chain from — street on Friday morning" is informed that "if he will send the watch-chain to the undersigned, all other efforts to recover it will be stopped;" and then the undersigned gives, with his name, his business address. In another, the person who took an overcoat from a certain house, the street and number of which are conspicuously set forth, is advised that he is "welcome to the overcoat," and that if he will "return the hawk-book" to a certain address, "no questions will be asked." First, observe the daintiness of phrase in these notifications. There is nothing said of a thief or of stealing. There is never in such communications. The address is simply a person, or, if he is known or suspected, a tinsmith, or what not. Nor is he or she ever said to have stolen or robbed on the occasion referred to, but simply to have "taken" the plunder. In this euphemism there is discretion. For it is remarkable that among thieves themselves, even those of the most abandoned and desperate character, the words "steal" and "rob" are never used. The word in vogue (when cant is not spoken) is simply this general one "take," which covers all kinds of taking. In olden times the word was "nim," whence the name of *Nym* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merry Wives" and "Henry V." *Nym* is a thief, and so is *Pistol*; and when *Misses Bright* lost the handle of her fan, (jeweled, probably,) *Falstaff*, for taking it upon his honor that they had it not, divided the spoils. "Didst thou not share?" *Pistol* asks him. "Hidst thou not fifteen pence?" It is said that once officers of the detective force, when they arrest, do not give the crime which has been committed its name, but tell the culprit that he is "wanted" for such or such an "affair." It is not improbable that these advertisements would lose the chance of recovering their goods if they addressed their offers to "the thief who stole" for such or such an "affair." It is not improbable that these advertisements would lose the chance of recovering their goods if they addressed their offers to "the thief who stole" for such or such an "affair." It is not improbable that these advertisements would lose the chance of recovering their goods if they addressed their offers to "the thief who stole" for such or such an "affair."

This, however, is a matter of etiquette which doubtless is settled by the tastes and the practice of the more prominent members of the higher circles of thievery. What chiefly interests the public is the matter of course why in these advertisements from crime address themselves directly to the criminals, and offer, on certain conditions, to make things pleasant for them. The thief is told that if he will return that part of his booty which is useless to him, he may keep that which is valuable, or that if, after having got money at the pawnshop, he will send his pawn-ticket to his victim, that amiable person will take it upon himself to redeem the articles, and that, as it is in all such cases, no questions will be asked and no further steps will be taken. The person robbed sends a word of thanks, and the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose that a criminal can be reformed, and that the person accused is entirely indebted. All this while some four years—the defendants have been lying in jail, and now that the judgment has been reversed by the Court of Appeals they are set free. But they are naturally smarting with the wrong they have suffered, and threaten to hold the corporations peculiarly responsible for it. It is very probable that some persons who have been thus treated, and who have a good reputation as arraigned and convicted on the evidence of proved criminals, and this case is a striking exemplification of the injustice and evil of such procedure. Criminals obviously and necessarily cannot be trusted. He who will steal, swindle, force, or deliberately violate the law will not, of course, be deterred by the prospect of a pardon, or tell the truth, and to presuppose

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876. 2 O'CLOCK.
 GRAND IL TROVATORE MATINEE.
 Signor ARBUSTI, Signor MONTI, Signor LUNA, Signor
 DELO PELLICANI, Ferraro, Signor MONTI, Signor
 LABIACCHI, and Lenora, Mme ADINA.
 The success of the matinee of the 11th inst. has led to the
 MONDAY, NOV. 17, FAUST.
 Signor ARBUSTI, Signor MONTI, Signor LUNA, Signor
 DELO PELLICANI, Ferraro, Signor MONTI, Signor
 LABIACCHI, and Lenora, Mme ADINA.
 Signor C. L. LARY, Maria, Mme LABIACCHI, and
 Signor ARBUSTI, Signor MONTI, Signor LUNA, Signor
 DELO PELLICANI, Ferraro, Signor MONTI, Signor
 LABIACCHI, and Lenora, Mme ADINA.
 On Wednesday, Nov. 19, SECOND NIGHT OF
 IL TROVATORE.
 The opera opens at 7:30; commences at 8. Office open 9

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876.
 On Monday, Nov. 14, 1876, at 2 O'CLOCK.
 ALFONSA VALERIA, Miss ANNE LOUISE
 Signor CAMPANINI, Signor GALLASSI, and Her
 REPERTORY.
 Director of the Music and Conductor... Signor ARBUSTI
 Signor ARBUSTI, Signor MONTI, Signor LUNA, Signor
 DELO PELLICANI, Ferraro, Signor MONTI, Signor
 LABIACCHI, and Lenora, Mme ADINA.
 Signor C. L. LARY, Maria, Mme LABIACCHI, and
 Signor ARBUSTI, Signor MONTI, Signor LUNA, Signor
 DELO PELLICANI, Ferraro, Signor MONTI, Signor
 LABIACCHI, and Lenora, Mme ADINA.
 On Wednesday, Nov. 19, SECOND NIGHT OF
 IL TROVATORE.
 The opera opens at 7:30; commences at 8. Office open 9

ENJOY-SQUARE THEATRE.
 Lessee and Manager... Mr. A. M. PALMER

TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON at 1:45; EVENING at 8.


FRENCH PLATS.


The funnies! now enter produced in New York.

Monday is now entering the FIFTH WEEK of its
 highly successful career, and is still crowding the
 theatre to its utmost capacity.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED 10 DASHIN AVENUE.

American Institute Exhibition,
 123 AND 125 AVENUE, BETWEEN 65D AND 64TH STS.

Open Inventors' Operating Machinery
 OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Tickets at all stations Eastern Railroad for 50 cents
 for admission and passage both ways. Tickets is
 also at a reduction, 50 cents for the door.
 Nine's Ninth Regiment Band after-noon and evening

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE
 CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE
 BOOKSTORE

Catalogues of general literature and
 LEGAT BROTHERS
 LIGHT BROTHERS
 LEGAT BROTHERS
 3 Beekman st. corner of Broadway New York.

BLACK'S, UPENS AT 7 P.M. BEGINS AT 5
 rior and Manager..... Mr. LESTER WALLACE
 GIRLS..... OUR GIRLS

LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
 A SLENDIDLY WRITTEN
 and
 SPLENDIDLY ACTED PLAY.
 H. J. Byron's charming new comedy, entitled
 OUR GIRLS
 received with marked success, will be presented
 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

VERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th-st & 6th-av
 HAVERLY..... Prof. Porter and Manager
 POSITIVE..... THE TOLKINS
 IN THE PLAY OF THE CAR.
 Provided audiences sent up in
 CONTINUOUS RAIN OF LAUGHTER.
 To save disarrangement, keep your seats early.
 MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
 Day, Nov. 7. Exhibition of the VICTORIAN

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, B.WAY & 57TH ST
 SATURDAY AT 2 P. M. - H. M. SPINAFOLIO.
 TUESDAY EVENING, commencing early benefit to
 Miss MARGARET HAVLEY

H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Operatic selections by Miss A. DRUCKER.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE
ROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 16, 1879
and MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
MR. FARMER'S ORIGINAL PRODUCE, THE CHIEF OF
THE PINAFORE COMPANY, under the manage-
ment of J. H. Meade. Matinee we conclude our
series of farces and comedies at 11 Broadway,
at 11 Broadway.

CRICKETING HALL. "Dicksen Morning."
GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
and "DICKENS MORNING." TO DAY at 2.30
also, on four successive Saturdays, Village
Club's new musical, "HARRY LARKIN," at No. 10
Broadway-square.

Programme from the "Pickwick Papers" to-day.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
AT THE HAMPSHIRE CLUB.
TO-DAY THOMPSON, GAVE FOR \$5,000 IN PRIZES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 8 o'clock, at
GARNER'S, 10 N. 3d St. THE PRIZE
WAS WON BY S. LADY accompanied by gentle son, fr. n.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY. SEINFELD WINS.
DAMROSCH..... Conductor
Members of last season will be present to
consecrate the occasion by their presence. On MONDAY,
NOV. 16 TO SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 10 o'clock. After that
time tickets can be obtained from the Club Secretary.
Every second season ticket to two Public. Richards.

Every second season ticket to four Concerts \$5.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

PRESENT..... Director
On Monday, being the first day of the season, the
Circus will arrive at 11 A.M. and commence its per-
formance at 2 P. M. MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON
ENDING AT 5 O'CLOCK. The Artists, Athletes, Acrobats,
Trained Elephants, &c., are all new.

HOOPEL'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
This evening, Nov. 10, and until further notice.
The company consists of PATENTITA, with new and
original songs, and a variety of other entertainments.
DAYS WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2
P. M. POPULAR PRICES.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
 The five remaining PUBLIC REHEARSALS, \$3.50
 The five remaining CONCERTS, \$7 obtainable at

2. KXMA. CH. RUBY will sell the solist.
 3. FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-
 BIRCH, WASHBOLD, BACKUS. HOUSE
 The family show. BROADWAY
 Two nights of old-fashioned. 2-11-11
 REVUE OF THE 1920S. 2-11-11
 Seats secured. Matinees at 2 and 4.
 4. INDA THEATRE. 5 WAY & 330 ST.
 NIGHT. TRINA. 2-11-11
 H. M. S. PINAFIRE.
 5. NEES WINDMILL. 2-11-11. SEAT AT 7:30.
 MONDAY. SEAT 11-11-FATINATZA.
 6. YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
 O. EAST 14TH ST., 23 door east of 5th.
 Incorporated.
 OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
 LECTURES.
 FRIEDRICH VON BODENSTEDT.
 MIRZA SCHAFFY.
 STENWYV HALL.
 RD LECTURE. 11-11-11. In English. Mat-
 THURDAY at 8. M. assisted by Mr. Moritz
 & family, with reserved seat. 1st. second balcony. 50.
 Tickets for sale at Stenwv Hall. Schirmers. 701
 Broadway. Schirmers. 701 Broadway. Schirmers. 701
 Broadway. Proctorius & Co. 12 East 14th St.
 MUSICAL.
 DE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
 106, 46 EAST 14TH ST. (Union-square).
 The largest assortment of organs in the BEST

rs of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S
FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, \$71, \$86, \$78,
90 to \$500 and upward. Also for easy payments.

BEAT OFFER.—DRAGS \$30, \$40, \$50
\$65, \$75 upward. Tuxedo mains, \$100 and
7-13 do. \$130 \$140, up-ward cash warranted.
MEATS WATERS. Instrument 1 pc. and typist.
GLEN ROVER. Age. 526 Broadway, cor. 13th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING
14th st. residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVE.
Send for circular.

WILKINS'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING
Commences at No. 1478 Broadway, above 42d st.

THEYER'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.

open every day and evening. See circular.

[illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE

ON THE HEIGHTS.

Overarching depth of pure transparency,
Flooded with summer warmth and moon-day
light,
Standing on this emerald-lifted plateau,
Gaze down the wooded vales, the fruitful
floods, the boundless sea, the soft morning
dew,
To find in everything that grows my sight
Some saddest memories of past delight.
And hence I turn my longing eyes to thee,
Sole dwelling on earth of limitless
hold,
Hold, though the treasure of my baffled love
Exhaled from earth into thy vast caress;
Or do thy mingling myriad lights, that move
Like living spirits round the sunbeam's trace,
Forgo the radiant hosts of Heaven above?
—The Spectator.

DEAD LOVE.

AFTER HEINE.

It comes too late, that smile alluring,
It comes too late, that speaking sign,
The love is dead, that long-enduring,
That once you passed so coldly by.
It comes too late, that sighs surrender,
Mine from its cheerless door to save;
That humid gleam, that dusky shadow,
Falls as the sunbeam on a grave.
Yet, when our wounded loves expire,
Say, where the wandering spirits stray?
Where now the dead, that long-enduring,
Where now the wind that died away?
—Temple Bar.

"WITH A SILVER LINING."

A STORY IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

A girl came singing through a field of
poppies as the sunset gilded the western sky.
Everywhere around her glowed the deep in-
cense scarlet of the brilliant blossoms. Above
her head were depths of purple shadow and
amber light, and over all brooded the dreamy
stillness and tender hush that so often fills the
sky's last hour.

The girl made a fair living picture amid the
glow and fervor of that sunset scene as she
moved through it all with a certain drape-like
grace peculiarly her own, while her lips sang
for very gladness, as a bird carols its matin
praises in the dawn of a Spring day. The song
rang out sweet and clear over the quiet fields;
it reached the ears of a group of farm laborers
returning home, and a moment later, smiling,
to one another as they stood. "This Miss Vera,
sure 'nuff," God bless her."

It came in its fresh young melody to a man
who stood on the white level road beyond the
corn-fields—a man old and bent and withered
with age, with a hard, cold face and dreary eyes,
who leaned on his stick and shaded his sight
from the sun-rays, and watched the girl coming
swiftly and joyously toward him as he seldom
had watched any human thing.

As she saw him the music left her tongue.
Her step grew slower, and as his keen eyes
swept over her face, she half paused, apparently
doubting whether to speak or not. She knew
him well by sight, but hitherto he had always
avoided her.

"Singing again?" he said, in a voice as harsh
and cold as his face. "Are you so glad? One
never sees you about a smile on your lips—
a smile on your tongue."

She dashed slightly.

"Yes, I am glad," she answered simply.

"And why—can you tell me that? Have you
so much to make you?"

"I have health, youth, love. Are they not
life's fairest gifts?"

"So foolish say."

"And wise men, too, I fancy," the girl said
gently. "But whether or no, if they make
one glad should not be valued?" The old
seem so often to think that the light-hearted-
ness of youth is a reproach to themselves. I
wonder why."

"Do you mean that I think so?" he asked
with a contemptuous smile. "I envy none their
youth—not even their gladness. I know how
nothing the one dies, the other fades. There is
nothing good in life; the illusions of youth are
the very worst. Some day you will say with
me, 'There is nothing left; let me curse
heaven and die.'"

The girl's face grew very pale.

"Oh, never that," she said sorrowfully.

"Never words so despairing or so—wrong?"

The last word was spoken gently and humbly.
It was so daring of her, she felt, to upbraid one
so far beyond her in years, in knowledge, in ex-
perience.

"Wrong?" he said bitterly, as he stood and
looked across the flaming scarlet of the poppies
to where the last sun-rays lingered in the west.
"What do you know of wrong or right—of life
—of the future; of any one of the things that
lie hidden in the heart of unloved years, as the
color and fragrance of the flower lie in the
closed bud. Listen!" And he laid his withered
hand on her arm and turned her bright young
face toward him. "Listen, child! I say young
men are fools, and old men are wise. You, too,
seemed near a cloud on the sky; never
pale in the heart; never an evil or a sin that
could turn life to hell, and love to hate, and joy
to sorrow. But even as that cloud above you
creeps over the sky's radiance and covers the
sunset's gold, so surely did a cloud of shame
and suffering darken my fate, destroy my illu-
sions, and leave me as I have learned, to
sorrow, to pain, to grief, to all the things that
all things of life hold, the only thing that
lives, and enjoys, and prospers is—Evil."

She looked at him sorrowfully. He was so
old and sad, and his eyes were so full of pain,
that she felt that she could not resist the
temptation of his simple joyousness, even as
the cloud to which he had pointed
darkened the glowing colors of the sky. For a
moment she was almost as he was.

"To say such words, and believe them," she
said gently, "one must have known great sor-
row. I do not understand them quite. God
has sent me to this life, and I am glad, for I
can bear more than He deems just. But for
you I am sorry. It must be so terrible to know
that life has no joy, to turn to the sunshine
and dwell forever in the shadow."

A smile of terrible irony curved his lips.
"One would look for no worse hell hereafter.
Do I frighten you? I am old, and I am pale,
white, cannot help it. I do not know why I
have broken my word and spoken even gently
to a human thing. I vowed once never to do it.
I have seen you often, and I have seen you
for your fair face and your light step, but your
voice, that is always happy, and as you came
across the fields just now seemed so prompt
and so true to you. I am glad to see you."

She smiled wistfully, and her eyes rested on
his face with infinite pity.
"Not less," she said sadly. "Only I could
but give you back yours—ever so little!"

"If I live in no man's power, still less in any
woman's. The clouds are with me forever,
and you are not. I am old, and I am pale,
and I am alone, for you, life begins—the joys
it may hold are limitless; for me it ends—the
joys it has held are vanity and vexation of
spirit. Fare you well!"

He turned abruptly away—a lean, bent, aged
figure, leaning heavily on his stick, with the
evening light touching his dusty hair and face
with a golden gleam, and his old, worn, and
brown, trembling form, and the girl, moved by
some sudden impulse, followed him.

"Do not shun me again," she said imploringly.
"I have seen you often, and I have seen you
near; and they say you are always alone. It
must be so sad."

"It is my own wish," he said almost fiercely.
"As for being alone, one need not come to eighty
years to find life that."

Half proudly, half reluctantly she turned away.
"I have seen you often, and I have seen you
near; and they say you are always alone. It
must be so sad."

"Look," she cried eagerly, as her out-
stretched hand pointed toward the girl, "the
clouds are with me forever, and you are not. I
am old, and I am pale, and I am alone, for you,
life begins—the joys it may hold are limitless;
for me it ends—the joys it has held are vanity
and vexation of spirit. Fare you well!"

The old man went on his way. The girl
stood silent and lonely about the quiet fields,
and through a narrow, shady road, and across a
wooden bridge which brought her to her home.
A very simple little place it was, a mere cot-
tage, built on a hillside, and with a large enough
for her father and herself. He was old and
staid and serious, and she was his only child.
The village was a score of years, with only
his books for companions since his wife
had died and left his married life like a dream.

memory to him ever afterward—so short it was
and sweet.
The tiny home was very dear to him, and to
his child also. She loved to think of the fair
young mother who had gladdened his father's
life, and who had been so kind to her in the
garden-paths, her presence in the dairy
rooms, her taste in the arrangement of the in-
terior, and her skill in the miniature art, and
where pure white lily-cups and Gloriosa
Dijon roses, and the scarlet glow of geraniums,
and the white flowers of the garden, and the
emphatic tiny dwelling. To the girl the whole
place was always beautiful in a simple,
quiet, dreamy way, which had grown with her
growth, and had altered little by her fancies,
whether it lay like a fairy bride-cape in Winter,
or a fragrant garden-rose in Summer, with
its flowers of every color and its bees hum-
ming the endless song in the hearts of
honey blossoms.

For her father there were always together—al-
ways united in interest as in heart—always
inseparable in pursuits of the heart, and simple,
and the old, old, old wooden bridge now
stood for an instant to listen to the rush and
music of the deep mill water, and to watch it
break over the rocks, and dash in the foam
of the falls against the huge wheel; then, turn-
ing her eyes in the other direction, she saw the
fish, sitting at some distance up the bank.
The sight was not an uncommon one; tourists
and anglers often found their way here, and
the deep river was full of pike and other small
fishes, and the water was so clear and cold
that one could see the bottom of the river, and
the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

"Great heaven! the mill-wheel!" she gasped,
and she ran to the edge of the river, and
saw the man, sitting motionless and attentively there,
with his rod clasped in his hands and his gaze
fixed on the river, before he suddenly re-
traced a few steps, and then with short, quick
rings cast a flying leap to a rock in the
middle of the river, and there he stood, and
he held there instead of fishing from the bank.
Whether he had measured the distance fairly,
or whether his foot slipped on the slippery rock,
he could not tell, but he was seen to disappear
submerged in the rushing depths, and whirled
like a straw in her own direction.

don. I do not know whom I have the honor of
addressing."
"My name is Ashford; it used to bear the
appendix of Doctor, but I have dropped it long
since." "I am not to use it then?" questioned Keith.
"If you wish, certainly. But most of the
people here know me only as 'Mister,' or
'Mistress,' and I am not used to it. I really
must be off. You are sure you are strong
enough to come down stairs?"
"Quite sure. Why, gratitude alone would
give me strength, were I not all too ready to see
one who with a woman's weakness unites a
man's heroism."

"You must not spoil Vera's simplicity by fine
words and London manners," said the old man
with sudden gravity, as he stood at the door
and looked back at the handsome face and
strong, muscular figure. "I shall never for-
get this place, or you."

A few moments later she stood there alone,
her eyes on a retreating figure, her hands
clenching and unclenching. "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid is
here, and never for himself." "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

to do. Her eyes dropped. The usual wel-
come on her lips unspoken.
"I am glad I have met you," he said, with
his usual courteous gentleness. "I was about
to go to the cottage to say farewell. I leave
to-morrow."

She started slightly. Had he not looked at
her he would have seen the sudden pallor of
her face, which she had not noticed. "I really
must be off. You are sure you are strong
enough to come down stairs?"

"Quite sure. Why, gratitude alone would
give me strength, were I not all too ready to see
one who with a woman's weakness unites a
man's heroism."

"You must not spoil Vera's simplicity by fine
words and London manners," said the old man
with sudden gravity, as he stood at the door
and looked back at the handsome face and
strong, muscular figure. "I shall never for-
get this place, or you."

A few moments later she stood there alone,
her eyes on a retreating figure, her hands
clenching and unclenching. "Come along and
have breakfast. I had better send some up for
the invalid, I suppose?"

"Indeed, no, Miss Ashford; the invalid

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th and 7th cols.
 AUCTION SALES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BAKERY NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BILLIARDS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BOARD WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 BUSINESS CHANGES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CITY ITEMS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
 CITY REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CLOTHING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 DANCING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DEATHS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DIVIDENDS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DRESS-MAKING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DRY GOODS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, & 6th cols.
 ELECTIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 FINANCIAL.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 GRATES AND FENDERS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 HELP WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 HOTELS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 ICE-CREAM.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 INSTRUCTION.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 INSURANCE.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 LECTURES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MARBLE MONUMENTS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MARTINIS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MEETINGS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MILITARY.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MUSIC.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RAILROADS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 REAL ESTATE AUCTION.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 REAL ESTATE WANTED.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 SAVINGS BANKS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 SHIPPING.—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 SITUATIONS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d and 4th.
 SPECIAL NOTICES.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th, 6th, & 7th.
 STEAM-BOATS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 STORES, &c., TO LET.—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 TEACHERS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 WINTER RESORTS.—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
 The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 50
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00
 Advertisers to send copy to New-York, N. Y., at second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE—No. 1,235 Broadway.
 Paris Office of THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 THE TIMES is on sale in London at 409 Strand.
 W. G. by Henry F. O'Neil & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

THIS MORNING THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly cooler and clear or fair weather, south-west to north-west winds, and slowly rising barometer.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

This has been a year of unbroken Republican success in the Northern States. Republican strongholds have given majorities unheard of even after the excitement of a political campaign, and doubtful States like Ohio have taken their place in the Republican column. In the interests of the managers of the Republican Party in this State—certainly not in the interest of the party itself—sundry labored efforts have been made to show that New-York has fully participated in the advance along the rest of the Republican line, and that it is, even more unassailably than Ohio, placed among the States whose Electoral votes will be cast for the nominee of the Republican National Convention next year. The time has not yet come to make a minute analysis of the vote cast in this State on the 4th of November. But enough is known to test the truth of the assumption that the Republican Party of New-York is in a better position to face a Presidential campaign than it was four years ago, and that during that period its progress has been steadily onward.

There has been already published in these columns the official returns of the vote on State officers from forty-two counties in this State. There have been published as official, in county newspapers, though the County Clerks' returns have not yet been received in this office, the vote of another fifteen counties. The County Canvassers of New-York and Kings are still engaged in the tedious work of verifying returns, and from the County of Steuben there are as yet no returns claiming to be official. Making some slight allowances for the element of uncertainty which enters into a total made up on such data, we may assume that the vote of the State, Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Prohibition, will aggregate at least 882,000 or 1,344,000 less than the vote of the last Presidential year. Of this vote, the Republican candidate for Governor received in round numbers, 417,000, or 47.28 per cent. During the last four years the proportion of the State vote cast for the candidate at the head of the Republican ticket has been as follows: 1875, 49.03 per cent.; 1876, 48.12 per cent.; 1877, 47.28 per cent.; 1878, 47.21 per cent. These figures, whatever else they may have proved, certainly did not show that the Republican Party could change the balance of political power in the State by going before the people with a weak ticket and under the same kind of management as had resulted in a slow but steady progress backward. The lesson was disregarded, however, and the result is that the party, if in no worse a position than it was a year ago, is so far as the vote on Governor can be accepted as an indication of its strength, in a position not one whit better. Should the dissensions among its opponents continue as bitter and irreconcilable in 1880 as they have proved to be in 1879, the Republicans may have a plurality of the votes of the State. That is all which can be safely inferred from the vote on Governor.

But the county returns also throw some light on the possibilities of increased party strength as well as on the sources of party weakness. CORNELL has been elected Governor by a plurality over ROBINSON of 38,000 votes, but the combined vote of ROBINSON and KELLY is 38,000 more than that of CORNELL. On the other hand,

the Republican candidate for Controller, who happens to have been the most respectable nominee on the ticket, and the only one whose nomination was not dictated by the "machine," has a majority of more than 7,000 over his Democratic opponent, who, presumably, received the votes of the supporters of both KELLY and ROBINSON. Or, to put the case in another way, while CORNELL received only 417,000 votes, WADSWORTH received 437,000 votes, and thus polled a percentage of 49.54 of the apparent aggregate vote of the State. This, at least, marks substantial progress, though it is but a slight indication of what could have been done with a strong ticket and under management which would have appealed to the best intelligence of the party and have awakened all its dormant enthusiasm. Mr. CONKLING insisted on nominating at Saratoga a man who was emphatically his candidate, and in spite of the most compelling reasons for supporting the Republican cause, even if weakly represented, Mr. CORNELL gets 72,000 votes less than were cast for MORGAN in 1876, and 20,000 less than were received by one of his associates on the ticket. To bring out the half million Republican votes which will be needed to carry the State next year, there must be a very radical change in the tactics which forced Mr. CORNELL on an unwilling party.

WHAT THE CITIZEN GETS FOR HIS MONEY.

The average citizen, who cons in his casual way the large figures of the appropriations for the administration of City affairs, is too apt not to be a critical student of the methods by which the money is frittered away, but he is sufficiently familiar with the meagre results. He is sensitive to the pressure of high taxes, he appreciates the burden of a debt that absorbs eight millions a year for interest, and he knows in a general way that the huge sums bestowed upon the various departments ought to give him the benefits of good government in clean, well-lighted, and perfectly-drained streets, finely-kept parks, wharves and piers that would be a credit to a great commercial city, a sufficient water-supply, ample and efficient educational facilities, and security and good order. He knows full well that he does not get these things, and he is dissatisfied. How the money is wasted and misapplied in its course from the liberal appropriations to the meagre results he cannot tell, but he knows there must be corruption, dishonesty, and negligence somewhere and probably everywhere. He does not study the subject closely enough to be aware of salaries that are too large or wholly unnecessary; he cannot judge what officers, clerks, and employees are superfluous or overpaid; he cannot specify what men are incompetent and kept in place because they are the relatives or servile tools of politicians; corrupt contracts and insidious flattery are beyond his ken, and the general negligence and inefficiency whose consequences disgust him are practically covered from his view.

But what does the average citizen, who would not begrudge the liberal outlay if he could see that the City was getting the worth of the money, find as the result of his taxes? Streets worse kept than those of any civilized city in Christendom. So badly are they cleaned, or so systematically uncleared, that a light flurry of snow or the gentlest fall of rain, leaves them covered with a black and filthy slime that excites disgust at every crossing. This vile stuff is tracked over the sidewalks till they are slippery and dangerous, and carried into stores and houses at every entrance. When it dries, it is pulverized, and blown about by the winds, penetrating houses, and threatening the whole population with ailments of the throat and lungs. And this in the best of streets. If his daily walks take him near the water-fronts, he finds a tenfold accumulation of filth, which makes it seem impossible that anything at all is done for cleanliness. Let him go down into the slums and back alleys, and he will encounter foul smells and sickening sights that explain without further commentary the appalling records of disease and mortality that disgrace the City. He finds in every quarter shabby and broken pavements, often with rotten blocks of wood mixed with shapeless cobble-stones, that make attempts at cleaning a preposterous farce. He can discover no comely lines of piers and spacious wharves along our noble rivers, on which the work of commerce can be performed with convenience and dispatch, but rotten and crumbling docks interlarded with tumble-down shanties, and soaking their roofs in wetting pollution, while a girdle of reeking nastiness seems to separate them from the City streets.

Our dissatisfied citizen visits the Park for diversion from the gloomy thoughts provoked by the consciousness of dwelling in the worst-governed city in the world, but there his patience receives a new trial. He has pleasant remembrances of the place ten years ago, when it was full of cheerful promise at least, but he finds none of the anticipated development and improvement. It has lapsed into neglect and become shabby and depressing. Old plans are changed or never carried out; paths are ragged and unkempt, groves and thickets are straggling and neglected; bridges are faded and threatened with dilapidation; everything seems unfinished and uncared for, and suggests the degenerating demesne of an unthrifty landlord. He returns home and seeks exhilaration and comfort, perchance, in a bath that shall at least free him from so much of the streets and the parks as he is compelled to carry on his person, but, with all the millions that are spent on water-supply, he finds none of that free gift of nature, which the City burdens with a heavy tax, able to make its way to the second story of his house. The volume and force of pressure are so inadequate that the pump or the ill-natured domestic must take the place of the hydrant. Unless he dwells in a favored locality, he may discover to his dismay that the sewers, instead of carrying away all noxious waste to mingle with the disinfecting tides, are puffing back the vile effluvia to his chambers, bearing the seeds of fever and of death to his family.

He recalls, from his casual glance at the report of the Board of Apportionment, that the Police costs four millions a year. It seems a huge sum, but what are his impressions of the Police, gathered from his daily observation and reading? He thinks of the clabbing of peaceful citizens, while

rowdies make night hideous; the arrest of innocent men and ingenious tangles of theory to prove them guilty, while real criminals escape pursuit; the collusion of officers of the peace with robbers of banks; toleration of resorts of thieves and rogues and dens of infamy as a prolific source of black-mail; and a general absence of the guardians of the City's safety when there is occasion for a display of vigor and courage. He knows that these cases of neglect of duty or positive dereliction are rather exceptions than the rule, but they are disquieting exceptions that ought not to exist. The sum of his reflections is that New-York, with all its attractions and advantages, is somehow, to his utter vexation and chagrin, the worst managed municipality on the continent, and that its citizens keep on from year to year paying the highest price for the meanest service, and seem incapable of freeing themselves from the insolence, the pecculations, and the shiftlessness of their public servants.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

It may surprise most Americans to know that the Franco-American Committee in Paris, which is interested in the work of bringing about a commercial treaty between France and this country, is quite confident of success. It may be that, having made special efforts to gauge public sentiment in this country upon this subject, the members of the committee speak with an authority that is not permitted to those who have only considered the question as one of many public matters that have of late been brought to the attention of our Government; but if this is the case, the popular demand they have discovered, which would justify the Administration in entering into such a treaty, must be of a decidedly unostentatious character. The committee, in a note which was published in the London Times, asserted that "both houses of Congress have passed resolutions asking the Executive to open negotiations with France in view of such a treaty," and that "sixteen of the principal Chambers of Commerce of the United States have declared themselves" in favor of it. All this, we believe, is in strict accordance with fact, and yet those who are acquainted with the methods of American legislation, both in Boards of Trade and in Congress, will question whether this assent to an abstract proposal can be counted as substantial progress. This is said without the least intention of reflecting on the judgment of merchants or of Congressmen, for in all that has thus far been officially done there has been very little call for the exercise of discretion. The subject has been advanced as a theoretical proposition, and in most instances those whose interest it was to give it vital force have been strong enough to secure for it the opportunity of a fair consideration, a request which those who were opposed to the measure could not with good grace refuse to grant. It is highly probable, therefore, that as far as a general consideration of the commercial treaty is concerned, something will, before long, be accomplished; but the next step, the putting of such an agreement into effect, is a long one, and one, moreover, which will not be easily taken.

It is hardly necessary for us to point out the advantages of such an international compact, for we are quite willing to admit that they outweigh, in our opinion, the disadvantages certain to accrue to some of our manufacturers from the relatively free admission into this country of French goods. Our impressions as to the probable failure of the proposed plan do not arise from an inability to recognize its merits, but from a realization of the immense difficulty of securing the approval of the National Government which is sure to attend any project which runs counter to the established system of protection to native industries. The gentlemen who form the Franco-American Committee in Paris must be sadly ignorant of American affairs, if they are not aware that our tariff, as it now stands, is a mass of absurdities; that most thinking Americans, even though they are believers in the creed of Protection, are willing, privately, to admit this, and that if a general vote could be taken, the majority of our citizens would be found to favor a tariff simply for revenue. But while all this is true, it has been found practically impossible to bring about a reform. Even when a change is proposed, like that of putting guanine on the free list, a modification of the tariff which interfered with only an insignificant interest, and which had in its favor an aroused and sentimental public opinion, it is no slight task to bring about its enforcement. While admitting the imperfections in the law, the iron, woolen, cotton, salt, and copper dealers and manufacturers, whose interests are bound up in it, look upon the incongruous whole with peculiar reverence, and are ready to resist the slightest encroachment upon it, through fear that a trifling removal may lead to the collapse of the entire structure. In a word, the Protectionists in this country are pretty firmly banded together, and those who desire to override our tariff must be prepared to overcome their united opposition.

It seems to us that this will be where the commercial treaty men will fail. There is no general and unanswerable demand for cheap French wines or cheap French silks; the comparatively few merchants who import and deal in these articles, and who can see a probable enlargement in trade and profit by their free introduction, do not possess the political influence required to make their wishes felt at Washington; while the people, who would, in the long run, be the parties benefited, cannot be brought to look upon the question as one in which they have a personal concern, and in estimating chances must be classed as somewhat neutral spectators. Indeed, in such a contest, the sentimental advantage would be on the side of the Protectionists, for the Pennsylvania iron masters could point out that their silks and wines were intended merely for the gratification of the wealthy classes, who could well afford to pay for their luxuries the duty that the Government now rebores, particularly as a loss in income in this quarter would have to be made good by increasing in some other direction the taxes of the poor man. Of course, the folly of such an argument could be demonstrated, but the trouble is that the refutation could not be put into so popular a form as the prior statement, and hence the Protectionists would gain ten converts where their opponents gained one, and while

securing the reputation of public benefactors, would wholly conceal their dread of entering into a competition with French iron manufacturers. But besides these, there are wine-growers and silk-weavers on this side of the Atlantic, who are capable, even in the absence of the collective protectionary interest, of exerting an immense influence the moment they consider that their trades are likely to be interfered with. They have already induced the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to vote against even the bare consideration of the commercial treaty, and if once thoroughly alarmed, would employ themselves in a thousand different directions in drumming up public sentiment in opposition to it. The fact that a treaty of this kind would not have to come before the House of Representatives is, undoubtedly, a point in its favor; but the Administration and the Senate are not likely to enter into a negotiation which apparently involves a sacrifice of popularity. Impartially considered, the chances, within the next few years, of a moderate revision of the tariff are much better than those of a Franco-American commercial treaty, for while the former movement would strike at a greater number of protected interests, it would have, what the latter has not, an immense popular support in at least two-thirds of the States in the Union.

At the beginning of this year, we presented figures showing the enormous disproportion between the increase in circulating medium and that in population and exchanges. As bearing upon the present and any prospective speculative movements, we reproduce these figures, brought down to recent date, the amounts in the second table, except the ratio in the last column, being stated in millions and tenths, and the dates in that table being on or about Oct. 1 in each year:

SPECIE-BASIS INFLATION.

Year.	Bank Paper.	Specie.	Total.	Per cent. of Increase.
1880.....	\$74,248	\$23,725	\$103,973	—
1885.....	121,032	59,646	180,678	17.4
1890.....	113,664	31,575	145,239	17.9
1895.....	89,608	44,241	133,849	9.0
1896.....	131,366	45,379	176,746	32.7
1898.....	136,952	53,944	190,897	30.3
1899.....	207,102	83,594	290,697	26.7

Year.	National Gold and Silver.	Bank Notes.	Specie.	Total.	Per cent. of Increase.
1880.....	\$146.1	\$457.7	\$18.0	\$621.8	—
1885.....	299.7	926.8	18.4	1,244.9	100.0
1890.....	347.2	400.8	19.8	767.8	7.5
1895.....	354.4	418.0	8.0	780.4	1.7
1896.....	223.1	362.8	30.6	716.5	18.5
1899.....	332.8	362.4	42.3	737.5	3.2

Compound-interest and other notes are not included in the last table, nor are the gold in the country, (except bank gold,) estimated at \$259,000,000 a year ago, the silver coin of various sorts, and bullion, estimated then at \$100,000,000, &c. But, without counting these, the bank paper alone is \$242,000,000 more than the total currency in 1880, and the Government paper is \$30,000,000 more than the bank currency. The contracts may be more sharply shown thus:

Year.	From.	To.	Per cent. of Increase.
Population.....	12,866,000	31,443,000	145
Total imports.....	\$7,877,000	\$362,166,000	441
Total exports.....	73,850,000	400,122,000	442
Cotton manufs.....	26,000,000	116,000,000	346
Currency.....	104,000,000	290,700,000	178

Year.	From.	To.	Per cent. of Increase.
Population.....	31,443,000	47,000,000	50
Total imports.....	\$362,166,000	\$466,085,000	28
Total exports.....	400,122,000	735,425,000	83
Cotton manufs.....	116,000,000	200,000,000	70
Currency.....	290,700,000	737,500,000	154

Upon what ground of necessity this enormous inflation can be justified is a question we have yet to see answered. It cannot be upon the naked proposition that as prosperity increases currency must increase, or that there is any close connection between the rise and fall of the two; for the currency was larger in 1873 than in 1870, and still larger in 1875 than in 1873, as shown by the figures above given. It cannot be upon the proposition that population and exchanges have increased—even supposing, for the moment, the claim admissible that as those grow the volume of money should grow—for the last figures above show an astonishing disproportion. The absolute increase in currency during the last twenty years was nearly twice as much as the increase in population, and a half times as much as the increase in the volume of foreign trade, during the 30 years 1830-1860, the volume of currency would have been \$548,000,000 in 1860, instead of \$290,000,000; and had the currency only kept pace with the growth of trade during the 19 years 1860-1879, the former would stand at \$455,000,000, instead of \$737,000,000 now. The actual inflation cannot be successfully defended on the plea that prices of merchandise have risen, for when prices declined, since 1873, the volume of currency did not follow, and up to the coming of the present crazy speculation, prices were not above the general line in 1893. The task of rationally accounting for this huge multiplication of money is one to which we are unequal, and one for which, moreover, inflationists seem to have neither time nor inclination.

We are prepared to go further, and to say that the disproportionate increase only, but all the increase, in currency since 1860 is unnecessary—that is, that the country could do no business prosperously now upon what it had in 1860, say \$400,000,000. The per capita rule has no more foundation than it would have if the "per head" referred to belonged to cattle instead of men. Area inhabited—the sparseness of settlement, or the contrary—is no proper measure, because a scattered population, having imperfect means of intercommunication, uses money the least and barter the most, and a compact population makes transactions more swiftly and uses substitutes for money. Increased volume of transactions no more requires increased volume of money than increased cloth to be measured requires a corresponding multiplication of yard-sticks. Every department of railroad and telegraph, revolutionizing business methods as it notoriously does, not only increases the rapidity of exchanges as well as their volume, but substitutes set-offs for actual money in settlements. Twenty thousand millions of exchanges are annually effected through the New-York Clearing-house by the payment of less than one thousand millions in balances—less than 5 per cent. The same principle is everywhere followed, so that it is hardly unsafe to say that, by its help, the country could, without inconvenience, transact even a greater volume of business with a less volume of currency than in 1860.

This exaggerated volume is, of course, a legacy of the war, too long retained by a country deluded by the exhilaration of imaginary prosperity. Either the greenbacks or the bank notes would be enough; both are too much; and the natural result, "booming." The former ought to go, because they are incurably vicious, and the financial system can never be free from subtle danger while they remain. The bank notes represent value, not past consumption; they possess elasticity, and—as shown before and by their average in-

crease of about a million a month during this year—are ample to meet any demand for expansion. To get rid of the greenbacks would make room for gold to flow in; it would resemble shortening sail and adding ballast.

THE COLLEGE LIFE OF GIRLS.

It is not yet clear what form the higher education of young women is to take, while it is quite clear that they are to have a higher education, as generous and comprehensive in its way, as that of young men. It is too late in the day to maintain either that women have no souls or that they have no such native intellect as to fit them to be the intellectual companions of cultivated men, when it is beyond question that for the last hundred years a considerable part of the best literary work has been done by women, that conspicuous honors have been won by them in natural history and in science, as well as in the beautiful arts, and if the mastery of language is the test of genius, it is doubtful to which sex the palm of eloquence belongs in the age that has produced MADAME DE STAEL, George Sand, and George Eliot.

We may as well make up our minds to the fact that the day of cultured womanhood has come, and be willing to give the sex an open field and fair play. We allow that peculiar delicacy attaches to young women, and especially to all their relations with young men. There are obvious objections to all schemes for the coeducation of the sexes, while it is undeniable that both are drawing their reading and schooling from the same books and the same thinkers, and that they both tend strongly toward the same great institutions of learning. The common-sense view of the matter is probably the best view, and we must be content to leave the decision of the modes of female education to due experience under judicious and liberal auspices. Meanwhile, it is well to have our eyes open to facts already accomplished, and to note the results of what has been done for the college education of girls.

The most conservative friends of the sex look with most favor upon the movement in England and here to give to young women the advantages of college instruction without taking them from home or bringing them into any college associations with young men. It is certainly a great matter for bright girls to have the advantage of the best Professors and tutors from the great seats of learning; and there can be no sort of objection to having a girls' college, within appropriate buildings, as at Girton, thus taught, or to having the Professors, who give such pupils at their own houses, as at Cambridge, unless it may be in the considerable expense, a difficulty which public spirit, with private enterprise, is likely in due time to remove. The experiment now going on at Harvard University, alike in providing local examinations for young women and in securing regular instruction for them at the hands of Professors and tutors at Cambridge, is having a fair share of success. We were told lately by a bright young lady from Cambridge, that her companions greatly enjoyed these studies, and that the Professors invested the instruction at their homes with great interest, and found willing pupils from the most favored classes of culture and society. Such studies, of course, have peculiar encouragement from the libraries and lectures and wholesome atmosphere of a great University town, and the regular instruction is backed up and inspired by the whole tone and habit of the place and its surroundings. More or less consciously, the higher education outside the college walls holds communication with the culture within the walls, and Fair Harvard is likely to be every way and everywhere fairer on account of the quickness of perception, the delicacy of taste, and the refinement of enthusiasm which cultivated womanhood brings to the academic life, however modest and retiring may be its habit and temper.

A somewhat bolder character belongs to the colleges exclusively for girls that are now rising into such favor in our land, and which, in some cases, combine religious zeal with financial liberality. The Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, the Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., and the Wellesley College, near Boston, are notable specimens of these institutions, and attention has of late been often called to them. What we most care to know about them is not minutely enough told, and it is very desirable that we should understand what effect such college life is having on the manners and associations of the fair collegians; especially how far they are under the power of strong characters of their own sex, whether for good or for evil, and how far the peculiarly private and reserved disposition of girls is modified by the larger, more exciting, fellowship of great numbers and clanlike combinations. A gentleman who has seen a great deal of the interior of Wellesley College reports to us very favorably of the beauty and completeness of its appointments, the thoroughness of the education, under teachers who are all women except the master of music, and the refinement and charm of the prevailing manners. He described the reception given to LONGFELLOW by the college girls, the fine poem of welcome from the lips of one who was as lovely as her own verses, and the delightful turn upon the lake, with oars in hands at once gentle and strong, and with the rowers in the several boats in costume as pretty as it was characteristic. He also described a communion service in which an Episcopal clergyman not only gave the bread and the cup to some seventy or eighty young women of his own Church there, but to some two hundred other Christian students of the college, and the charming scene of so many fair devotees kneeling at the several tables to receive the consecrated elements. The impression was not marred by the presence of the noted revivalist, Moody, who chanced to be there that Sunday as a visitor, and who took his place among the kneeling throng in a spirit as honorable to his catholicity as to his enthusiasm and refinement.

Such scenes lead us to ask, with much interest, what effect such education of girls in large numbers together, under teachers of their own sex, is to have upon the social life and practical companionship of women, and how far it is to modify the prevailing tone of feminine society, which depends generally so much for its motive upon the presence of men. The old conventions did much, in their way, to shape the dispositions and associations of young women. What are the new conventions, with their large liberty and broad culture, to do? This whole subject may be further illustrated by the experience of the considerable number of institutions in which, as in Cornell and Michigan State Universities, students of both sexes are received upon equal terms. Various and conflicting reports of this method are made from complex quarters. We cannot enter upon this subject now, but must be content to present with quoting the words of President ANGELO, of the University of Michigan, in his report for the present year, 1879: "After our nine years' experience, we have been so much accustomed to see women take up any kind of university work, carry it on successfully, graduate in good health, cause no embarrassment in the administration of the institution, and awaken no solicitude in friends or teachers, that many of the theoretical discussions of coeducation read strangely to us here on the ground. It is a source of sincere congratulation that opportunities for the thorough education of women are multiplying."

Different localities as well as different minds may be and are led to other opinions, and we look, as we have said, to experience, with careful wisdom, to settle the methods, while we are aware of about a million a month during this year—are ample to meet any demand for expansion. To get rid of the greenbacks would make room for gold to flow in; it would resemble shortening sail and adding ballast.

sure of the fact, of the higher education of women. With new dangers and duties, new powers and opportunities are undoubtedly in store for them.

AUSTRIA AND THE SLAVS.

The Austrian press is fond of taunting Russia with her "heterogeneous population," and the ease with which an invader could kindle revolt on her western border. But the taunt is a two-edged one. An Austro-Slavic revolt kindled by Russia would be far more fatal than a Russo-Polish revolt kindled by Austria, and saved by Russia herself from the latter's power. Russia has been passed since the latter was a nascent power, and the attraction of numerous smaller bodies to a large one, the Little Duchy of Austria, with its 2,728,000 inhabitants, has plastered upon itself, like a caddis-worm, half a dozen larger provinces; and the result is an incongruous medley of 35,905,000 souls, two-thirds of whom are foreigners of all creeds and all races, equally hostile to the native stock and to each other.

As regards the Hungarians, Austria is secured both by her concession of their demands and by her bitter memory of Russia's hostile intervention in 1848-9. But in the case of the Slavs no such security exists. To grant them the privileges already accorded to Hungary would be a virtual partition of the Empire; yet nothing short of this will satisfy them. Nor is their expectation to be despised. In 1867, a significant vote in favor of recognizing the Southern Slav as an independent nationality all but produced a Ministerial crisis. In 1868, the same demand on the part of the Slavonian Czechs and Ruthenians, together with the secession of the former from the National Parliament, kindled an excitement in Bohemia, which kept Prague in a state of siege during the whole month of October. In 1869, the real or supposed infringement of their hereditary privileges by the new conscription galled the Dalmatians to an outbreak which the Government was fain to appease by important concessions, while, in 1870, Count HOHENHAUSEN, the great champion of Austrian Slavism, actually fought his way to the Premiership, though his tenure of it was but a short one.

In the events of the past twelve months, history has once more repeated itself. The Austro-German alliance against Russia, proposed by FREDERICK THE GREAT, in 1770, by the Austrian Chancellor, Count VOX KARNITZ, has been repeated; and so too—substituting Bosnia for Bessarabia, has Prince LITVINOFF's scheme of making Austria the anti-Russian vanguard of the Danube, suggested to NAPOLEON in 1805. But what does Austria herself gain? The former event has merely proved her inability to stand alone, while the latter has vastly augmented her already countless sources of discord. By annexing Bosnia, she has added 1,250,000 souls to the turbulent and disaffected Slavs, who already form more than one-quarter of her entire population. The Bohemian Czechs number 3,074,000, those of Moravia 2,000,000 more. Hungary and Transylvania contain 2,000,000 Slovaks, Galicia nearly as many Ruthenians; while out of 450,961 Dalmatians, fully 89 per cent are of Slavonian blood. With such material for Russia's never-ending intrigues, the Empire of the Hapsburgs does not stand very high in the scale of European stability. The first Austro-German alliance resulted in the partition of Poland, the second in that of the French Empire. Is the third destined to preface the partition of Austria herself?

LACK OF LIBRARY FACILITIES.

It is hardly more than a quarter of a century since the movement first began for supplying the people with the means of instruction or entertainment afforded by libraries of a more or less public character. The progress that has been made within that time has been very great, but much remains to be done before the system, if we may call it so, is complete. The Public Libraries Act in England, which provided for the organization and maintenance of libraries by local authorities and at the expense of the rate-payers, were passed in 1850, and at the second annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, which was recently held at Manchester, the statistical report on the free public libraries showed that there were now 74 of these institutions in towns having an aggregate population of 5,500,000. They contained 414,257 volumes in reference departments, and \$98,537 in lending departments, in favor of a total of 512,794. The result, however, of the last year's statistics, while it shows a growth in the public library system in this country, but no complete statistics are to be had. In some States laws have been passed for the purpose of encouraging the formation of libraries supported at the public expense, but, as a rule, they have been started on local authority alone, the impulse generally being given by one or more public-spirited citizens. In the older communities of the East, and especially in New-England, almost every considerable town has its public library, and it constitutes a valuable supplement to its free schools. Boston has a library which is one of the largest and best managed in the country and the pride and boast of its modest people, and its treasures are at the command of all its citizens free of charge, under certain necessary restrictions. It has several branches in sections of the city remote from the main institution in Boston street, Chicago and Cincinnati, and some other of our larger cities, have promising libraries.

It is a somewhat curious fact, but one not difficult to account for, that the English Public Libraries acts have never been accepted and put in operation in London, and that New-York has no public library. While Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and smaller places in England, and Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other aspiring towns in this country, have exhibited considerable enthusiasm in founding and building up collections of books in handsome structures, for the free use of their people, the Metropolitan city in each case has shown either indifference or incapacity for such an undertaking. The fact is, that in a great measure there are such numerous and extensive interests that must of necessity be administered

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th and 7th cols.
 BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DRESS-MAKING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 INSTRUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 INTELLIGENCE OFFICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 LEGAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MUSIC—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 PUBLIC NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 SAVINGS BANKS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 STORES, &c. TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FACIT.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
 DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—SELF-CONQUEST.
 PARK THEATRE—THE IRISHMAN.
 HAYES'S THEATRE—THE GUNBOAT.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
 STANDARD THEATRE—PATENT.
 NEW-YORK OPERA HOUSE—THE GUNBOAT.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST-INDIAN.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GARDEN.
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—MIRIAM.
 FOX ACQUITTANCE—MIRIAM.
 CHICKERING HALL—LECTURE.
 SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY—FACIT.
 KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, published daily, including the
 Sunday Edition, for one year, in advance, \$12 00
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the
 Sunday Edition, 10 00
 THE SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, 2 00
 THE SUNDAY TIMES, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second
 class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES-UPPER CITY, 1212 Broadway.
 PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 THE TIMES IN LONDON, No. 410 Strand.
 W. C. by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's
 414 Trafalgar Square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates
 for today, in this region, rising barometer,
 north-westerly winds, cooler and clear weather.

We give this morning the official returns
 from Chemung, Essex, Schoharie, and Steuben
 Counties, and we gave yesterday morning
 the returns from six other counties, viz.,
 Albany, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Mont-
 gomery, and Ulster. Adding the footings
 from these counties to those we have al-
 ready commented upon, we find Mr. COR-
 NELL's vote falls below that of Mr. WAD-
 SWORTH in 43 counties, 7,761. With New-
 York and Brooklyn, this shows a falling off
 of fully 17,700. It will be seen that the
 evidence of the unpopularity of the Govern-
 ment-elect does not lessen as the fuller returns come in.
 Of the latest published returns, those from
 Albany County are most important. There
 KELLY polled 3,695 votes, while Mr. SKY-
 MORN led the Democratic ticket with 16,401
 votes, and was followed by Mr. OLCOTT, a
 native of Albany, with 16,340. The At-
 torney-General was the most popular on
 the Republican ticket, receiving 15,069,
 and the Lieutenant-Governor 15,045. The
 Robinson Democrats endorsed the Green-
 back candidate for Senator, who received
 13,008 votes, and was defeated by a Re-
 publican with 15,797, the largest Repub-
 lican vote cast in the county.

Our readers will find in our columns this
 morning the first of a series of letters from
 our correspondent in Louisiana, describing
 the canvass now going on in that State.
 In this letter he gives an account in
 some detail of the gentlemen who have
 been nominated by the Republicans. They
 are all of them men of unusual
 strength and high character, and con-
 stitute what may be called a repre-
 sentative ticket. With two excep-
 tions they are natives of Louisiana. As
 to these exceptions, one gentleman was
 born in Ohio, but has made his inter-
 ests identical with those of the State,
 having built up a large law practice
 there; the other has lived "since his in-
 fancy" in the State. One of the candidates
 is a native Louisianian, but a colored
 man, of ability, intelligence, and character.
 No one can deny that he represents a
 class which ought to be represented. Our
 correspondent reports the feeling in the
 Republican Party as very earnest, but holds
 out little hope of any Northern men taking
 part in the contest. This is matter for re-
 gret and mortification. There are many
 reasons why as eminent speakers should go
 to Louisiana as we went to Ohio or came
 to New-York, and we know of no good reason
 why they should not go.

The bank statement on Saturday was
 much more favorable than it has been for
 several weeks. The deficiency in the re-
 serve at the last report was \$671,225. On
 the averages of this week there is a sur-
 plus of nearly six millions, (\$5,783,-
 300). In this connection, it is but fair to
 say that the deficiency reported last week
 is stated by the Controller of the Currency
 to have been caused by the condition of
 some of the State banks, and that all the
 banks under his supervision had com-
 plied with the requirements of the law.
 The ease in the money market indicated by
 the increase in the bank reserve, and caused
 by the November disbursements and the
 purchase of bonds by the Treasury, brought
 about a renewed activity in the stock mar-
 ket, in which the transactions reached the
 unprecedented amount of over 300,000,-
 000 shares, or an average of more than
 500,000 daily. The general tendency of
 prices was upward, and this was most
 marked in the stocks which have the least

intrinsic value, while the solid investment
 shares changed but moderately.

According to the *American Architect*, a
 movement is on foot in Boston to found a
 society for promoting the adornment and
 improvement of that city. Naturally, the
 scheme, which seems to be in good hands,
 meets the approval of that journal, which is
 one of the most intelligent and energetic of
 its class. The *Architect* suggests, very per-
 tinently, that the society would do well to
 provide for a considerable membership of
 "architects and other artists." We sus-
 pect that in this suggestion will be found
 the lion in the way. American
 architects have made great progress
 during the last ten years in the direction of
 establishing a professional standard which
 all should respect, and this progress will be
 more perceptible as the profession comes to
 command more able and thoroughly trained
 men. But, unless Boston is exceptionally
 fortunate, it will be difficult to get any con-
 siderable number of architects, to say noth-
 ing of "other artists," who will unite cor-
 dially in any definite plan for the purpose
 suggested. And until that can be done, any
 association of the kind mentioned must
 have a very limited degree of success.

Cuba does not remain "pacified."
 Scarcely the ink dry on the official an-
 nouncements of the extinction of the rebel-
 lion in the districts of Manzanillo, Bayamo,
 and Jiqui than new uprisings are reported
 in Santiago. It has been resolved to send
 70,000 additional troops from Spain to take
 the place of the other thousands wasted in
 this long and costly warfare. Naturally,
 Madrid is greatly excited over the dis-
 heartening news from Cuba, and, as usual,
 it is asserted that the Government
 will strain every nerve to quell the insur-
 rection. The grievances of the Cuban revo-
 lutionists arise from the misgovernment of
 the colony. The long-promised reforms are
 not set on foot, and various plans for the
 amelioration of the condition of the colo-
 nists end in talk. It is noteworthy that the
 scheme for the abolition of slavery in
 Cuba is hailed as promising to arrest the
 progress of disaffection. It will be a blessing
 to humanity if slavery and civil strife shall
 end together in "the ever-faithful law."

GEN. GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The remarkable but perfectly intelligible
 expressions of Southern Democratic opinion
 with regard to the availability of Gen.
 GRANT as a distinctively national nominee
 for the Presidency, derive additional signifi-
 cance from the attitude maintained by Gen.
 GRANT since his return, and from the tone
 of his speeches on the Pacific coast and at
 Chicago. It is possible, indeed, that this
 attitude had something to do with the re-
 ported inclinations of prominent Southern
 ex-ers; and it is certain that the tendency
 of the speeches referred to is to stimulate a
 movement which superficial writers confess
 their inability to understand.

What is the nature of the quiet movement
 which has suddenly come to the surface at
 the South and has called forth angry pro-
 tests from the Bourbon Democracy? In
 the first place, it may be regarded as the
 effort of despair. The politicians who with
 more or less qualification declare their ad-
 hesion to it do so avowedly on the ground
 that it is the alternative to a more
 unpleasant contingency. Wearied and
 disgusted with the conduct of the
 Democratic Party, and with a keen sense
 of the hopelessness of its struggle for pos-
 session of the Federal Government, they turn
 to Gen. GRANT as the Union soldier among
 whom they may rally with an assurance of
 his success. They prefer him to Mr. TIL-
 DEN under any circumstances, and they pre-
 fer him, conditionally, to any regular De-
 mocratic candidate, whose nomination would
 keep alive sectional agitation and end in de-
 feat. In the next place, Southern men
 in the category of ordinary politicians declare
 themselves tired of the sectionalism which
 the Democratic policy continually feeds.
 They entertain the common feeling of the
 Southern whites respecting the Republican
 Party and would refuse to sustain its regu-
 lar nominees. They retain unpleasant re-
 membrances of the Grant Administrations,
 particularly with reference to the South-
 ern appointments. But they consider
 Gen. GRANT better than his party. His
 Administrations, they believe, were made
 what they were by his partisan surround-
 ings, and did not reflect his personal feel-
 ing toward the South and its people. If again
 elected to the Presidency, and this time
 with the knowledge that he had the support
 of an influential element in the South, they
 believe that his strength of character would
 make him more than a partisan President.
 He would, as they contend, take Southern
 men into his confidence, and by organizing
 and directing an Administration superior to
 partisanship and truly national in its aims,
 he would crush the sectional spirit at the
 North as well as in the South. Other con-
 siderations of a material character also op-
 erate in the same direction. The South
 is rapidly getting over its sentimentalism.
 It has learned lessons out of Northern
 books, and is slowly becoming practical.
 Sticking to the Democratic Party simply
 to spite the Republican Party is found to
 be an unprofitable operation. While noth-
 ing is gained, much is lost. People who
 desire to see the South improving and pro-
 sperous do not propose to tie themselves to
 the tail of the Democratic kite any longer;
 and many of them have the idea that by
 coming to the front as supporters of Gen.
 GRANT on national as distinguished from
 partisan ground, they would break down
 the barrier of hate and distrust, and attract
 to the South the things it most needs to
 make it the equal, in respect of material de-
 velopment, to the East and West.

We state these aspects of the case with-
 out any disposition to argue their merits.
 Even in ordinary political life it is not al-
 ways safe to deprecate tendencies merely be-
 cause they are illogical, or to ignore the
 silent influences which happen to strike us
 as inexplicable. The folly of judging dog-
 matically is increased when personal feel-
 ing is at work, or when considerations af-
 fecting local welfare conflict with the de-
 mands of an unwise partisanship. He must
 be a very careless observer of passing
 events, and of the tendencies they indicate,
 who does not perceive the wide-spread
 presence of disintegrating forces in both
 parties, and especially in the Democratic
 Party. For some time it has been admitted
 that after the next Presidential contest,
 should defeat attend the Democratic nomi-

nation, the Democratic Party will lose its
 hold upon the Southern whites. They will
 discard an organization that entails nothing
 but disaster, and will naturally form other
 alliances. Now, this growing feeling at the
 South in favor of Gen. GRANT only antici-
 pates that which has been confidently pre-
 dicted as a sequence to the coming Presi-
 dential contest. Why may not that happen
 before the election which has been declared
 inevitable after it?

There would be no pretext for putting
 the question, so far as it implies Southern
 acceptance of Gen. GRANT, if the General
 had adopted a course different from that
 which he has pursued. But acting on his
 own judgment, as we must assume, and in
 consonance with his own feeling, he has,
 since his arrival at San Francisco, consis-
 tently adhered to the tone and methods that
 must increase his availability as a national
 candidate, while affording no encourage-
 ment to those who would present him as a
 partisan lion, nor has he been tempted to
 give aid and comfort to partisan schemes of
 any sort. He has acted as independently of
 party feeling and party friendships as though
 he had never cherished either. Any one
 may see that he has brought home a truer
 conception of the conditions under which
 government is effectively administered than
 was apparent in other days. Having
 got out of the meshes of a selfish and often
 a very unscrupulous partisanship, he has
 not only uninvincibly disposed to re-enter
 them, but he has indicated plainly his dis-
 taste for them and his determination not to be
 fettered by them hereafter. Private friends
 say that under no circumstances could he be
 induced to compete for a nomination.
 A nomination tendered him on ground
 broader than that of party, by combinations
 implying an obliteration of sectional dis-
 tinctions, would comport better with what
 the public know of his present feelings and
 purposes than would a party nomination,
 albeit unanimous.

This inferential statement of the case is
 strengthened by Gen. GRANT's reported
 language, uttered on occasions which could
 not have served the Southern movement
 better had they been prepared under the
 direction of its promoters. "His generous,
 magnanimous, and patriotic sentiments ex-
 pressed to the ex-Confederates at San Fran-
 cisco,"—are the words employed by Mr. A.
 H. STEPHENS to characterize one of Gen.
 GRANT's speeches. In Oregon he spoke of
 the common rights and interests of Union-
 ists and ex-Confederates in a manner which
 some of the Eastern "stalwarts" resented
 as a surrender of their position. His
 anti-sectionalism, however, reappears dis-
 tinctly in his Chicago addresses. Responding
 to the greeting of the Army of the Tennessee,
 he referred to "those who fought, and
 fought bravely on the opposite side from
 us" in a strain that would startle the super-
 loyal orators who lately preached the doc-
 trine of extermination. At the banquet on
 the following evening, he rebuked these
 gentlemen, who go about urging the neces-
 sity of reconquering the South, by offering
 counsel which to them must sound like
 treason. "Let us be true to ourselves,"
 he said; "avoid all bitterness and ill-feeling,
 either on the part of sections or parties,
 toward each other; avoid quarreling among
 ourselves, and we need have no fears for
 the future." Sound as it is, the advice will
 grate on the ears of partisans who have
 single out Gen. GRANT for performing the
 bloody work of the conqueror required to
 fulfill stalwart desires. But such as these
 are the expressions which reconcile many
 Southern Democrats to Gen. GRANT as
 President for a third time, and which par-
 tially explain the friendly feeling with
 which he is now regarded by the non-politi-
 cal portion of the Southern people.

THE BUREAU OF STREET-NEGLECT.

The business of keeping clean the streets
 of the City of New-York is intrusted to the
 Board of Police Commissioners. The su-
 pervision of, and responsibility for, this
 work is in the hands of a committee of
 the board usually known as the Bureau of
 Street-cleaning. Commissioner MACLEAN,
 a recent appointment to the Police Board,
 is Chairman of the Committee on Street-
 cleaning, and he is, therefore, the
 nominal head of that department of the
 Municipal economy. When Mr. MACLEAN
 entered upon the duties of his office, last
 Summer, he was not only a stranger to the
 people employed by the Bureau of Street-
 cleaning, but he was unfamiliar with the
 methods employed for the alleged
 purpose of cleaning the streets. In
 order to get a good idea, at first
 hand, of the way in which things were
 managed, Commissioner MACLEAN paid per-
 sonal visits to the "dumping-places" and
 depots of the bureau. He went early in
 the morning, and at unseasonable hours,
 and, being unknown to the laborers and
 overseers, succeeded in getting a glimpse into
 the working of the so-called system, which
 would have been impossible to him as an
 officer paying an official visit to the places
 to be inspected. He saw lazy and incom-
 petent men pretending to work, carts and
 teams hired by way of favor to their owners,
 and a general air of negligence and decep-
 tion prevailing throughout the department.
 As a kind of Haroun al Raschid, the Com-
 missioner in *mufti* observed the way in
 which the work was done—or not done—
 and took mental notes for future use. A
 species of panic seized upon the idle and
 shiftless politicians who are the real man-
 agers of the bureau, when they discovered
 that the new Commissioner had been among
 them watching their tricks and manners.
 Mr. MACLEAN reported to his associates
 the result of his observations, and he cheer-
 fully intimated to the "interviewers" that
 this would all be changed when he once got
 fairly at work.

Several months have passed since the
 newly-appointed Commissioner entered upon
 the duties of his office. Whatever may have
 been the reforms effected in the interior

management of the Bureau of Street-cleaning
 since that time, nothing has been done to
 increase the efficiency of the corps of
 men employed in the nominal duty of keep-
 ing the streets clean. On the other
 hand, the streets were never in so
 deplorable a condition as now. If the
 work of the Commissioners had been
 ordered and paid for by an Oriental auto-
 crat, instead of the easy-going people of
 New-York, those officers would have been
 beheaded for gross neglect and indifference,
 and impartial observers would have said
 that it served them right. Naturally, Mr.
 MACLEAN, the nominal head of the bureau,
 and the most promising of the Commis-
 sioners, has been asked for an explanation.
 He tells us that he has no real power
 to direct when and how the streets
 shall be cleaned. In his un-
 sophisticated, when he first went into
 office, he made honest endeavors to check
 abuses, correct evils, and infuse a spirit of
 useful thrift into the Bureau of Street-
 cleaning. He found a wall of obstacles in
 every direction. When he attempted to
 exercise his power to weed out deceitful
 and useless men in the force, and the
 drones and parasites were soon back
 in their old places. His fellow-Commis-
 sioners, being political managers, were
 bound to take care of the men sent to them
 by the organizations to which they owed
 their places. The Chairman was powerless
 to resist the combination made against him.
 Political hangers-on and "strikers" were
 kept in place without the slightest refer-
 ence to their ability to work or fitness for
 the duties given to them. The scow service
 was managed purely in the interests of a
 political party, and without considering
 that the City was first to be served, and
 that political requirements were a far less
 important thing. It was impossible that
 such a state of things should exist among
 the Commissioners and not be felt in the
 ranks of the laborers. The force is dis-
 moralized from top to bottom. The result
 is a mismanagement of the Bureau of
 Street-cleaning, which is disgraceful, alarm-
 ing, and criminal.

The streets are not cleaned. Notwith-
 standing the costliness of the service,
 (which is no service,) the Bureau of Street-
 cleaning have made New-York the dirtiest
 city in the Republic. The Commissioners
 have apparently regarded their positions as
 affording them and their political backers
 special opportunities for giving employ-
 ment for voters whose fitness is a
 thing not to be considered. The de-
 plorable plight of the City streets is
 precisely what might be expected from a
 system so corrupt and so badly man-
 aged. A Commissioner who can cross
 even the least abominably kept of our
 thoroughfares without a sensation of
 shame at its condition must be a curiosity
 of callousness. And a citizen who does not
 feel indignant and outraged by this gross
 indifference of the officers must be either
 blind and without sense of smell, or long
 since hardened to the feeling of wrong
 which the misgovernment usually experience.
 It is useless for the men who compose the Bu-
 reau of Street-cleaning to attempt to evade
 their responsibility for the foul condition
 of the City. If they cannot keep the
 streets clean, they should get out of office
 at once, and let us try the experiment with
 other men.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN BELGIUM.

Ever since the new school law went into
 effect in Belgium, two or three months ago,
 the authorities of the Roman Catholic
 Church in that little Kingdom have con-
 tinued with increased bitterness and in-
 tensity the fight that began when the measure
 was first introduced in the Parliament.
 They have been making free use of the
 customary terrors of the Church, excom-
 municating teachers and parents, refusing
 the sacraments, (including that of marriage),
 denying the rites of baptism and Christian
 burial, and withholding absolution, with a
 view to intimidating or punishing those
 who take any part or lot in supporting
 the "godless" schools of the State.
 One would naturally infer that the new law
 must work some unjust discrimination
 against Catholics, encroaching upon the
 freedom of the Church in its own domain,
 or, at the very least, restricting the liberties
 of the people in the matter of religious
 and secular instruction; or rather one would
 naturally infer this, if the antagonism to the
 new system rose out of anything but
 the pretensions of Romanism to exercise
 control over education, wherever it has any
 considerable power or influence over the
 administration of public affairs. But we
 find nothing in the new Belgian law to jus-
 tify a supposition that it makes any unjust
 discriminations whatever.

It is to be premised that in Belgium there
 is no established Church, and no concordat
 with the Papal See. The State recognizes
 not only the Roman Catholic religion, but
 the Calvinist, Lutheran, Anglican, and Jew-
 ish communities as well, and pays the min-
 isters of all these, besides granting them
 subsidies for the erection of ecclesiastical
 buildings. The Catholics, therefore, have no
 special claim on the State, other than that
 arising from their numerical strength among
 the citizens. Previous to the passage of
 the new law, the national system of educa-
 tion was regulated by the act of 1842.
 This allowed the communal authorities
 either to establish schools of their own or
 to subsidize voluntary schools out of the
 rates. The priests used all their influence to
 induce them to adopt the latter alternative.
 Most of the voluntary schools were under
 the authority or patronage of the Church,
 and their number was rapidly increased.
 Economical arguments, as well as religious
 coercion, were used to induce the people to
 devote the public funds to the support of
 these virtual seminaries of the Catholic re-
 ligion, which, in the rural communes espe-
 cially, were almost wholly under the con-
 trol of the priests. In fact, the parish curé
 was *ex officio* an inspector in the school,
 which all the people alike paid to support.
 One result was that parents who objected
 to having their children under Ultramoun-
 tane teaching were obliged to send them to
 voluntary schools, which in most cases they
 could ill-afford to support, while still pay-
 ing their quota for the maintenance of the
 priest-ridden State system.

At the Parliamentary election in June of
 last year, the Liberals secured a narrow ma-
 jority in both chambers, and the Catholic
 Ministry of M. MALON had to give way to
 the Liberal one of M. FARRAS OSMAN. The

latter promptly gave notice that at the next
 session, that of the present year, the Govern-
 ment would introduce an education bill
 to supersede the law of 1842. This was
 accordingly done, and the measure was car-
 ried through the House of Representatives,
 against a vigorous opposition, by a
 majority of only 9 in a total member-
 ship of 116, and through the Senate by
 only 2 votes in a total of 58. The new act
 is chiefly noticeable for its strict fairness
 and impartiality. It requires each com-
 mune to establish its own communal school,
 and prohibits the diversion of the rates for
 the support of any other, and it provides
 that there shall be only secular instruction
 during the regular school hours. It puts
 no restriction whatever upon the establish-
 ment of voluntary schools either by Church
 authorities, religious communities, or any-
 body else, and all parents are at liberty to
 exercise their own choice in sending their
 children to the institutions of the State
 or those of the Church. While religious
 instruction is eliminated from the daily
 curriculum, the ministers of all denomina-
 tions alike are permitted to use the school-
 rooms for the propagation of their own
 doctrines in their own way, outside of the
 regular hours. If they do not see fit to do
 so, the teachers are allowed, but not re-
 quired, to give religious instruction out of
 school hours. Parents are left at liberty to
 have their children instructed in their own
 faith by the ministers or teachers or not, as
 they may desire.

Nothing could be more liberal or fair to
 all concerned than the provision of this law,
 and yet the schools established under it are
 denounced as "godless" by the Roman
 Catholic hierarchy, and Catholics are for-
 bidden to teach in them or to send their
 children to them, on pain of excommunica-
 tion and of being deprived of the ministrations
 essential to salvation. It is gratifying to find
 that there is enlightenment enough in Bel-
 gium to render the recent fulminations, ter-
 rible as they are to the minds of the faithful,
 comparatively ineffective. The school sys-
 tem bids fair to pass the ordeal unharmed,
 even retaining a very large proportion of
 the Catholic teachers and patrons, and the
 Liberal Party is likely to be benefited by
 the bitterness and unfairness of the fight
 against its measure. But this case, like so
 many others, confirms the undeniable fact
 that the Catholic Church aims, not at shar-
 ing alike with others the benefits of education
 by the State, but at controlling it and mak-
 ing it subserve her own purposes.

THE SIMSBURY INCIDENT.

The astounding event chronicled in the
 Hartford *Courant* of the 13th inst. has cre-
 ated an excitement without a parallel in
 the history of this country, and is fraught
 with consequences of the most tremendous
 importance. The press has hitherto re-
 frained from commenting upon it, for the
 obvious reason that the vast majority of
 journalists are men, and cannot contem-
 plate without a shudder the fate which sud-
 denly menaces their sex. Nevertheless, no
 selfish feeling should be permitted to stand
 between the conscientious journalist and
 his duty to the public. Indeed, it would be
 shameful to discuss such comparatively paltry
 matters as politics and finance, and to
 attempt to pass over in silence the momen-
 tous event which will make Simsbury the
 future Mecca of the female sex.

It is impossible to doubt the fact. Had
 it appeared in some imaginative Western
 newspaper, or had it been reported by a
 sea Captain who had never signed the tem-
 perance pledge, we might class it with an-
 ecdotes of sea-serpents and with other fan-
 ciful and alcoholic stories. It will not do,
 however, to doubt the veracity of the staid
 and sober *Courant*. That paper would
 never have admitted so amazing an account
 to its columns without careful investigation
 and full certainty of its truth. The editor
 abstained from commenting upon it because
 he knew that the simple announcement of
 the fact would surpass in interest the most
 powerful leading article that could be writ-
 ten on the subject. It is well known, how-
 ever, that he holds himself personally re-
 sponsible for its truth, and we cannot help
 accepting as final his publication of it in
 a conspicuous column of his paper.

The announcement struck, as with a
 Metropolitan policeman's club, every man
 who read it. Since the world began, men
 have ruled it, and have stood in the front
 rank of creation. It is only natural that
 they should view their sudden deposition
 and their inevitable extinction with dis-
 may. In the pride of our beards and trousers
 we have dominated the weaker sex, and re-
 fused to grant them the political and indus-
 trial equality which they have occasionally
 demanded. We have refused to let Miss
 ANTHONY vote, or to send Miss COZZENS to
 Congress. It is too late to yield now. With
 the news from Simsbury the possibility of
 compromise is vanished. There is not a
 strong-minded woman in the land who
 would not to-day spurn an offer of the ballot,
 or an appointment to the bench of the Su-
 preme Court. Within the short period of
 a single generation these and all other privi-
 leges will be monopolized by women, and the
 feeble remnant of men that may still survive
 will be helpless Pariahs, without an excuse
 for lingering in a world that has no longer
 any use for them.

We cannot blame women for the wild joy
 which they have in many places manifested
 on hearing the welcome news. The day of
 emancipation has dawned. No longer need
 they wait painfully and fearfully for the
 husband whom they have hitherto thought
 necessary to their existence. The long
 night of slavery to shirt-buttons is about to
 vanish. In the next edition of the bright
 lexicon of women there will be no such
 word as shirt, and the sex of births will be
 exclusively feminine. The housewife will
 never more have her carpets muddied by
 masculine boots and her preserve-jars fran-
 cally converted into paint-pots. When the
 last man shall have been put away in the
 cemetery, there will be no more jibes
 concerning infinitesimal bonnets, and no
 more heartless mocking at the feminine
 dread of the fierce, marauding mouse. The
 legend of the Kingdom of the Amazons
 will be made a glorious reality, with the
 addition of modern improvements of inesti-
 mable value.

While to nearly every one the event was
 utterly unforeseen, to the thoughtful and
 profound student of evolution it will seem
 quite in accordance with the law of devel-
 opment. The tendency of the race has
 uniformly been to throw off and discard

whatever is superfluous or useless, and to
 assume and develop whatever, in any given
 circumstances, is needful. We have laid
 aside the prehensile tails of our simian an-
 cestors, and we have developed a capacity
 to walk with our lower limbs. Why should
 not the men of New-England share the fate
 of the tails that once thronged Asia's woods
 inseparably followed the movements of
 the arboreal men of the period? The
 New-England woman who reads JOHN
 STUART MILL and regards herself as the
 intellectual and moral superior of man
 might naturally be expected to dispense
 with him in time. Already the marked
 tendency of the Massachusetts women to
 eschew husbands and abstain from mar-
 riage has become notorious. Such women
 have adopted the theory of the Greek Swin-
 burne that the sex should be sufficient unto
 itself and live self-poised in the pure ether
 of maidenhood. The two ladies of Sims-
 bury who have so suddenly become famous,
 have only carried this theory to its natural
 result. How and by what steps they have
 reached their proud position we cannot tell,
 but we may be sure that to DARWIN they
 owe the suggestion which they have so
 triumphantly carried out.

Of course, there will be no more male chil-
 dren. The masculine gender has had its
 day and its usefulness is over. Hereafter
 an avalanche of girl babies will descend
 upon the planet, and the exceptional boy
 baby will be regarded only as the unjustifi-
 cable freak of a frivolous mother heedless of
 the interests and careless of the glory of
 her sex. The 13th of November will be a
 memorable day. What, in comparison, is
 the Fourth of July, or even the birthday of
 Mr. HAYES? Coming generations will treas-
 ure, as the most precious of relics, the num-
 ber of the *Courant* in which appeared the
 announcement: "Births.—TRUMBULL.—In
 Simsbury, Nov. 12, a daughter to JANE and
 SARAH TRUMBULL."

DR. JOSEPH W

[illegible]

AND
N-JERSEY MIDLAND
Railroad Securities.
MILLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.
EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y., 1878.
TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COM.
to be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. to 10
of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

ODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING
Co. The transfer-books of this company
on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at the office of
GEO. N. DEANE, Equitable Building,
C. & W. L. LAMONT, Assistant Secretaries.

DANCING.
CARL MERWIG'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 67 MADISON-AV.
Send for a circular.
ALLEN DODDWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
Athls residence, No. 681 PIPTHAVENUR.
Send for circular.
MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING
Broadway and 32d St.
Is open every day and evening. See circular.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &
MONEY AT LOW RATES ON DIAMOND
Stones, jewelry, silver and other ware. GEO. C. ALLAN
No. 1.190 Broadway, near 29th-st

THE MASO & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
 101 N. 1ST ST. (Union block)
 Offer the largest assortment in the City of the BEST
 CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN IN THE WORLD;
 winners of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S
 FAIR FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, \$54, \$66, \$75,
 \$84, \$90, to \$500 and upward. Also, for easy payments,
 \$5 a month for 12 months, or \$6 75 a quarter for 10
 quarters and upward.

**GREAT OFFER.—ORGANS, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60,
 \$75, \$84, \$90, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140,
 \$150; 7-13-40, \$130, \$140, upward, cash; warranted.
 Installments required. Instruments tuned and repaired.
 HOBACE WATERS, Agt., 826 Broadway, cor. 13th st.**

DRESS-MAKING.

**DRESS-MAKING ROBES, HATS, &c.,
 101 N. 1ST ST. (Union block)
 (formerly with S. T. Taylor). Established 1868; modern
 prices.**

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NE-
 —Leaves Grand Central Depot, via
 road, at 10:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
 on 1 P. M. train. THOS. W. P.

FOR Hingham. For Hingham, leave New York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 38 North Street, New York.

For New Bedford. For New Bedford, leave New York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., Jersey City 4:20 P. M., via the Annet.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON
Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Steamers
leave Saturday-slip (Pier No. 39 E. R.), daily; Sundays
excepted, at 11:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.: Fare low
times by any other route.

FOR NEWBURGH AND DOUGHERESSIVE.
Leaving at New-Haven, Albany, Union, Steamer AN-
DREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7
A. M.; Pier 42, Canal St., New York.

NORWICH LINK TO BOSTON—FARE ONE
DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave
Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays,
at 4:30 P. M., for New-Lisbon, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CAPELLI, STUYVESANT AND
Intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 84, Har-
bor, New York, every Sunday excepted.

THE NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE
NORFOLK. Fare \$1. Steamers leave Pier-slip for
New-Haven at 9 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

execution, but not the business.

A.D.

A TRAIN

an outrage on the third memorable

from Als to the authorities. After a few days, the passengers from the American north Italy.

They were in the right compartment, but as they were the passengers, it was not a pleasant situation, and they were not allowed to leave the train. They were in the right compartment, but as they were the passengers, it was not a pleasant situation, and they were not allowed to leave the train. They were in the right compartment, but as they were the passengers, it was not a pleasant situation, and they were not allowed to leave the train.

[illegible]

of
 sprang
 up, and
 on the
 lower part
 and attacked
 just at that
 tail. The
 ere it had
 the pig, the
 a woman
 of age, and
 the brain,
 several other
 this time
 elder, and
 chase to
 the wolf
 a peasant,
 15 paces.
 Notwith-
 the wolf sprang
 er did not
 the animal
 turned at
 the side,
 man then
 During
 wolf the
 ough fear,
 s. Fortu-
 juncture,
 ough the
 2 persons,

and
 and
 em. It
 is
 of a Bar
 had been
 ing
 RESSE
 L.
 L. Empe
 the late
 om which
 Staryan
 aring the
 favorites'
 ick repre
 Nicholas
 ablen. the
 with the
 om which
 the will
 that par
 of of
 nated.
 in all the
 to this
 24 hours.
 he courtes
 anders, the
 ad arrived
 the Court
 to the
 k to the
 few min
 abled went
 om, where
 But, ob
 your
 not to be
 to compe
 tety's and
 at be to
 then said
 a few h
 ag all the
 attendance.

—There
ke was to
West Dur
says his
rk, went
requested
d only 10
meal he
east. He

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 BANKING AND FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 ANNIVERSARIES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 AUCTION SALES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BAKERY NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARDING AND LOUNGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 GRATES AND FENDERS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 REAL ESTATE WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5, 6, and 7 cols.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 STEAM BOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 STUDIES, TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 WINTER RESORTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

KNOW-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.
 DAILY'S THEATRE—VIVAS.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—SELF-CONQUEST.
 STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT.
 PARK THEATRE—THE FORTY-THIRD.
 BOWLING GREEN THEATRE—THE ORCHARD.
 BROOKLYN ACADEMY—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR HUSBAND.
 BRADDOCK OPERA-HOUSE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
 STANFORD THEATRE—FANTASIE.
 NEW YORK CIRCUS—THE GREAT ESCAPE.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—ESCAMOTAGE.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
 CHICKERING HALL—LECTURE.
 THEATRE COMTE—MOLIERE'S GUARD CHIEF.
 SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE—THE CRYSTAL.
 THE AQUARIUM—MAMMOTHS.
 WEST 25TH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—LECTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, published daily, including the Sunday Edition, for \$12 00.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00.
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Nov. 18, 1879, at New York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES: Up-town Office—No. 1, 233 Broadway.
 Paris Office: THE TIMES—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
 This Office is on sale in London at No. 44 Strand.
 W. C. by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar square.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, easterly winds, stormy and rainy weather and snow, followed during the afternoon and night by rising barometer, winds shifting to north-westerly, and colder, clearing weather.

People who believe that the functions of the Government of the United States are not, in any sense, paternal will hear with some apprehension that it is the intention of the Postmaster-General to recommend, and of the President to second the recommendation, that special appropriations should be made to enable the Post Office to make contracts with American steamship lines for the conveyance of the mails to the West Indies and South America. Mr. Kex's alleged reasons for taking this step are to promote American commerce, encourage American ship-building, and establish improved postal facilities. It is not at all clear that it is any part of the business of the Postmaster-General to exercise a paternal care over the interests of American commerce and ship-building. His obvious duty as the agent of the people who are taxed to supply the annual deficiency in his department is to have the mails carried as rapidly and as cheaply as possible. If increased facilities for postal communication with the Spanish Main are worth paying for at a higher rate than 3 cents a letter, and if there is no competition among the proper class of vessels to carry them at that rate, the propriety of offering a higher rate is, of course, a legitimate subject of discussion. But Mr. Kex and the President will have to make out a very strong case to be able to overcome the very natural repugnance of the majority of the people of the United States to open the public Treasury to anything like subsidy-jobbing, or the promotion of the interests of the few at the expense of the many.

Whatever may come from the reported attempt of the Maine Democrats to "count in" a Democratic Senate, for the purpose of re-electing Gov. GARCON, it is certain that the plotters are in great perplexity. That they are most anxious to consummate the fraud is obvious. They feel that this is a desperate game, and that they might as well incur the odium of the proposed swindle as to give up the State. If they lose the State now, they will never regain it, so they propose to have the Governor and Council assume judicial functions and pass upon the claims of candidates apparently elected. They have been discreetly silent as to their intentions, and it is only on suspicion that they have been accused of being prepared to execute this shameful scheme to thwart the will of the people. If the Constitution of the State should be amended, and a plurality of votes be sufficient for an election, politicians hereafter would be spared a great temptation.

A very silly attempt was made in the Board of County Canvassers of Kings County yesterday to "count out" the Hon. F. A. SCHROEDER, the Senator-elect from the Third District. Some clumsy canvassers in the Third District of the Nineteenth Ward had made out a return giving 263 votes to "FREDERICK SCHROEDER," which it was proposed to enter and record in this

manner, thus depriving Mr. SCHROEDER of that number of votes, and leaving a small majority to his rival, Mr. GOODRICH. An order from Judge GILBERT was immediately obtained, directing the Board of Canvassers to show cause why the votes in question should not be given to Mr. SCHROEDER, and under the influence of a wholesome fear of the law, the Ring Democrats in the board abandoned their foolish trick, which could only have given Mr. GOODRICH a few weeks in the Senate and the honor of being sent home by his district by the action of the Senate itself. Mr. GOODRICH's mania for office must be commensurate with the countenances proceeding as ridiculous as those of yesterday.

The hanging of forty-nine Afghans "for complicity in the Kabul massacre" may be some consolation to England for the impunity of the ruler by whom that massacre was instigated; but had the impunity been awarded to the subordinates and the halter to the Ameer, the effect of the lesson would have been incalculably greater. The rumor of a threatened outbreak in the Ghazni district, through which the British line of communication passes from Kandahar to Kabul, is a sinister omen at this season, while the attempt to kindle rebellion in Kohistan are a singular commentary on the good faith of the 100 Kohistan chiefs who pledged their friendship to Gen. ROBERTS three weeks ago. Till the Anglo-Afghan railway is completed to Kandahar and extended to Ghazni, it will be premature to say that "order reigns in Afghanistan."

The Board of Aldermen will have a chance of showing to-day whether the understanding between Republicans and Tammany men remains unimpaired. There may be some valid objections, on the score of character or fitness, to the nominees for Police Commissioner and Police Justices that will be received to-day. But there have certainly been none made public, and it will not do to lay the names aside merely because they are not the choice either of the Republican or Kelly members of the board. The duty of the Aldermen is to confirm nominees of unexceptionable character, not to try to compel the Mayor to name such appointees as they can either control or turn to personal and political profit. All pretense for maintaining the Kelly-Republican alliance ceased with the election, and those of the Republican Aldermen who still have some character to lose would do well to reflect a little on the consequences to themselves and their party of the maintenance of a very disreputable political alliance.

NORTHERN SPEAKERS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Secretary SHERMAN is a busy man and may well ask to be excused for not taking an active part in the Louisiana canvass. But it is unfortunate, to say the least, that after denouncing the South in Maine, Ohio, and New-York, as a section in which Republicans are denied freedom of speech and fair play in a campaign, he is now under the necessity of declining the test which his own words invited. The Louisianians will declare, not without a semblance of reason, that he should not have thrown down a challenge unless he was prepared to abide by its acceptance. Mr. DUMONT, moreover, may properly suggest that Republican leaders who find time for speech-making in States where there is no lack of speakers, who valorously assail the South at safe distances and so add to the obloquy which resident Republicans are obliged to encounter, should travel a little out of their way to serve the cause in localities where service means something as regards both labor and results. For there seems to be some ground for fearing that Mr. SHERMAN is not the only prominent Northern Republican whose convenience does not admit of a Southern trip at this season, or whose taste repels the idea of delivering on the spot, in the presence of Southern gatherings, the stern judgments which have been pronounced before applauding crowds in Northern cities. The Louisiana committee has evidently exerted itself to obtain this form of assistance, and its failure is to be regretted for two or three reasons.

One of these arises from the peculiarities of the present canvass in Louisiana. Both the composition of the ticket and the tone of the platform mark the beginning of a new era in Southern Republicanism. The party has suffered there almost as severely from the character of persons who have been influential in its management as from the lawlessness of its Democratic opponents. It fought many battles under disadvantages for which its local leaders were responsible, and finally collapsed under an accumulation of treachery and odium which no organization could have carried long. The convention presided over by Mr. DUMONT gave effect to the admirable preliminary address indicating the work to be done, and the spirit in which alone it could be done satisfactorily. Old animosities were to be dropped, old managers were to be discarded, old propensities were to be crushed. Only thus was it possible to secure the active co-operation of men whose antecedents, abilities, and standing in the community rendered them desirable leaders in an effort to reorganize the party in the State on an honest and thorough-going platform. Such leaders were found—Southern men, steadfast in their principles, but courteous and respectable, with pretensions which the bitterest adversary does not attempt to discredit, and with a conception of party service as far as possible removed from that acted on by the professional politicians who disgraced and ruined Louisiana Republicanism. The canvass, therefore, is distinguished by features that invest it with more than ordinary interest. It is an honorable struggle, under the guidance of honorable men, to elevate the standard of the party in a State where that standard had been dragged in the dirt, and to win the confidence of voters not hitherto Republican, whom the conduct of the Bourbons has disgusted with the pretensions of Democracy. An occasion more worthy of the aid which influential Republicans of other States might render, cannot be imagined.

Another reason for regretting the declination of leaders like Mr. SHERMAN is the use that will be made of it by the Southern Democracy. Sincerity and courage are qualities of the highest value in political

life. They atone for a multitude of shortcomings. And they happen to be the qualities required to influence public opinion favorably and permanently with reference to such controversies as that now going on between the North and South. The accusations preferred against the Southern whites by Republican speakers in the States which have lately held elections are fresh in the popular recollection. Among others, is the charge that the South will not tolerate free discussion, that it violently suppresses Republican meetings, that local Republicans shrink from the risks of a canvass, and that no Northern Republican can take part in it save at the risk of insults which he could not resent or of violence which he could not punish. We cannot doubt that the distinguished gentlemen who in New-York, Ohio and elsewhere preferred these and similar accusations believed them to be true. If not preferred in good faith, they would be disgraceful to their authors and to the party availing itself of them for campaign purposes. If, however, their authors, after promulgating them in all directions at the North, on any pretense neglect the opportunity of repeating among Southern people their exposition of the Southern situation, what will the South naturally say? Will it not declare that the persons who manufactured party capital out of allegations which they decline to reiterate where the question of truth or falsity might be determined, are neither sincere nor courageous?

Can it be that they shrink from the trial test so much partisan capital be destroyed by the result? Do they prefer the retention of a good cry to the possibility of being divested of it by the upshot of personal experience on the spot? The danger of violence cannot be imminent or Mr. DUMONT and his associates would not have invited Northern men to plead the cause of Republicanism on Louisiana soil. All the nominees on the Republican State ticket are known and responsible, and it is certain that they would not suffer Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONKLING, or others like them, to incur the risk of martyrdom. The presumption is altogether favorable, not only to the personal safety of Republican speakers from the North, but to the unimpaired exercise of that right of free speech which zealous orators have proposed to vindicate at the point of the bayonet. No bayonet is necessary; no danger is involved in the visit; and yet our orators will not go. They complained that they could not take part in the Louisiana canvass without imperiling their lives, and they asserted that a second war might be necessary to vindicate their right. Now they are assured that they may go, and that the South will give them a patient hearing; Mr. DUMONT and the Louisiana Committee urge them to go on the ground that the cause needs their advocacy; and, after all, they will not go, either to help the cause or to demonstrate their own good faith.

THE GLUT OF SILVER IN FRANCE.

It is not unusual to see the advocates of unlimited coinage of silver pointing to France as a country where silver is a legal tender, and where it serves the purpose of money with all desirable completeness. France, we are told, with an endless variety of fanciful metaphor, has served as a regulator of the price of gold and silver; as a reservoir, from which whichever metal became scarce was distributed until the normal ratio was re-established; as a conduit, connecting the masses of the two metals and preserving them always at the same level, and so on. This tendency to express economic facts in poetic language is apparently incurable among the advocates of bimetalism, who appear to find in a genuine relief from the hard necessity of accurate statement. They have denounced the action of France in protecting her financial and commercial interests by suspending the free coinage of silver, not because that action has not served its purpose, or because it was not dictated by common sense and the rules of ordinary prudence, but because it was an abandonment of a chivalric position, the desertion of a post at once distinguished and honorable, the surrender of a rôle peculiar to the generous nation which had voluntarily assumed it at the close of the last century, and maintained it for nearly a hundred years. Appeals of the most sentimental character have been constantly made to the leaders of the Republican Party in that country, to undertake again the task of establishing the double standard, and thus to win for the Republic the prestige which it is said to have lost.

But if there is one quality for which the financiers of France are not famed it is for sentimentalism. They have a peculiar love of everything which savors of a priori reasoning in regard to the action of the Government, and they weigh every measure which they propose, or which they take into consideration, with a thoroughness, an exclusive attention to its practical results, which the silver theorists in our own country would do well to emulate. They stopped the free coinage of silver because they saw that that metal was becoming very changeable and uncertain in price, and because they frankly admitted that they could not fully understand all the reasons for the remarkable revolution, nor could they foretell how far it would go or how long the forces which had produced it would continue to operate. So long as this was true, they inclined to nothing less than seeking to play the part of regulators of the world's finances at the expense of the thrifty, cautious, and practical people whom they represented. They did not abandon the theory of bimetalism, or accept that of a single gold standard. They simply concealed themselves, in the language of M. LEXON SAY, the Minister of Finance, with a "position of expectancy," from which they thought they would probably return to a double standard when it was safe to do so, but which they would maintain firmly until they could see their way clear.

That they were eminently prudent in this course is proved by the manner in which silver has accumulated in France, in spite of the suspension of free coinage. With such suspension, the only silver which could come to or circulate in France, in any considerable quantities, was that coined by the Governments of the so-called Latin Union, namely, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. From these sources alone the influx has been formidable, not to say

alarming, as will be seen by the following statement of the proportion of gold and silver in the Bank of France during the last four years:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
June, 1876	\$78,295,000,000	\$117,400,000	\$412,400,000
June, 1877	291,400,000	163,400,000	454,800,000
June, 1878	235,600,000	195,800,000	431,400,000
May, 1879	212,200,000	229,400,000	441,600,000

By these figures it will be seen that in 1876 the proportion of gold was 72 per cent., in 1877, 64 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent., and in May of this year it had fallen to 48 per cent. In a recent article, the *Economiste Français* estimates that the gold in the bank has fallen to a milliard of francs, or \$200,000,000, a proportion not more than 46 per cent. If this has been the influx of silver to the bank under a suspension of coinage, and when practically all silver except that of the countries of the Latin Union was excluded, it can readily be imagined what it would have been had the Mints remained open, and given to all the silver brought to them a legal-tender value of 13 per cent. to 18 per cent. more than its market value.

In commenting on this condition of things, the *Economiste* speaks of the silver in the bank as a "fictitious reserve," (*encaisse fictif*), since "it consists of money which is no longer current abroad, or at least in the principal countries of the world," and it adds: "This is one of the effects of that absurd system called the double standard, but it is not the less an evil." Such a judgment from a source so respectable is well worth considering. It rests upon facts which show clearly enough what any country must contend with which, like the United States, undertakes a Quixotic crusade in favor of a monetary theory which, at best, is of doubtful soundness, and which can only be carried out, if at all, by the concurrent action of all the principal commercial centres of the globe. The position which France now occupies is one which is not dissimilar to that of the United States, except that it has been reached by the former in an effort to escape the consequences of past errors, while it is attained by us gratuitously in spite of the warnings of other nations' experience. Both countries are heaping up depreciated coin at about the same rate, France in consequence of its former system and the United States by the operation of the Silver bill. In both countries silver is a complete legal tender, but in neither is it freely circulated. And unless rescued by some event beyond their own control, both are exposed to serious inconveniences and even dangers.

A RESORT TO MOB LAW.

Certain "law-abiding" citizens of north-eastern Kentucky have organized an association for the suppression of crime. This organization is not in the least like any municipal society—such as we have in New-York and other large cities. In an address to the people, which is said to resemble the immortal Declaration of Independence, they recite the facts which have led to the organization of their association, assure peaceful and law-abiding citizens that they have nothing to fear, and announce their intention to punish thieves, incendiaries, and murderers in their own way. From this we infer that there has been a failure of justice in north-eastern Kentucky, and that the people of the region have been obliged to resort to the irregular proceedings of Judge Lynch. And yet they have taken upon themselves the title of "Regulators." This name seems to be attractive to irregular associations for the suppression of crime and violence. It has been adopted before now in various parts of the country, the State of North Carolina having been specially prominent in the history of irregular jurisprudence by reason of its so-called Regulators.

The attempt to take from lawfully-constituted tribunals the right to try men for alleged offenses, and to execute infamous criminals, has been made many times in American history. Of late years, these demonstrations of popular indignation have been confined to the very new settlements of the far West. The most remarkable of any of these, because of its outward observance of forms of law, was the uprising in San Francisco in 1851, which gave birth to the Vigilance Committee. The constitution of that association, like the address of the Regulators of north-eastern Kentucky, appealed to society to sustain the course of irregular justice then contemplated, saying, "Whereas, It has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the law as now administered, therefore the members of the organization band themselves together to maintain law and order. And, like the newer association in Kentucky, the San Francisco Regulators proclaimed that they were "determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, or assassin should escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law, the insecurity of prisons, the carelessness or corruption of the police, or the laxity of those who pretend to administer justice." The Vigilance Committee of 1851 conformed to every external observance of a lawfully-constituted authority. They had officers, judges, juries, and an imitation of all the forms of law. There was no single executioner, the members of the organization (and volunteers) taking hold of the fatal rope in a body, so that it could not be said that any one man, or even any ten or twenty men, hanged the victims. The responsibility for this act must be divided among a vast assemblage. The Vigilance Committee of 1851 hanged four men. The Vigilance Committee of 1856 hanged four, and exiled many more.

It has been said that the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco "made mob law respectable." But, disguise these extrajudicial proceedings as we may, they were nothing but the unlawful doings of a mob. Public opinion in San Francisco, at that time, was so overwhelmingly on the side of the so-called Vigilantes that an attempt to organize a "Law and Order Party," as it was called, ignominiously failed, and the only journal which upheld it was ruined in a week by the withdrawal of the patronage of the citizens. That singular episode in the history of the new Commonwealth of the Pacific furnished the most striking instance ever known of a seizure by the people of the powers originally conferred upon

officers who had proved unworthy and incapable. And if such a violent resort to mob law administered with due decorum was ever justifiable, it was justifiable in the new, remote, and isolated community in which all this happened.

It not unlikely that the citizens of north-eastern Kentucky have pursued the same course as that which finally led the people of San Francisco to substitute Lynch law for the processes of the courts. In the case of the Californians, a population intent on money-making and mad with the prevalent excitement of the golden era, had neglected the machinery by which offices were filled. The courts and all the channels of justice were left to care for themselves. The people woke up, one day, to find that crime was common and unpunished. It is not possible that a similar exigency should happen in Kentucky, unless preceded by a similar neglect of duty by the citizens. It is a question as to which is the more deplorable, the existence of unchecked crime or the punishment of the criminal by mob law. The former begets contempt for regularly-constituted authority. The latter temporarily removes the safeguards of society. If the Kentucky Regulators could be trusted to punish only the guilty, their responsibility would not be so great as it is. But the danger is that any irregular administration of abstract justice may finally be turned against the innocent, or, at least, against those in whose favor the possibilities of innocence have not been fairly weighed. It may be said to the credit of the San Francisco Vigilantes that they punished no person who was not notoriously guilty of the crimes imputed to him, and that they dissolved their organization when their work was done. This cannot be truly said of any similar association for the unlawful suppression of crime. In Kentucky, the people have begun at the wrong end. They should have seen to it that the officers of the law were honest and capable men. They would not now be taking the law into their own hands.

VENETIAN OUTRAGES.

It was Mr. GLADSTONE who first formulated in an eloquent pamphlet the theory that it is the duty of Europe to seize on any Province that is notoriously badly governed, and to protect its people from oppression. It is true that when he wrote his pamphlet he was dealing solely with Bulgaria, where outrages had been inflicted on the native Christians. If, however, these outrages called for the interference of Europe, a repetition of equally atrocious outrages by any other Government, whether Mohammedan, or Christian, Turkish or European, would demand a similar interference. This would be the logical result of the position maintained by Mr. GLADSTONE, and we may therefore expect that the fruit of his recent visit to Venice will be a pamphlet describing the outrages which are now in progress in that city, and demanding that Europe should take it out of the possession of the Italian Government, and place it under the protection of a European commission.

The outrages referred to are far worse than any that were committed in Bulgaria. Doubtless, the Turks killed a large quantity of Bulgarian Christians, but anything of less value and interest to mankind than a Bulgarian Christian can hardly be imagined. In Venice, the people are not oppressed, but the extent to which the topography of the city is tortured and its architecture mangled and massacred is almost incredible. If it was the duty of Europe to interfere in behalf of those Bulgarians who, at this very moment are murdering their Mohammedan fellow-citizens, it is still more imperatively a duty to interfere in behalf of the priceless treasures of Venetian architecture.

One need not be a romantic school-boy to feel the fascination of the City of the Sea. The world has seen but one Venice, and will never see another. Burn down any other city and it could be to a great extent renewed, but if Venice is once destroyed by filling up its canals and tearing down its churches and palaces, it is gone forever. Its destruction would be a crime against civilization. It would be far worse than the burning of the Alexandria Library, and against it all civilized humanity should protest as earnestly as against the wanton destruction of the Cologne Cathedral or the tearing down of disintegrated Pompeii. And yet the municipal authorities of Venice, with a blind and blasphemous stupidity, are doing their very best to destroy the city. Not content with ruining its priceless treasures of architecture by so-called restorations, they are filling up the canals, widening the streets, tearing down buildings, and laying out squares, with the plain purpose of making Venice a commonplace, ugly provincial town.

Within the last ten years the number of Venetian canals that have been filled up and so converted into streets, has been so large as to seriously alter the appearance of entire parts of the city. A large and excessively ugly square—the Piazza Manin—has been made at the sacrifice of half a dozen picturesque Venetian streets, and wherever a marble bridge has needed to be replaced, a wretched iron bridge has been substituted for it. The work of widening the main thoroughfares goes steadily on, and tourists who visit Venice next year will find the Calle St. Moisè, a street which RUSKIN describes with loving admiration of its picturesque and purely Venetian beauty, will have been transformed into a cheap imitation of a small Parisian street. The widening of the streets is designed to facilitate the use of horses and carts, which are to be introduced to the city by a new bridge, or causeway, across the lagoon. When this bridge is built, and horse cars and carts rattle through the widened streets, Venice will no longer be a City of the Sea. The restoration of St. Mark's Cathedral is perhaps the worst outrage that the local vandals have perpetrated. The building has certainly long been in need of repairs, for many of its columns are out of the perpendicular and threaten to fall. Between repairing and destroying there is, however, a wide difference. The municipality has literally torn down and rebuilt, chiefly with fresh materials, the north and south porches of the cathedral, and Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet, writes that the entire front of the building, with its ancient mosaics and wonderful carvings, is to be pulled down immediately. The actual repairs that are needed could be made without destroying or removing a single stone. The destruction of the whole front will be

an utterly irreparable and absolutely senseless outrage. It will be a crime against the past, and a crime against the future.

It must be noted that the Italian Government is not the culprit in this matter. Its share in the destruction of Venice is its delay in excluding from the lagoon the River Brenta, which is slowly filling up the lagoon, destroying the fisheries, and poisoning the air. It is the local Venetian authorities, headed by a Syndic who bears the illustrious name of DANTE ALIGHIERI, who are bent on destroying their city.

Mr. GLADSTONE has lately witnessed with his own eyes the Venetian outrages. He can hardly fail to perceive that, according to his own theory, Venice should be taken from the control of her oppressor. Crimes like the destruction of St. Mark's Cathedral cannot be permitted. Venice can be saved only by giving it back to the Austrians, or by governing it by a European commission, as Egypt is now virtually governed. No doubt, Mr. GLADSTONE will soon publish a pamphlet on the subject, and let us hope that in the meantime the European press will have sufficient influence to compel the Venetian vandals to spare St. Mark's.

While the medical inquiry into the conduct of our pauper lunatic asylums has not resulted in any startling revelations of cruelty and neglect, it has, nevertheless, been productive of excellent results, and seems likely to be followed by reform in insane asylum management. The Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons had a somewhat difficult task before it, and has done its work with respect for the professional standing of Resident Physicians MACHADAM and STREYER, while, at the same time, securing the purpose of the inquiry was commenced. One of the difficulties to be encountered lay in the fact that a crusade, led by one of our so-called experts, had already been commenced, and was being prosecuted with more vigor than regard for precision of statement or for the public good. To prosecute a thorough and candid inquiry without placing later on the one hand, and without overlooking consumable abuses on the other, has been no easy matter. The board did the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. That is, disregarding the clamor of a clique of physicians who are radically opposed to everything in existing asylum management, because they are not themselves the managers of any asylum, they decided to investigate fully and report kindly and temperately, keeping constantly in view the fact that it is better to reform abuses than to furnish materials for sensational descriptions of them. The result will be a reorganization of the Blackwell's Island institutions, under the auspices of the board—not a nine days' wonder and a return of things to their original unimproved condition. Better still, a commission, already formed for the purpose of obtaining possession of these institutions in the interest of a small society of so-called experts, holding monthly meetings for mutual compliment, has been signally defeated. It is not our affair who superintend a pauper insane asylum, provided the work is well done, and the patients are adequately treated, and the patients are adequately treated to restore to the productive industries of the city the largest percentage possible under the present resources of science. But it will be admitted that this end is more likely to be accomplished by a reorganization under the auspices of such men as Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, Prof. JANSEWAT, Dr. MACHADAM, and Dr. STREYER, than by the institutions to a single ill-considered and ill-hungry followers. The people are to be congratulated on the results attained thus far; but it will be well to see the reorganization put into practical effect before wasting too many compliments.

The recent attempt of AUGUST WÖHLER to shoot Dr. E. B. FOOT, of Lexington Avenue, and the suicide of WÖHLER by hanging, as detailed in the City newspapers, exhibit a strange phase of monomania. When Dr. FOOT first reported the attempt on his life and the escape of the assassin, whom he said he did not know, the Police were, as usual, skeptical about the story. Some believed if he had been shot at, that he must have recognized the shooter, and that the case was an unpleasant fact he wished to hide. Others held that he had trumped up the whole thing merely to advertise himself; that the tale, as narrated, was palpably false. The letters left by the suicide prove the entire truth of the Doctor's story, and indicate that WÖHLER, if not positively insane, was more or less mentally disordered. It is advisable to consider him deranged. If he were counted as sound of mind, the practice of shooting at patients in the lunatic asylums, or trying to kill physicians because they were not cured, would be a very dangerous one. Should the custom be established, and carried out, what a direful mortality there would be among medical practitioners.

People who cross to and from Brooklyn by ferry are apt to look up at the great East River bridge and wonder what assurance they have that when the heavy floor is built and loaded with travel it will be safely held up by the suspending cables. These cables have just been tested by a machine which is the most elaborate and perfect of its kind in the world, and the test was made on the present grounds at the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, designed by Mr. A. H. EMMERY, and, indeed, a marvel of skilled construction, for it shows how many ounces are needed to break a piece of thread, and how many tons to fracture a steel beam. The apparatus is microscopic in accuracy, inasmuch that it registers, in a breaking weight of a million pounds, within one pound of the mark, and is capable of testing cables, and suspending cables, and Messrs. WILLIAM H. PATYNE and ISAAC NEWTON, engineers connected with the Brooklyn bridge, recently spent four days in the tests at the Arsenal, which are under charge of Col. T. T. LAIDLAY, of the Ordnance Corps. Instead of using small sections of the suspending cables, they took lengths that would make the results decisive. Not so far from technicalities, the test was entirely satisfactory, and showed that the precautions taken in putting together the parts were ample for their purpose. The suspending cables were found by the engineers to possess a strength much greater than is required to resist the strain that will be put upon them in actual use.

More important than all this, however, is the machine so useful should be left on one side of the strait lines of iron and steel construction. It cost the Government nearly a hundred thousand dollars, and it would be well to have it used freely by the people.

One of Russia's gloomiest anniversaries is the 19th November, (the 7th by her reckoning), on which St. Petersburg was overwhelmed by the most devastating flood which it has ever known, that of 1824. During the three previous days, a very strong westerly wind had forced back the floating ice of the Gulf into the mouth of the Neva, and such quantities of ice had been piled up at the mouth of the river, that an unprecedented height by one of those sudden thaws which often occur at the beginning of the Russian Winter. The water continued to rise so rapidly that during the whole night of the 18th, (6th, old style), watchmen were stationed along the bank, while the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon were kept up all night long. Many of the inhabitants, fearing the worst, got together such of their belongings as they could carry off, and fled for their lives. They were not an hour too soon. Early on the following morning the river burst its banks, the canals overflowed at the same time, and within a few hours two-thirds of the main city was under water. The houses upon the low-lying islands beyond the river were more or less completely submerged, and the air was filled with the crash of falling buildings, the shrieks of women and children, the incessant booming of signal-guns from the citadel, and the roar of the surging waters, which, as they deepened, whirled along wagons, barges, sentry-boxes, loads of hay, and the corpses of men and beasts. Toward afternoon the water began to ebb, and the city was ordered to receive the inmates of the threatened houses, and the reigning Czar, ALEXANDER L., was himself among the foremost in the good work. But notwithstanding all efforts, as well as the rapid subsiding of the flood toward nightfall, the havoc was very great. Over 15,000 buildings were destroyed in St. Petersburg alone, many of the most valuable. Among the scores who, having taken refuge upon the trees in the Admiralty square, escaped the flood only

to perish miserably by the merciless frost of the succeeding night. The height of the inundation is still marked by a red line painted on the houses which flank the river, with the significant date, "7th November 1824."

Outside the limited circle of those who have a professional acquaintance with the matter, probably very few people have an idea of the extent to which the business of giving straw ball and false evidence is carried in this City. There is a class of men who have no other occupation than that of professional witnesses and bondsmen; there are lawyers whose sole means of livelihood is derived from the business of furnishing the means to those who need their services. Within a stone's throw of the City Hall there are three beer saloons known to the Police as the headquarters of several gangs of these false swearers. To one of these, in Park-row, a gang of some fifteen or twenty men resort, who are at all times ready to go upon bonds for any amount, and who can be hired to appear as witnesses in contested will cases and divorce suits. Without counting the men who are hired to swear and clothing for a week, they will come forward and swear they own real estate in any amount required, generally giving a minute and scrupulously correct description of the several parcels they are supposed to own. Their wages for this work of perjury varies with the ability of those in whose interest it is done to pay for it, and with the case involved. They are not infrequently hired, and if they cannot get more, will take two or three dollars. Two men of this class recently went on a replevin bond for \$7,000, each swearing he was worth that amount in City real estate. They were to get \$250 each, but the man who hired them failing to pay at the time, these supposed real estate owners were arrested, and the man who was to pay for their carfare. Some of these men have at one time really owned property, but it has long passed out of their hands, or is so encumbered with mortgages as to be worthless. Upon this they will go upon bond after bond until the pitcher goes once too often to the well and is broken, and they find themselves in State Prison. Not much of this professional perjury is done in the United States courts, for the risk is too great. The State courts are the places where the harvest, such as it is, is reaped. The men who get the most of it, however, are the so-called lawyers who do the hiring. They agree to get so many witnesses, or bondsmen to the needed amount, for a given sum; and out of this they hire the men to do the work. Of course, the greatest part of the game was frequent in the past, the negotiators so completely systematized in their business, and so large the number of men engaged in it, that on twenty-four hours' notice to one of these negotiating lawyers, professional witnesses or bondsmen in any number, or to any required amount, will be furnished by him. In one of the beer-saloons referred to the proprietor keeps a book, in which are entered the names of the game who frequent it, and the special qualifications of each man for his work.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Thirteen colored men were elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and the Richmond *Dispatch* boasts that the Conservatives elected none of them. The Indianapolis *Democrat* assures its contemporaries that in the Hon. William H. English of Indiana, the Democratic Party can find a competent leader with brains.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, a Democratic paper, opposes any reduction of the salary of the President, saying: "The salary is not at all too high and should not be reduced. The poorest economy in the world is the reduction of salaries. Where one officer is overpaid there are twenty who are not compensated in proportion to the labor and the responsibilities of their position."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* suggests that, in a certain emergency, Gov. Bishop might call the old Legislature of Ohio together to choose President-elect, and an anti-Republican Legislature does not assemble until after the 1st of January. The *Sentinel* is Democratic. It seems to forget that by the Federal Constitution the authority is given to the Congress to set the time for choosing the Electors, and that this time must be the same throughout the United States, and has already been fixed.

The Vicksburg *Herald* regrets the defeat of the biennial election amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi, and says: "It is time for the people of every Southern State to begin to turn their eyes to fear the National Government, and it is time for our elections to be so held that the whole world may look on and find nothing to condemn. The idea of eternally treating the United States as an enemy is not only silly and cowardly, it is absolutely injurious. To have adopted the amendment would have saved the State vast sums of money, and the people the great annoyance of annual elections. Every Southern State, in such counties as Claiborne and

AMUSEMENTS.

OF MUSIC, 38TH
HARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW
100 PERFORMERS.
E. FIRST PRIZE REHEARSAL
AFTERNOON NOV. 21, at 4
P. M. Tickets \$2.50
PROGRAMME,
"The Blue Leaf" op. 4.....
"The Rose for Paris" and Orchestra.....
TSCHEA
MR. FRANZ RUMML
THE "WINDS OF
S" DEATH. (Die Goetterdammer
in G minor, No. 5, op. 67. REHE
CONCERT—SATURDAY EVENING
Admission to concert, 81. rase
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV.
Subscription tickets are now s. 4d
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCR
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1896. NINE
AID.
S. Signor CAMPANINI; Amos
S. Signor CAMPANINI; Amos
America, Mlle. A. L. CARL and
MEMBER. Director of the music and
NOV. 21, I. TROVATO, ROSE. Sign
GLASSI, MONTI; Mlle. LAURA
NOV. 22 at 2 o'clock, GRAB

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

T. OFFER.—DRUMS. \$30.00. \$75. upward. 7-octave pianos. do. \$130. \$140. upward. cash received. Instruments tuned and repaired. **WALTERS.** Agt., 824 Broadway, cor.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
residence, No. 681 FIFTH AVENUE.
Send for program.

CARL MARWIG'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 67 MADISON AV.
Send for a circular.

MORRIS ACADEMY OF DANCE
B. Midway and 32d-st.
every day and evening. See circular.

COATS AND FENDERS
AND FENDERS.

Manufacturers of low and high
top and half coat, with genuine and

LOST AND FOUND
POCKET-BOOK YESTERDAY
King's Bridge road, between 1
containing a sum of money belong

King's Bridge road M. CORRE
BES, CARRIAGES,
 LE-SPLENDID BLACK HOR
 and, kind, and only to be seen to
 ay to OWNER. No. 125 West 14th

RULED BY CORRUPT RINGS

THE DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

A COMMUNITY IN THE HANDS OF CLIQUES OF PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS—MEN WHO CONTROL FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT—PLAIN FACTS PLAINLY TOLD—RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY—GOOD CITIZENS ALARMED BUT POWERLESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—During the years of Republican rule in Louisiana there were many wrongs committed by the Government, of which the people justly complained. Political interests were only too often considered before the general welfare, the negroes, who ruled by right of their undoubted majority, were in very many cases totally unfit for the responsible duties of citizenship, and the white men by whom they were led were often influenced by selfish and corrupt motives. While all this is true, however, it is none the less a fact that at no time, even during the worst period of what is called Radical rule, was the State at the mercy of so unscrupulous and venal a clique of political tricksters as it is to-day. The dominant party of Louisiana—the Democracy—is not a party, it is a clique, its policy is dictated by personal, selfish, and corrupt motives; the men who now appear prominently as its nominees for State and Legislative offices own their nomination to trades and bargains of the most unsavory character. The much-lauded Democratic Party in this portion of the State is controlled by a mob; in the country districts all its machinery is absolutely in the hands of men who, snatching their fingers in the face of public opinion, have openly declared in favor of repudiating the legally contracted State debt. When the hot-blooded young men of the Crescent City White League defied the authorities on the ever-memorable 14th of September, 1874, when on that day they filled the principal square of their capital with dead and wounded men, their one plea was that they desired to deliver the Commonwealth from "ring rule." Again, on the 14th of January, 1875, they fought a bloody battle, as if the Union flag was to be fired upon, and the civil war broke out anew, the White League cried: "Down with ring rule," and many good men gloried in their daring, and applauded their acts of revolution. So during all the dark and anxious months which followed, until the desertion of Gov. Packard and the final overthrow of the majority Government, the one plea constantly advanced by the White League leaders was "we are fighting to break up a corrupt and despotic ring."

If this was in reality the purpose of the respectable men in the league, and there can be no doubt that such was, indeed, the object of some of them, they have failed most woefully. They risked their lives to bring about a desired result, and that result being obtained, they have found themselves being the worst elements in a corrupt and lawless party took possession of "the machine" and have ever since been running it for their own benefit. The roughs of New-Orleans, the firemen and ward ruffians, now rule its government and declare who shall administer its affairs. The Republican "carpet-baggers" have been overthrown. Who have taken their places? Not the native and best, about whom there was so much heard here a year or two ago, not the heads of our "first families," not representatives of "our wealth and intelligence," but a clique of shrewd political manipulators who, strange as it may seem, are themselves for the most part "carpet-baggers" in the very fullest sense of the term. By this clique the Democratic Party of Louisiana is controlled, and through it the State is governed. By its manipulations the chief men on the State ticket, by hook or crook, for many months, have been elected on the 12th of December, in past December, were nominated. There is not a newspaper in New-Orleans which is not fully informed of all these facts, which does not know that every statement which I make here is absolutely true; yet not one of them dares openly to denounce the Ring or attempt to break up its power. It operates in the name of Democracy, it is supported by men of few scruples, who obey its orders without question. It is neither self nor popular to make any attack upon it, until within the last few days, it has been almost supreme. How it has, for the moment ceased to be so will appear further on. In the first place, however, it will be necessary to introduce into detail some of the facts of the Democratic ticket and the means which were employed to nominate it.

Louis Alfred Wiltz, the nominee for Governor, in 1876, a candidate for the same place, and went to the Baton Rouge Convention with the 123 members of the New-Orleans delegation pledged to him. Because of chronic rheumatism he was unable to appear, he was defeated, and Nicholas, the present Governor, was nominated by the influence of the majority of the delegates. Mr. Wiltz, however, has been continually maneuvering to obtain nomination at the expiration of Nicholas's term. He is a man of great ability of manner; as far as his private life is free from any stain of corruption, and has a considerable following among the members of the powerful New-Orleans fire organization and the creole element in the city. This was his first bid for office, alone, however, he could not hope to succeed. Indeed, without the aid of the ruling clique, he could not even have been nominated. The chief men in that clique are Mr. A. Burke, a native of a South-western State, who came here since the war, who did most effectively to elect Nicholas, and who is now an Electoral trouble of 1876, and who is every where conceded to be a man of marked ability. Equally, some people say, prominent in the same clique, is Mr. J. C. McCreary, who came here from the West, who has twice "killed his man," doing the work openly and as a business man, and who is now a prominent admiral. In addition to all this, Mr. Houston is a man of much force of character, decidedly a gentleman in his manners, and possessed of a courage and will which will fit him to deal with the rough elements in the New-Orleans Democracy. To Messrs. Burke and Houston—"the carpet-baggers," however, by their enemies here—Wiltz was obliged to appeal before he could look for the place on the Democratic ticket which he now holds. As it happened, they saw how they could use him, and they consented to lend him their aid. At this time the Constitutional Convention was on the eve of meeting. It consisted of 72 Democrats, who were nominated in favor of repudiating the State debt, 32 who favored a recognition of the debt and the payment of a low rate of interest, and 30 Republicans. Wiltz, aspired to the place of Governor of the convention, but as he was believed to be in favor of doing justice to the unfortunate bondholders who had trusted the State, he was not elected. Louisiana, he was opposed by a majority of the delegates from the country. In the end, however, by the shrewd manipulation of Mr. Burke, as many people believe, the President of the convention, Wiltz, who favored repudiation, had no reason to repent of his choice. From that time he put no stone in their way, and as a consequence he became very popular with the men of the interior. At the same time, however, he earned the bitter enmity of the respectable men, merchants and others, in the city who favored a just settlement of the debt. It was predicted that the city delegates would strongly oppose him in the convention called to nominate a Governor. This was a mistake. Messrs. Burke and Houston, with their followers, came gallantly to the rescue. The mob delegates from the city united with the republicans from the interior, and so Mr. Louis Alfred Wiltz became the gubernatorial candidate of

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH

SECESSION WHICH IS ASSERTED TO SAVOR OF REPUTATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SECESSION MEMBERS ALLEGING IRREGULAR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—THE MATTER BEFORE A COUNCIL.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—A council, composed of prominent Congregational clergymen and laymen, has been in session in this town for several days, the object being to decide on the course of the members of the Congregational church here who left it and organized a society of their own, repudiating the debts of the parent church. The Rev. M. E. Striely has acted as Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Elizabeth, as Secretary. The session of the council began on Friday last, when Samuel C. Roney made a long statement, explanatory of the action of the seceders from the church. Mr. Roney, in his statement, gave a complete history of the church from its foundation, but the call was not made that day. Mr. Roney, in his statement, gave a complete history of the church from its foundation, but the call was not made that day.

Eight years ago, he says, in 1871, it was decided to make certain alterations and repairs to the church building, which was then mortgaged to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church for \$5,000. It was believed that, with the receipt of certain subscriptions, the repairs could be made, and the debt of the church could be paid. The expense of the carpenters' and masons' work alone was \$11,798.69, and when the repairs were completed, the church found itself in debt to the amount of \$44,831.21. This debt was contracted in face of the fact that the highest estimate ever put upon the building was \$30,000, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company places the estimate at only \$25,000.

"In plain terms," said Mr. Roney, "the debt contracted by the Board of Trustees is nearly double the estimated value of the entire building." A meeting was called on Jan. 16, 1872, to consider the propriety of organizing another church, but that was not done. Since that time, however, was formed a society to be known as the Congregational church, and the members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church.

At a meeting of the new church organization on Jan. 10, 1872, the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair.

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH

SECESSION WHICH IS ASSERTED TO SAVOR OF REPUTATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SECESSION MEMBERS ALLEGING IRREGULAR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—THE MATTER BEFORE A COUNCIL.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—A council, composed of prominent Congregational clergymen and laymen, has been in session in this town for several days, the object being to decide on the course of the members of the Congregational church here who left it and organized a society of their own, repudiating the debts of the parent church. The Rev. M. E. Striely has acted as Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Elizabeth, as Secretary. The session of the council began on Friday last, when Samuel C. Roney made a long statement, explanatory of the action of the seceders from the church. Mr. Roney, in his statement, gave a complete history of the church from its foundation, but the call was not made that day.

Eight years ago, he says, in 1871, it was decided to make certain alterations and repairs to the church building, which was then mortgaged to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church for \$5,000. It was believed that, with the receipt of certain subscriptions, the repairs could be made, and the debt of the church could be paid. The expense of the carpenters' and masons' work alone was \$11,798.69, and when the repairs were completed, the church found itself in debt to the amount of \$44,831.21. This debt was contracted in face of the fact that the highest estimate ever put upon the building was \$30,000, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company places the estimate at only \$25,000.

"In plain terms," said Mr. Roney, "the debt contracted by the Board of Trustees is nearly double the estimated value of the entire building." A meeting was called on Jan. 16, 1872, to consider the propriety of organizing another church, but that was not done. Since that time, however, was formed a society to be known as the Congregational church, and the members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church.

At a meeting of the new church organization on Jan. 10, 1872, the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair.

TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH

SECESSION WHICH IS ASSERTED TO SAVOR OF REPUTATION.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SECESSION MEMBERS ALLEGING IRREGULAR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—THE MATTER BEFORE A COUNCIL.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—A council, composed of prominent Congregational clergymen and laymen, has been in session in this town for several days, the object being to decide on the course of the members of the Congregational church here who left it and organized a society of their own, repudiating the debts of the parent church. The Rev. M. E. Striely has acted as Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Elizabeth, as Secretary. The session of the council began on Friday last, when Samuel C. Roney made a long statement, explanatory of the action of the seceders from the church. Mr. Roney, in his statement, gave a complete history of the church from its foundation, but the call was not made that day.

Eight years ago, he says, in 1871, it was decided to make certain alterations and repairs to the church building, which was then mortgaged to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church for \$5,000. It was believed that, with the receipt of certain subscriptions, the repairs could be made, and the debt of the church could be paid. The expense of the carpenters' and masons' work alone was \$11,798.69, and when the repairs were completed, the church found itself in debt to the amount of \$44,831.21. This debt was contracted in face of the fact that the highest estimate ever put upon the building was \$30,000, and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company places the estimate at only \$25,000.

"In plain terms," said Mr. Roney, "the debt contracted by the Board of Trustees is nearly double the estimated value of the entire building." A meeting was called on Jan. 16, 1872, to consider the propriety of organizing another church, but that was not done. Since that time, however, was formed a society to be known as the Congregational church, and the members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church. The members of the church were called upon to contribute to the debt of the church.

At a meeting of the new church organization on Jan. 10, 1872, the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair. The Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair, and the Rev. N. E. Smith was called to the chair.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO

NINETEEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN A STORM.

A FLEET OF TUG-BOATS, SCOWS, DREDGES, AND DERRICKS WRECKED NEAR SACKETT'S HARBOR—FOURTEEN PERSONS ONLY KNOWN TO BE SAVED—SOME OF THE VESSELS RECOVERED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug C. P. Morey, Capt. Papp, while steaming about the harbor about 7:30 A. M. to-day, discovered a water-logged tug at a distance in the lake. The Morey steamed out and picked up the strange tug, about a mile and a half off, which proved to be the Charles M. Ritter, of Buffalo. There was no one aboard of her. She was nearly full of water, and as the waves were rolling over her, would have sunk in a short time. All her doors were open, and her coal-bunkers were stove in. The Morey towed the Ritter into this harbor, when the water was pumped out of her. Some of the clothing of the crew was still on board, and all the indications showed that she had been hastily abandoned.

The finding of the tug Ritter was the first indication of a disaster which had later proved to be a terrible calamity, which happened on Lake Ontario, within 15 miles of this port, last night. It was soon learned that the large tug Seymour, Capt. Fleming, left Cape Vincent yesterday, at 1 P. M., for Buffalo, in company with four smaller tugs, and with three dredges, seven dump-scows, and three derrick-boats in tow. The following composed the fleet as far as known: Tugs—Seymour, O. A. Thayer, Philip Becker, Charles M. Ritter, and John Hickler; dredges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2, and Gordon. It was at once surmised that the Seymour and fleet had met with disaster, and the greatest excitement prevailed here, which was intensified by the following dispatch received here at noon from Sackett's Harbor: "A fleet consisting of three dredges, two derrick-boats, and seven scows, owned by Hickler & Arnold, of Buffalo, started in tow of the tug Seymour from Cape Vincent at 1 P. M. yesterday, and had not been heard of for months. No blame is to be ascribed to the contractors. It is believed that the white men who were taken from the tunnel will live, but the crew of the tug Seymour are all dead. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal-oil abounds, and where the wind is so strong that it is almost impossible to stand. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places and will burn freely. Explosions of gas and fire have been heard from the tunnel since its occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution should be taken in the tunnel, and only by the use of air-compressors and lamps can it be entered. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient."

AN OLD REBEL CRUISER SUNK.

THE STEAMER SHENANDOAH LOST IN THE INDIAN OCEAN—HER FAMOUS PIRATE CRUISE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The former Confederate cruiser Shenandoah has sunk off the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Next to the pirate ship Alabama, the Shenandoah was the most famous of the rebel privateers which preyed on the commerce of the North during the late war. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, and launched under the name of the Sea King. On Sept. 20, 1864, she was purchased for the Confederates, and after being fitted out, cleared for Matamoros. At Matamoros she met the steamer Laurel, which had previously sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of war materials, and officers and men for the Shenandoah. These were transferred to the rebel ship, and she sailed for the Gulf of Mexico. She subsequently went into Melbourne, and there strengthened her armament, departing from that port in February, 1865. On the 10th of March, 1865, she was sighted by the United States frigate Albatross, and was captured. She was then towed to New York, where she was destroyed by fire in the yard of the Navy. She was the only Confederate privateer to be captured and destroyed.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, which lost the fleet of dredges and scows in the lake last night, was assisted by the four smaller tugs. When the fleet was lost, the tug Seymour was left alone, and it cannot now be ascertained how many men were on board of them. The tug Seymour was picked up near Oswego this morning. The tug O. A. Thayer sank, and it is supposed that the crew were drowned. The tug Philip Becker was abandoned in a sinking condition, but the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 1 was picked up, and the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 2 was abandoned, and the crew were saved. The tug Gordon was abandoned, and the crew were saved.

THIS WAS ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO. Immediately after Foster's departure, Mr. Sherwin went to the city to the debt of the church. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21.

MARRIAGE IN THE ONIDA COMMUNITY. MARY, Conn., Nov. 18.—William H. Wool, one of the principal members of the Onida Community, was married to-night, at Wallingford, by Justice L. M. Hubbard, of that town, to Miss Caroline O. Macknet. The groom is about 50 years of age, and the bride is about 25 years of age. They have been identified with the community for several years.

CAPITALISTS ON AN EXCURSION. READING, Penn., Nov. 18.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with a party of capitalists and railroad men from New York and the old regions, visited the extensive works of the Reading Railroad at Reading, Pa., yesterday afternoon. They left here at 5 P. M. for their day's trip through the coal region.

DAILY VICTORIES AT WRESTLING. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The wrestling match between Ross and Daly was resumed to-night. The first fall was won by Daly and the next by Ross, who sprained his arm, and was unable to appear again. The match and champion medal were awarded to Daly, amid great applause, by the referee, J. Fenton.

LONG BRANCH LIQUOR CASE. FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cases of Messrs. Warren and Charles Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and Eugene Fay, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, came up to-day on argument. Both parties were indicted by the late Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor to the troops.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO

NINETEEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST IN A STORM.

A FLEET OF TUG-BOATS, SCOWS, DREDGES, AND DERRICKS WRECKED NEAR SACKETT'S HARBOR—FOURTEEN PERSONS ONLY KNOWN TO BE SAVED—SOME OF THE VESSELS RECOVERED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug C. P. Morey, Capt. Papp, while steaming about the harbor about 7:30 A. M. to-day, discovered a water-logged tug at a distance in the lake. The Morey steamed out and picked up the strange tug, about a mile and a half off, which proved to be the Charles M. Ritter, of Buffalo. There was no one aboard of her. She was nearly full of water, and as the waves were rolling over her, would have sunk in a short time. All her doors were open, and her coal-bunkers were stove in. The Morey towed the Ritter into this harbor, when the water was pumped out of her. Some of the clothing of the crew was still on board, and all the indications showed that she had been hastily abandoned.

The finding of the tug Ritter was the first indication of a disaster which had later proved to be a terrible calamity, which happened on Lake Ontario, within 15 miles of this port, last night. It was soon learned that the large tug Seymour, Capt. Fleming, left Cape Vincent yesterday, at 1 P. M., for Buffalo, in company with four smaller tugs, and with three dredges, seven dump-scows, and three derrick-boats in tow. The following composed the fleet as far as known: Tugs—Seymour, O. A. Thayer, Philip Becker, Charles M. Ritter, and John Hickler; dredges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2, and Gordon. It was at once surmised that the Seymour and fleet had met with disaster, and the greatest excitement prevailed here, which was intensified by the following dispatch received here at noon from Sackett's Harbor: "A fleet consisting of three dredges, two derrick-boats, and seven scows, owned by Hickler & Arnold, of Buffalo, started in tow of the tug Seymour from Cape Vincent at 1 P. M. yesterday, and had not been heard of for months. No blame is to be ascribed to the contractors. It is believed that the white men who were taken from the tunnel will live, but the crew of the tug Seymour are all dead. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal-oil abounds, and where the wind is so strong that it is almost impossible to stand. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places and will burn freely. Explosions of gas and fire have been heard from the tunnel since its occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution should be taken in the tunnel, and only by the use of air-compressors and lamps can it be entered. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient."

AN OLD REBEL CRUISER SUNK.

THE STEAMER SHENANDOAH LOST IN THE INDIAN OCEAN—HER FAMOUS PIRATE CRUISE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The former Confederate cruiser Shenandoah has sunk off the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Next to the pirate ship Alabama, the Shenandoah was the most famous of the rebel privateers which preyed on the commerce of the North during the late war. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, and launched under the name of the Sea King. On Sept. 20, 1864, she was purchased for the Confederates, and after being fitted out, cleared for Matamoros. At Matamoros she met the steamer Laurel, which had previously sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of war materials, and officers and men for the Shenandoah. These were transferred to the rebel ship, and she sailed for the Gulf of Mexico. She subsequently went into Melbourne, and there strengthened her armament, departing from that port in February, 1865. On the 10th of March, 1865, she was sighted by the United States frigate Albatross, and was captured. She was then towed to New York, where she was destroyed by fire in the yard of the Navy. She was the only Confederate privateer to be captured and destroyed.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, which lost the fleet of dredges and scows in the lake last night, was assisted by the four smaller tugs. When the fleet was lost, the tug Seymour was left alone, and it cannot now be ascertained how many men were on board of them. The tug Seymour was picked up near Oswego this morning. The tug O. A. Thayer sank, and it is supposed that the crew were drowned. The tug Philip Becker was abandoned in a sinking condition, but the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 1 was picked up, and the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 2 was abandoned, and the crew were saved. The tug Gordon was abandoned, and the crew were saved.

THIS WAS ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO. Immediately after Foster's departure, Mr. Sherwin went to the city to the debt of the church. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21.

MARRIAGE IN THE ONIDA COMMUNITY. MARY, Conn., Nov. 18.—William H. Wool, one of the principal members of the Onida Community, was married to-night, at Wallingford, by Justice L. M. Hubbard, of that town, to Miss Caroline O. Macknet. The groom is about 50 years of age, and the bride is about 25 years of age. They have been identified with the community for several years.

CAPITALISTS ON AN EXCURSION. READING, Penn., Nov. 18.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with a party of capitalists and railroad men from New York and the old regions, visited the extensive works of the Reading Railroad at Reading, Pa., yesterday afternoon. They left here at 5 P. M. for their day's trip through the coal region.

DAILY VICTORIES AT WRESTLING. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The wrestling match between Ross and Daly was resumed to-night. The first fall was won by Daly and the next by Ross, who sprained his arm, and was unable to appear again. The match and champion medal were awarded to Daly, amid great applause, by the referee, J. Fenton.

LONG BRANCH LIQUOR CASE. FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cases of Messrs. Warren and Charles Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and Eugene Fay, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, came up to-day on argument. Both parties were indicted by the late Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor to the troops.

THE GREAT ARMY REUNION

AN IMPOSING PAGEANT EXPECTED. WASHINGTON CROWDED WITH VISITORS—THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS TO MARCH IN THE PROCESSION—SPEAKER RANDALL'S LETTER URGING GEN. THOMAS'S PROMOTION DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The arrangements for the unveiling of the Thomas statue are being pushed rapidly forward, and everything will be in readiness at an early hour to-morrow. The rain, which began to fall last night and continued until noon to-day, caused some delay in putting up the decorations along the line of march, but this work was resumed as soon as the rain ceased, and before dark this evening most of the decorations were in place. The corridors of the hotels are crowded to-night with soldiers and other guests from distant cities, and each arriving train adds to the crowd of visitors. The streets are filled with men wearing some portion of the old uniforms in which they marched and fought during the rebellion, and to-morrow morning, upon the arrival of the special train from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and other cities bearing large delegations of the Army of the Potomac, the people of Washington will recall the days when the armies of the Union were massed in this vicinity for the protection and defense of the national capital. The regular troops ordered here from the forts at New York, Baltimore, Columbus, Ohio, and Fort Monroe, have arrived and are quartered at the Arsenal. The United States ships Saratoga and Portsmouth are anchored in front of the city, and their crews will be assigned a position in the procession. These vessels will respond with their batteries to the guns which salute the statue upon its unveiling. A feature of the procession will be the presence of a number of State troops from Virginia, most of whom served in the Confederate Army. Among these will be the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, whose organization date back to 1793.

A. W. Wines, son of the late Gen. Henry A. Wines, of the Alexandria Light Infantry, Norfolk County, Va., and a member of the Commonwealth of Richmond, and the Cadets of St. John's Academy, The Corps Guard Infantry, of Cantonville, Md., Capt. D. P. Barnett, will also be in line, in accepting the invitation of the committee. Capt. Barnett writes: "I am personally pleased to be able to take part in the unveiling of one so gallant a man as Gen. Thomas. Although an officer in the Confederate States Army, I thank God for the honor which has been conferred upon me, and I feel that this is our common country, and am ever ready to lend my poor aid in honoring the noble dead of either side." The Mexican veterans, who have been invited to the line of procession, and will carry a banner embellished with a likeness of Gen. Thomas and his record in the war, will also be in the line. The flag of one of the old regiments, the 1st Regt. Ralph J. Squires, who carried the battalion banner of the Third Artillery from Puebla to the City of Mexico. A number of distinguished officers of the Mexican army, including Gen. Adolfo Lopez, and others of the Mexican army, will also be in the line.

Next to the pirate ship Alabama, the Shenandoah was the most famous of the rebel privateers which preyed on the commerce of the North during the late war. She was built at Glasgow, Scotland, and launched under the name of the Sea King. On Sept. 20, 1864, she was purchased for the Confederates, and after being fitted out, cleared for Matamoros. At Matamoros she met the steamer Laurel, which had previously sailed from Liverpool with a cargo of war materials, and officers and men for the Shenandoah. These were transferred to the rebel ship, and she sailed for the Gulf of Mexico. She subsequently went into Melbourne, and there strengthened her armament, departing from that port in February, 1865. On the 10th of March, 1865, she was sighted by the United States frigate Albatross, and was captured. She was then towed to New York, where she was destroyed by fire in the yard of the Navy. She was the only Confederate privateer to be captured and destroyed.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, which lost the fleet of dredges and scows in the lake last night, was assisted by the four smaller tugs. When the fleet was lost, the tug Seymour was left alone, and it cannot now be ascertained how many men were on board of them. The tug Seymour was picked up near Oswego this morning. The tug O. A. Thayer sank, and it is supposed that the crew were drowned. The tug Philip Becker was abandoned in a sinking condition, but the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 1 was picked up, and the crew were saved. The tug John Hickler No. 2 was abandoned, and the crew were saved. The tug Gordon was abandoned, and the crew were saved.

THIS WAS ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO. Immediately after Foster's departure, Mr. Sherwin went to the city to the debt of the church. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21. The debt of the church was \$44,831.21.

MARRIAGE IN THE ONIDA COMMUNITY. MARY, Conn., Nov. 18.—William H. Wool, one of the principal members of the Onida Community, was married to-night, at Wallingford, by Justice L. M. Hubbard, of that town, to Miss Caroline O. Macknet. The groom is about 50 years of age, and the bride is about 25 years of age. They have been identified with the community for several years.

CAPITALISTS ON AN EXCURSION. READING, Penn., Nov. 18.—President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with a party of capitalists and railroad men from New York and the old regions, visited the extensive works of the Reading Railroad at Reading, Pa., yesterday afternoon. They left here at 5 P. M. for their day's trip through the coal region.

DAILY VICTORIES AT WRESTLING. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The wrestling match between Ross and Daly was resumed to-night. The first fall was won by Daly and the next by Ross, who sprained his arm, and was unable to appear again. The match and champion medal were awarded to Daly, amid great applause, by the referee, J. Fenton.

LONG BRANCH LIQUOR CASE. FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cases of Messrs. Warren and Charles Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and Eugene Fay, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, came up to-day on argument. Both parties were indicted by the late Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor to the troops.

LONG BRANCH LIQUOR CASE. FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 18.—The cases of Messrs. Warren and Charles Leland, proprietors of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and Eugene Fay, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, came up to-day on argument. Both parties were indicted by the late Grand Jury on the charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor to the troops.

First Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880. The leave of absence granted First Lieut. T. S. Mumford, Thirtieth Infantry, is extended two months, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and the leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. A. E. Killebrew, Seventeenth Infantry, is extended five months.

Capt. P. C. Pope, of the United States Marine Corps, at Boston, has been ordered to take passage in the Cunard steamer *Batavia*, on the 29th inst., for Nice, there to assume duty as Commander of the Marine detachment of the United States Steamer *Rear-Admiral Howell*, and as Fleet Marine Officer of the European Station.

The Adjutant-General of the United States, transmitting his resignation, writes to the Navy Department, from Norfolk, Va., of the gallantry displayed by the late Lieut. James H. Thayer, of the *Albatross*, in the capture of the schooner *Thetys*, in the month of August, 1878, while on duty as the night of the 16th inst. He also speaks of the readiness and gallantry of the crew of the *Albatross*, and of the *Rounds*, *seamen*, and by William J. Dower and John H. Rice, second class boys, in lowering a dingy and saving the crew of the schooner *Thetys*, and for having ordered a commendatory letter to be written to *Thayer*, and for having recommended that a medal be given to James Thayer, and that the crew of the *Albatross* be given the approbation of the department to the others.

Lieut. Edwin N. Jacobs is ordered to the *Marion*, of the United States Fish Commission, and is detached from the Hydrographic office and ordered to the *Marion*.

On the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., Nov. 18.—The United States steam sloop-of-war *Kearsarge* touched at Charleston to-day and proceeded to Tribes. Officers and crew

ONE OF THE GRANDEST DEMONSTRATION
EVER WITNESSED IN WASHINGTON—

The recent warm weather has produced here a second crop of new potatoes, with blooming violets and budding lilacs, and the frequent blossoming of honeysuckles, cherries, and plums.

INVESTIGATING MR.DUDLEY

THE GRAND JURY EXAMINING THE
CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

WHAT WITNESSES TESTIFIED TO AND WHAT OTHERS ARE PREPARED TO SAY—ALLEGED BRIBERY AND VIOLATION OF THE BUILDING LAWS.

The Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday into the violations of law charged against Mr. Dudley, inspector in charge of the department of Buildings, by a committee of tax-payers of the City. A large number of architects, contractors and building experts were in attendance, but owing to the nature of the inquiry, which is necessarily technical, only six witnesses were examined. William Haw, a well known expert on the subject of building, testified that Dudley's violation of law in permitting the construction of buildings having only 8-inch walls, instead of 12-inch, as provided by law. He stated that while he was acting as inspector he stopped work of eight buildings in One Hundred and Nineteenth street for the reason that the walls were only 8 inches thick and that the buildings were not safe. He indicated that the destruction of these adjoining houses resulting, which in case of fire or wind would entail the destruction of those adjoining. He recommended the case to the attention of counsel for the department, and the Board of Examiners decided that the walls should be 12 inches in thickness. Haw was removed from that district, and the buildings were subsequently finished with only 8-inch walls.

John Van Orden, Jr., who was appointed Inspector by Dudley, and served three months before passing an examination, as required by law, was examined in relation to the charge of bribery. He swore that he had paid money to Robert McFinnis, Chief of the Bureau of Inspection, to get the buildings examined. His bribery is now pending in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and to Superintendent Underler in consid-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

0001-9054/00/0000-0000\$10.00/0

100

...gu, 6 pounds, 2000

Be paid 10

recovery. Apply at No. 311 5th-aw

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BOAT WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—FIFTH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—FIFTH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—SIXTH PAGE—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SIXTH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
IMMIGRATION—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—FIFTH PAGE—5th col.
MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
NEWSPAPERS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SIXTH PAGE—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
STEAM BOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
STOMACH &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AS 2 P. M.—MARTA.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FILMS. Matinee.
DAILY'S THEATRE—VIVRE. Matinee.
THEATRE VENUSE—FRENCH FILMS. Matinee.
PARK THEATRE—FIRE IN IRELAND. Matinee.
HALLER'S THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH. Matinee.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL. Matinee.
BAYVIEW OPERA HOUSE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
STANDARD THEATRE—FRENCH FILMS. Matinee.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM. Matinee.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
THEATRE COMIQUE—FRENCH FILMS. Matinee.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinee.
THE AQUARIUM—MARIONETTES. Matinee.
TAMMANY HALL—BILLIARD MATCH. Matinee.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY—PAIR.
CHICKERING HALL—AT 2:30 P. M.—READING.
BUTENWAY HALL—AT 2 P. M.—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00.
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00.
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 50.
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00.
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES CO. OFFICE, No. 1, 2nd Broadway.
Parts of the Times, No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
THE TIMES are on sale in London, at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar Square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, westerly winds, generally backing to warmer southerly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

We have news from Washington which, if true, must be accepted as remarkably good. Our correspondent telegraphs that it "is probable that Secretary SHERMAN in his forthcoming annual report will discuss the question of the legal-tenders and recommend legislation which will lead to a certain extent to their withdrawal and cancellation." Should the Secretary do what is here predicted as probable, it would remove a very serious obstacle from the way of the complete establishment of a sound currency. Heretofore, Mr. SHERMAN has been a consistent opponent of the cancellation of the greenbacks. He has held with a firmness worthy of a better cause to the theory that what the country needed was not the withdrawal of the Government paper, but its "equivalency" to coin. It will be a decided advantage to the country if its chief financial officer assumes the sounder position that the less the Government has to do with the currency, the better for all concerned. Certainly, no better time than the present for the gradual retirement of the legal tenders will present itself. That is a policy which THE TIMES has never ceased to urge on the Government and on the country. We believe that it must ultimately be adopted. We trust that the time for its adoption is not far distant.

The volume of transactions in the stock market was not quite so great yesterday as the day before, but was still very large, aggregating over 662,000 shares. The pressure to sell in the morning was very strong, and some of the most extraordinary falls in price took place. Erie again monopolized a great share of attention, the dealings reaching over 210,000 shares. Toward the close there was a considerable rally in most of the stocks. Wall-street men are freely predicting that the "furry" is over, but whether it is or not it is impossible to say. That depends upon whether the weak holders have got out to a sufficient extent to leave stocks in the control of men who have apparently been buying quietly for the last two days, and also upon uncertain combinations among speculators which, not being regulated by any legitimate principles, cannot be foretold.

The "Independent Republican" Committee publish an address this morning to their constituents, in which they make some conjectural assertions on rather inaccurate figures. They say: "It is probable that at least 20,000 Republicans rejected Mr. CORNELL, some such votes being offset and obscured by Tammany and canal votes." This is apparently an attempt to explain why the vote of the candidate for the Lieutenant-Governor, whom the Independent Republicans professed to have supported, with that of his opponent, was less than the vote for the three candidates for Governor. Our readers can judge for themselves whether the explanation is satisfactory. The committee report that their campaign fund amounted to \$5,215 95, "from Republicans only," which they think "has made it evident that campaigns may be conducted without the assessment of place-holders." They also announce their intention to organize to influence the next Presidential nomination by the Republican Party, and hint broadly enough that their support will not be given to Gen. GRANT.

For the hundredth time, Turkey has promised reform, and England has kindly disclaimed any wish to hurry or frighten her. But the growl of the coming storm can be heard through all the buzz of official

compliments. The Circassian marauders, who once preyed upon the Christian slaves of the Turk, are now preying upon the Turk himself. Greece is still unsatisfied. The Bulgarians of East Roumelia are as eager as ever to be united to their Northern brethren. The Arnauts of Albania are ready to fly at the throats of the Montenegrins, who, rendered desperate by famine and distress, are in the mood for a fight of any kind. Russia may easily be tempted to check the ravages of the Kurds among her Armenian fellow-citizens by a timely raid from her new eastern frontier; and in the teeth of all these complications, Turkey is pledging herself to reforms which will insure her dismemberment if they are carried out, and her chastisement if they are not.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday entertained each other and the reporters by discussing the statements of Commissioner MACLEAN in THE TIMES of last Sunday. Mr. MORRISON was "deeply grieved"; Mr. FRENCH was "very indignant"; Mr. WHEELER was contemptuously silent, and to all these Mr. MACLEAN "had no reply to make." We understand that a reply which Mr. MACLEAN has made to the effect that he was not correctly reported in THE TIMES, and did not know he was being interviewed. Such assertions are both of them unfounded. As to his statements concerning his associates, published by us, they may, or may not, be true. He made them. As to his statements about the condition of the streets, every one knows they are true. In the meantime, if the Commissioners would either make adequate preparations to honestly and effectually clean the streets, or get out of the way for some one who will, they would show a far juster appreciation of the value of their reputations than in bandying accusations, denials, and explanations.

THE POLITICAL BALANCE IN THE STATE.

It cannot be too often repeated that the Republican victory in this State has been due to circumstances which are not at all likely to be permanent. Whatever effect KELLY's 77,000 votes may have on the prospects of candidates for the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, it is not at all desirable that they should enter as a constant factor into Republican calculations for the future. Outside of New-York and Kings, the Kelly vote amounted to but 29,000, and thus counts in the country for but 9,500 votes more than the vote of HARRIS LEWIS. It would certainly be more reasonable to expect that the unlooked-for vitality of the Greenback-Labor cause in this State should be continued next year, than that any conceivable Democratic bolt should fatally affect the prospect of polling a heavy Democratic vote for the party candidate for the Presidency. As probably nine-tenths of the votes cast for HARRIS LEWIS were Republican, the chances of being defeated by internal divisions among the constituencies beyond the Metropolitan limits are almost as formidable to Republicans as to Democrats.

As for KELLY's 43,000 votes in the City, it should be remembered that even if the experiment of dividing the Democratic vote were likely to be repeated, it could not be done under the same conditions as existed before the 4th of November. Tammany Hall went into the contest representing a majority of the Democratic voters of the City; it emerged from the contest as the representative of a minority only. Its demonstrated inability to elect any candidate who has merely a Tammany Hall nomination is fatal alike to the power of any man to retain the organization intact while using it as a force independent of State conventions, and to the possibility of greasing the wheels of such a machine by large contributions from office-holders, actual or expectant. The Republican Party in this State must prepare itself to overcome next year a Democratic vote which, if not so large as that polled for the Tilden Electors in 1876, will, at least, be decidedly heavier than the combined votes of ROBINSON and KELLY this year.

In the light of the all but complete official returns of the vote of the State, it is possible to show pretty accurately where the party needs to be strengthened for the Presidential campaign. Regarding the present merely the broad and general lessons of the figures, we find that the total vote of the State is close upon 902,000. Of this, the Republican candidate for Governor received, in round numbers, 419,400 votes, while the combined votes of KELLY and ROBINSON amount to 453,400. A correction in the New-York figures heretofore printed increases CORNELL's plurality over ROBINSON from 38,800 to 43,700, but it will be seen that the Democratic Party, on their two candidates for Governor, polled 34,000 votes more than the Republicans. In 1876, the Democrats polled but 32,700 votes more than the Republicans, so that on the vote for Governor at least there is but little encouragement for a Republican victory in 1880. The latest figures bring down the plurality of HOSKINS over POTTER to 118 votes, leaving an open chance that some loop-hole may be found, when the returns pass under the inspection of the State Board, to declare POTTER elected. The plurality of no Republican candidate will exceed 7,000, and none of them will come within 14,000 of a majority of all the votes cast, or within 16,000 of the Democratic vote polled by KELLY and ROBINSON.

It will not be enough, therefore, that the Republican Party should get back within the lines the 18,000 voters who supported WADSWORTH, but refused to vote for CORNELL. It must also reclaim the other stragglers who cast their votes for the Democratic State ticket as a whole, or who voted for ROBINSON only, to the exclusion of the candidates for minor offices on either ticket. Finally, it must make a much more decided impression than it did this year upon the class of Republicans who manifest their discontent by staying at home. In New-York and Brooklyn alone, there were 20,000 Republican voters who did not come to the polls, and at least 10,000 of these were kept at home by the weakness of the party ticket and the gratuitous blunders of party management. The Republicans would have lost this year a majority of all the votes cast in the State had there been some rea-

sonable concessions made to the intelligence and the conscience of the party. They cannot safely hope to get a plurality next year merely from the divisions of their opponents; the 35 Electoral votes of the State must be secured for the nominee of the National Republican Convention by bringing the management of the party up to the level of its principles.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States is an unusually interesting document, covering as it does the operations of the Treasury during "a year characterized by great transactions connected with the refunding of the war loans into 4 per cents., and the resumption of specie payments after a suspension of seventeen years." The portions of the report to which the public will look with the greatest interest are those relating to the funding operations and the coinage and distribution of silver dollars. The Treasurer details at length the steps taken to draw into the Treasury the proceeds of the 4 per cent. bonds, an operation which, notwithstanding the magnitude of the sums involved, was accomplished with scarcely a ripple of disturbance in the money market. He effectually disposes of the silly charge of certain stock-jobbing critics that money was needlessly and wantonly withdrawn from the market, and shows that the drafts on the banks holding the proceeds of subscriptions to the 4 per cents were regulated entirely by the demand on the Treasury for money to redeem the "called" bonds. It appears that on July 25 all of the moneys in the Treasury arising from the sale of 4 per cents had been paid out, and that more than \$10,000,000 had been advanced out of the general cash of the Treasury for the redemption of called bonds. Under such a condition of things it was imperatively necessary that the depository banks should be called upon to pay over, according to their contract, the funds held by them on account of sales of 4 per cents. The Treasurer had, therefore, no alternative but to draw on them heavily, although it appears that his drafts did not restore the Treasury to the condition in which it stood on the 1st of April, before the larger calls matured. The Treasurer is entitled to the benefit of these explanations, because the performance of his duty in this matter has subjected him to much undeserved censure from those who were interested in using for speculative and selfish purposes moneys belonging to the public Treasury, the payment of which it was his duty to demand.

Called bonds of the face value of \$568,333,700 were presented for redemption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1879, the proceeds of which amounted to \$579,665,668 79. Of this amount, \$315,500,000 was paid for by credits given to the depository-banks in their accounts without any movement of money, and \$264,000,000 was paid for in cash. It is a significant fact that only \$9,000,000 was paid on this account, and that this payment was dictated by the necessities of the Treasury, and not by the demand of the holders of the bonds, who have not requested payment in coin in a single instance.

The statistics concerning the distribution of silver dollars fully confirm the predictions of the opponents of "remonetization." Of \$45,296,200 coined to Nov. 1, only \$13,002,842, or 28.3 per cent., have been forced into circulation, although "the methods of the department for their distribution have been the best that could be devised." The remainder, amounting to \$32,293,358, is snugly reposing in the vaults of the Treasury. It seems that even the limited circulation which the coin has gained is due, not to any legitimate demand for it, but to its free transportation by the Mint and the "very liberal regulations" of the Secretary of the Treasury, which make it easier and cheaper for the public to obtain silver dollars than any other kind of money. The Treasurer very justly points out the danger to which the general monetization of silver would subject this country, "in our condition, so suddenly changed, relatively to foreign nations, from debtor to creditor." In that event, instead of receiving sixty millions of dollars in gold in settlement of the balance due this country, we might have that amount in silver coin and bars precipitated upon us. This would be a very different matter from forcing our stock of depreciated silver upon foreign creditors, as the advocates of the dollar expect. The description of the course taken by the silver certificates furnishes an interesting chapter of the report, and an instructive commentary on the wisdom of the statesmen who devised them. They are paid out for silver bullion, and are immediately paid back for dues, again to be paid out and returned in the same manner. The same certificates do duty over and over again, and the final upshot is that the Treasury finds itself the owner of both the silver and the certificates, and depleted of a like amount of gold and notes. Only \$11,000,000 in certificates had been issued to the close of the fiscal year, and of these, but \$2,539,950 were outstanding.

The redemption of national bank-notes fell off from \$210,500,000 in the fiscal year 1878, to less than \$155,000,000 in 1879, in consequence of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the holders of the notes to pay the express charges thereon when forwarded for redemption. The unwisdom of this order, which is at best of doubtful legality, is shown in the deterioration of the bank circulation. The Treasurer's recommendation that the charges on notes unfit for circulation shall be borne by the issuers will be cordially indorsed by the banking and business community. There is no doubt of the correctness of his declaration that "the principle should be frankly recognized by both the Government and the banks that the issuers of the circulation of the country are bound to maintain it in good condition." The cost of redemption was about \$1 58 on each \$1,000 redeemed. When computed on the whole bank circulation, it was only one-thirtieth of 1 per cent, or an average of about \$8 75 for banks of \$90,000 circulation.

The report is likely to impress the public with a sense of the importance of the interests entrusted to the care of this branch of the public service, and of the fidelity and intelligence with which the trust is discharged. That operations of such magnitude as those recounted should have been performed without the loss of a cent is exceedingly creditable to the administration of the Treasury.

THE MINES OF MAINE.

While many people are regarding with alarm and indignation the development of a political conspiracy in Maine, the mass of men, we venture to say, have not observed the graver danger which threatens the Pine-tree State. We allude to its alleged silver mines. It has been remarked by profound thinkers that a "high form of civilization never flourished over a gold mine or over a silver mine." The industry of mining, where the precious metals are concerned, is a species of subterranean gambling. And everybody knows what vices, crimes, and rudeness flourish where gambling is countenanced without rebuke. The civilization of Deadwood and Virginia City may be taken as examples. The flaring "saloons," dance-halls, gambling-rooms, and gorgeous palaces of vice which illuminate a busy mining town are peculiar to that variety of newness. They are found only where money is plenty and where society has been upheaved. A prosperous mining town without these would be an anomaly. A casual stranger, riding into a strange place, and seeing its sobriety, decorum, and evidences of substantial thrift, might ask what industry maintained its prosperity. Should he be told that it was the home and clearing-house of a colony of gold miners, he would be incredulous. A gold-mining community may be picturesque. It cannot be peaceful and orderly.

The intelligent reader may imagine what would be the consequences if a gold-mine, or a silver-mine, were to be discovered underlying the peaceful and pastoral settlements of Maine. Yet, if we are to believe the newspapers of that State, the whole of the eastern part of the country rests upon a stratum of silver-bearing ore. Says one: "The report of Prof. STEWART has had its effect in the Boston and New-York market, and capital is flowing in very freely from out of the State." There is a certain obscurity in the rhetoric of this extract, which is from the Bangor Commercial, and a similar cloudiness has hitherto concealed Prof. STEWART, who may be a very great man and a magician of rare powers. But it is obvious that money is flowing into Maine for the purpose of developing its wonderful mines of silver. Indeed, it is said that "FRANCIS WORCESTER, Esq., when the mining excitement first started in Eastern Hancock, went to that section and bonded twenty-two miles of mineral vein; and he is now worth a large sum in cash and owns several millions in stocks." This is hazy, but alluring. What constitutes "a large sum in cash," according to the Maine standard? We have heard a Maine man described as "having money out at interest," "rich as mud," and finally estimated by his rural neighbors to be "worth eight onto three hundred dollars." This may be the large sum in cash of FRANCIS WORCESTER, Esq., but those who have studied Wall-street will deride his "several millions of dollars in stocks." Day before yesterday, many bloated capitalists owned several millions in the stocks known as "cats and dogs." To-day they are seeking a place to sleep and dream of vanished riches. So of another man it is remarked that he has bonded many valuable mines "and is also a large stockholder in them all." One mining stock was sold in Boston at \$5 50 per share in the morning, and at \$6 in the afternoon—an unparalleled rise. One of "our prominent citizens," in Maine, "could probably sell out to-day and clear \$50,000." And there are several citizens who own four thousand shares or more of a certain mining stock, and who "could sell out at an advance of \$5,000." Lastly, it is said of Penobscot County that "it contains rich mineral wealth," and of the chief city of that region that it is now a centre for miners. Alas! alas!

It will be observed that all of the reports from which we have quoted refer only to the prospective mining wealth of Maine. As yet everything is on paper. The successful miners are those who own mines and could sell out, but do not sell. There are no accounts of mines opened, tunnels burrowed into the bowels of the earth, pastures rent by the miners' pick, and the precious metal brought out, assayed, smelted, and coined. Everything is "going to be." If the Maine mining mania is confined to these peaceful methods, the dire ills which ever follow upon treasure-hunting will not afflict the staid old Commonwealth. But let the rocky sheep-pastures and wind-swept and sterile hills of the Pine-tree State be invaded by a horde of swearing, swaggering, Sabbath-breaking miners, and "farwell content, farwell the tranquil mind." The calm, bucolic habits of Maine will vanish. Distracted and timid sheep, whose noses have been sharpened by nibbling among the rocks, will see from afar the virgin bosom of the earth rent with blasting-powder, picks, and shovels. The pastoral tranquillity that has brooded for ages over the hills and valleys of old Acadia will be replaced by red-shirted roughness, agitation, and rude rapine. The alarmed inhabitants will be chased away by lawless invasions from Deadwood, Silver City, and Murderer's Gulch. The church-going bell will be silent, and the rattle of dice and the "soft note of the pistol" will be heard in what is now the depth of the forest primeval. Regions now famous for their solitary silence, in which only granite, ice, and God-fearing men are produced, will be torn up by the giant plowshare of the miner, and be shocked by the sulphurous blasts of the treasure-seekers. Peace and simple content will hide themselves. For the sake of the good old Pine-tree State, let us hope that her silver mines will always exist only on paper.

THE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

Very late in the day, the English Government has begun to arrest men in Ireland for using language in public speeches and newspapers calculated to incite a breach of the peace. If anything is likely to produce a breach of the peace, it is the discontent and excitement among the people. Will this be lessened by making prisoners of those who are the mouthpieces of the discontented? Will a vigorous shutting of the safety-valves lessen the chances of explosion? To make an example of, here and there, a speech-maker or an editor will only exasperate and inflame the angry mass and furnish a new incentive for breach of the peace. The Government is only dealing with a symptom and not with the cause of the disease.

What is the matter with Ireland, and is there any legislative remedy to be applied to her chronic ailment? The arrest of intemperate agitators will not answer this question, and it is the business of the British Government to find a solution for it or give up the task of ruling the Irish. There is no doubt that the present agitation has been largely worked up by restless demagogues whose political capital was in danger of being exhausted. The agricultural distress and the demand for a general reduction of rents was a godsend to them. It was getting to be up-hill work for them to keep the excitement going in behalf of Home Rule and hatred of Anglo-Saxon domination. Continued prosperity would have been fatal to all their schemes, and England's surest method of disarming the agitators would be, if the thing is possible, to make the Irish people prosperous. There is no necessary connection between the land question and Home Rule, but the former has been ingeniously used to promote the latter, or at least to renew the frenzied demand for it.

But is it practicable to give the Irish self-government or to put them in a way to maintain a condition of prosperity among themselves? Their nature cannot be changed by legislation, and it is not due to themselves that they are unhappy? With any other race, their demand for Home Rule would be reasonable. Their territory is completely separated from Great Britain, and they are a people diverse in blood and feeling from its population, and yet the Government insists on making them part and parcel of the British nation. Canada, Australia, and the Cape Colonies legislate and administer for themselves so far as local interests are concerned, but this privilege is denied to Ireland. Why? The Empire retains the obligation to defend her subjects in all quarters of the globe. In Ireland she has to defend them from themselves, and she has found it advisable, therefore, to retain the immediate administration of their affairs. Attempts at self-government would probably result now, as heretofore, in failure. Suppose there were a local Legislature to deal with this land question, what chance would there be that the rights of the owners, many of whom are Englishmen, would be duly guarded?

Could either an English or an Irish Parliament make it practicable for agriculture to be carried on in Ireland without landlords, so long as the people lack thrift and enterprise, and attempt to regulate their relations by violence instead of appeals to justice and fair dealing? Under the Bright clauses of the present Land law, provision is made for advancing two-thirds of the money for the purchase of farms by the tenants, and only 710 in ten years have been able or disposed to benefit by it. How are landlords to be abolished without payment for their property? No matter what terms are made, or how money is advanced, tenants who cannot pay rent cannot purchase on any plan that would require yearly payments much higher than the rent.

The Irish farmer is practically fettered to the soil. His improvidence in prosperous years leaves him without the means to tide over a period of depression. He habitually borrows money from the banks and runs in debt to tradesmen, and when he becomes unable to meet their demands he calls for a reduction of rent, right or wrong. As an alternative, he refuses to pay any rent at all, and threatens the life of his landlord and of his neighbors who do consent to pay. Still he holds on to the farm that he refuses to pay for, and regards eviction as no better than robbery, and voo to the man who dares to take his place on land from which he has been thrust out. He looks upon it as his for life at least, with an inalienable reminder to his family. He has come to take this peculiar view of his rights because, as he is constituted, and as his country is constituted, he has no other resource. He cannot better himself on another farm, and, besides, other farms are occupied on the same principle of fancied perpetuity of the right of occupation. He has no capital, and there are no other industries to which he can turn his hand. He is an outcast, and the laws treat him with rigor if he wanders about without an occupation. Hence, the tenacity with which the Irish farmer clings to his farm, even when he is unable or unwilling to pay for its use. What can the English Government do to mitigate this perplexing trouble? It is a problem for English statesmen, having in it little promise of imperial glory, but possibly involving the happiness and well-being of a race which they insist on governing.

THE LYNN OPERA-HOUSE.

The Town of Lynn, Mass., is one of the most quiet and old-fashioned of New-England towns. It has a fine sea-beach, and thirty years ago was quite a popular seaside resort; but for some reason Boston decided that Lynn was not fashionable, and, accordingly, its beach was promptly deserted. At the present time the town is almost as staid and serious as it was in the last century, and the spirit of the Puritans rules its public and private affairs. Nevertheless, Lynn has an opera-house. The building was formerly the Congregational Lecture-room, and was used for town meetings, but early this Fall it was resolved to convert it into an opera-house suitable for the performance of "Pinafore" and other strictly moral plays. Naturally, there was a great deal of opposition to this on the part of the older inhabitants. They insisted that an opera-house was but a theatre writ large, and that it would demoralize the young, and bring the town into disrepute. The opera-house party, on the other hand, claimed that the building would never be used for plays to which any intelligent moralist could object, and that in the intervals of "Pinafore" the stage would be occupied by distinguished lecturers and returned missionaries. The most energetic of the anti-opera-house party was Mr. Brewster, a prosperous varnish-dealer, and a direct descendant of an original Plymouth pilgrim. He said that no man descended from one of the noble band that landed on Plymouth Rock could approve of planting a sink of iniquity that in time would grow into a grove of Basal, in the branches of which the wicked young women of the ballet would sooner or later roost. This powerful metaphor failed to convince those who advocated the opera-house scheme, and they openly said that Mr. Brewster was an old fogey. As for the Pil-

grims and Plymouth Rock, they sacrilegiously remarked that anybody could have performed the simple feat of landing on a rock, but that if Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrims there would have been some reason for regarding that mass of granite with approval. The final result was that the opera-house party gained their end, and the old lecture-room was transformed into a very respectable imitation of a small theatre.

A company had engaged to produce "Pinafore" at Lynn on the 1st of November, and it was at one time feared that the opera-house would not be ready for them. The seats were wooden chairs with perforated bottoms, and on the 30th day of October they were still unvarnished, owing to oversight on the part of the Building Committee. It was obvious that no time was to be lost; the committee therefore went to Mr. Brewster, and explained that they wanted a quantity of the best varnish without delay. Somewhat to their surprise, Mr. Brewster consented to sell the varnish, and even showed a good deal of energy in the matter. This injured him in the estimation of the opponents of the opera-house, who said that they could not understand how so good a man could sell his principles as well as his varnish. All the opera-house people laughed derisively, and said, "Aha! Aha!" some of them going so far as to say that a descendant of the Pilgrims could always be counted upon not to permit his principles to interfere with his business, and that the only really earnest moralists were those who built opera-houses and attended representations of "Pinafore."

The house was varnished on the last day of October, and on the next evening it was opened by the new "Pinafore" Company. Every one of the seven hundred seats was occupied, and it must be admitted that among the audience were many of the leading citizens of the town and their wives and daughters. The first act of the play was listened to with the most serious attention, and when the curtain fell not a single person went out for clothes. The manager was delighted, and remarked to the leading actor that he had never seen as intelligent an audience in the whole course of his life.

The second act was received with the same quiet and attention, and there was even a look of painful anxiety in the faces of several of the men in the audience. Sir Joseph began to feel annoyed at the solemnity of the audience, and asked the manager if the people took him for an undertaker and believed they were attending a blanketed funeral. At the end of the act there was the same absence of any apparent thirst among the young men that had been noticed after the first act, and the actors began to entertain gloomy doubts as to whether beer was attainable in Lynn.

The play came to an end and the curtain fell amid a silence as of the grave. The orchestra rose and departed, but the audience sat still. The manager came to the footlights and announced that the play was over, and, as the announcement had no apparent effect, begged to be informed whether the opera-house was a deaf and dumb asylum, or whether he himself had suddenly become stark mad. It was then that Esquire Standish beckoned him to his side and explained that the audience would gladly retire if any way could be devised of separating them from their seats.

No less than eight gallons of turpentine were bought of Mr. Brewster that night, and used in detaching the ladies from the seats, to which the undried varnish had glued them. When the ladies had all disappeared, the male part of the audience, with many irreverent exclamations and cries of anguish, tore itself loose and went home through the back streets. The opera-house has remained closed ever since the opening night, and it is the belief of Lynn that Mr. Brewster, who mixed the varnish, and was subsequently found in his shop at 11 o'clock at night, ready to sell turpentine in quantities to suit purchasers, deliberately brought about the catastrophe that broke up the "Pinafore" season at Lynn.

When the wind blows so violently as it did Thursday night, and as it is liable to blow any time at this season, passengers on the elevated railway naturally feel considerable apprehension lest the trains may be blown from the track. While there may be no imminent probability of such an accident, which would be almost certain to prove a disaster, it is entirely within the limits of possibility. Railway trains on surface roads have not unfrequently been blown from the track during storms, and the likelihood of some thing happening on an elevated track is obviously much increased. There is very little, if any, danger of such a mishap in the lower part of the town, where the streets being built up, the houses on each side serve as a protection against the wind. But in the upper quarters of the City, beyond Central Park, where there are comparatively few houses, and where the wind has full sweep, a train might be very readily carried off the rails, especially at their high level. The coming Winter, it should be remembered, will be the first Winter that the cars have run in the upper part of the town, and as ours are the first elevated roads that have been built, every potential peril should be carefully guarded against. These roads are still an experiment, and their managers should be very cautious about running trains during severe storms, for any want of caution might produce terrible consequences.

Goltre, sometimes called bronchoele, is so very rare in this country that the death of HENRIETTA SCHMIDT from the disease, as reported in Thursday's TIMES, was considered very remarkable by the medical fraternity. Death in this case resulted from over-enlargement of the thyroid gland, as to cause strangulation. Goltre is very common in Switzerland, as all travelers there must have observed; but it is not confined, as is sometimes thought, to that country. It prevails also in the mountain valleys of the Pyrenees, the Himalayas, the Cordilleras, the high regions of Scotland, and the chalky districts of North Devon and Dorsetshire in England. All are subject to it, particularly young persons and women. Albeit occasionally sporadic, it is essentially endemic—limited mostly to cold, damp lands, especially where the air is moist, chilly, and stagnant. It is hereditary, and, though frequently connected with cretinism, as in Switzerland, it does not appear to be hereditary. Nor is it restricted to people living in poverty and neglect, as is cretinism, and refined persons have often had it. Goltre is of two kinds—one due to increment of vessels of the gland; the other to growth of cysts in its substance. General medical opinion is that it is produced directly or indirectly by the salacious quality of drinking water, but this has not been proved. It seems to be more connected with the geological than any other character of a region, and is usually innocuous when moderately developed. But when very large it not unfrequently descends upon the breast, and may be thrown over the shoulder; it begets headache, difficulty of breathing and swallowing, cerebral congestion, pulmonary trouble, and sometimes, but seldom, apoplexy and suffocation. Its chief harm is its repulsiveness.

The statement recently made by Mr. TITMUS respecting his early experiences in life is a very singular custom which used formerly to obtain very generally, and which we think may still

obtain to some extent, on the vessel engaged in our coasting trade. Mr. WICK says that when he was 10 years of age, he became cook on a vessel plying on the North River. His experience in this particular was not very different from that of a great many American boys of his own and subsequent times. Along our sea-board, if a lad wished to go to sea, and he usually developed this tendency at an early age, his apprenticeship was almost invariably passed in the cook's cabin, and the little that he knew of anything but cooking—and few boys of 10 or 12 could be expected to have much knowledge of the culinary art—was the post of duty assigned to him, and the officers and crew depended upon him or their regular daily meals. Though this implied acknowledgment of ability in something like the medical profession of a generation or two ago, it opened a wide field for reflection as to the gastronomic tastes of our Yankee sailors of the same period. What could these men have fed on? or rather, what could they not have fed on? Their degenerate descendants, who find it hard work to worry down the sea-fare prepared by those who profess to be first-class cooks must look back to their ostrich-stomached ancestor with strange feelings, and wonder what his daily manna ever have known what it was to have the dyspepsia, or could they ever have been troubled by a fit of indigestion? If so, why was this barbarous custom persisted in through a long series of years? One is tempted to believe that even their natural powers were undermined by this practice, from the fact that the sailors of the coast, from the sea-shore, from Eastern Maine to Southern New-Jersey, dyspepsia is now an almost universal complaint, which may be a hereditary weakness, superinduced by the dietetic abuses committed by their fathers and grandfathers.

A short time since we referred to the increased use of unsalted butter in this country, and as a sequel to what was then said, it may be well to call attention to the circumstance that a process has recently been invented in England by which butter of this kind can be kept certainly for months and possibly for years without undergoing deterioration. An experiment made proved that fresh butter when treated with this preservative could remain exposed to the action of the air for three months, and at the end of that time it was hardly possible to detect the difference between it and the newly-made article. Some experts at butter-tasting, it is said, could not detect anything of the aroma which butter fresh from the dairy possesses, and that an exceedingly slight trace of salt in it would impart to it more character. But for all practical purposes the article, at the end of three months, was as good as at the beginning, although under ordinary conditions it would have been considered unfit for eating at the end of ten days. The "preservative," as it is called, by the use of which unsalted butter is obtained in this country, is an odorless, tasteless, and harmless antiseptic, and has also the merit of exceeding cheapness: so much so that the quantity needed to preserve a pound of butter costs in England about half a penny. It is worked into the butter directly after churning, and then all that is required is that the manufactured article should be kept in a tight glass jar, and that it should be kept in a cool place. It is an odorless, tasteless, and harmless antiseptic, and has also the merit of exceeding cheapness: so much so that the quantity needed to preserve a pound of butter costs in England about half a penny. It is worked into the butter directly after churning, and then all that is required is that the manufactured article should be kept in a tight glass jar, and that it should be kept in a cool place. It is an odorless, tasteless, and harmless antiseptic, and has also the merit of exceeding cheapness: so much so that the quantity needed to preserve a pound of butter costs in England about half a penny. It is worked into the butter directly after churning, and then all that is required is that the manufactured article should be kept in a tight glass jar, and that it should be kept in a cool place.

The Government of England has now for two centuries been, more than any Government in the world, a Government by talking. Now and again men have, by reason of rank, wealth, and extraordinary reputation among their fellows, attained high executive office, but these have been quite the exception, and Pitt and Fox, with all their abilities and more, would have had small chance of directing the destinies of the country, had they not been blessed with the power of remarkable oratorical powers. There seem, however, to be many signs of a change in this respect. The successive Reform bills have, by clearing out the nomination boroughs, rendered it almost impossible for young men of small means to enter the House, which becomes more and more filled by elderly mediocrities. As a natural consequence, the decline in debating power, and the consequent decline in the quality of the public nowdays take so decidedly diminished an interest in the debate that it is doubtful if the papers will continue to give them in extenso. The men who would formerly have delivered their opinions from the benches of the Legislature, now contribute their thoughts to the periodicals, and press budgets mightier, and more numerous, than ever, but the tongue of the Liberator is at this moment crying out for coming young men, but the young men don't come. Mr. GEORGE TREVELYAN, MACAULAY's nephew, of whom very great things were expected by the party, is rapidly advancing to middle age, without anything more than a mediocre reputation as a speaker, although he has proved his capacity as a writer on more than one occasion. There never was a better chance in the House of Commons for a young man with the gift of the gab. In the Lords, the Liberator is no better off in this respect. Except LORD ROSBERRY, there is scarcely one "rising" orator. In saying this, we do not mean it to be assumed that the plight of the Tories is much better.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The majority for Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, is over 25,000, and is the largest ever given any candidate in that State.

The widow of the late Adj.-Gen. Nathaniel B. Baker is a candidate for the position of Postmaster to the Legislature of Iowa.

The Columbia (S. C.) Register, unlike many of its Southern party associates, says that the extra session of last Spring was a great mistake of party policy on the part of the Democrats.

Reports come from California that Kearney and his followers, the "Honorable Bilks," and the Democrats are again forming an alliance against the Republicans for the next Presidential election.

The New-Orleans Times, venturing into prophecy, says: "The West and the South will hereafter work together, united by a common cause and common necessities

[illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Nothing is known here about the succession to the Chancellorship of Russia."

A Vienna dispatch says it is well known that for some time prior to Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna, Russia was making vast war preparations and massing forces in Russian Poland and along the railway lines. After the Vienna conference, it was found

taxes and interest in the sum of \$500,000, and that defendant is owing another \$500,000 for taxes and interest since the consolidation of 1889, making a round total of \$1,000,000 of taxes and interest, which the Attorney-General thinks it is high time for the road to pay.

BANQUET TO A JOURNALIST.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—A banquet was given to John Russell Young at the Union League to-night by the Harbison Association.

The two men sat at the corner of the house where they were waiting for the agent, and he would not give more than \$100. Bartow was much worried. He knew he was at Mr. Field's mercy, but still it seemed hard to accept such terms. He consulted his friend, who had knowledge of the world. "Ask him for \$500," said the gentleman. "Field will never take that land without some consideration, for the story will get out and it won't be long before the reporters will be buzzing around his ears like a swarm of bees." Whether Mr. Bartow had a less estimate of the value of the offer or the reporters than his friend, or whether his necessities were such as he could not hold out, it is certain he backed down from his original demand, while the agent

A working around Syracuse and Rochester, and a party of jewelry was found in their possession, which had been broken up. Among the pieces were disjunctive case and works of a gold watch. The broken pieces were found in a box, and the box was marked with the name "Margie." The prisoners were locked up to await further developments.

with a mitrailleuse were stationed. The were shot away by one of the first balls, the mast itself is pierced with several holes. The rigging of the vessel is so thoroughly dismantled could have floated as it did. The Chilean flag was soon tattered where the Peruvian colors had floated roundly and so long, and the monitor was right to this port. Eighty-three prisoners were taken, and the day was closed by a hurried by the Chileans with naval honors of the persons on board are still quarantined for. They were either blown aboard and drowned, or like Admiral Grau, utterly annihilated. Lear. The Pacific, the last to be formed in the action, after his

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th, 6th, & 7th cols.
 BILLIARDS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 BOARDING AND LOUING—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BOARD WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CLOTHING—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 DANCING—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DEATHS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
 DIVIDENDS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DRESS-MAKING—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 DRY GOODS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, & 7th cols.
 ELECTIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FINANCIAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FURNITURE—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 GRATES AND FENESTERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HELP WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 ICE-CREAM—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 INSTRUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 INSURANCE—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 LOST AND FOUND—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 MARBLE MANTLES—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 MARRIAGES—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MEETINGS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 MILLINERY—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MUSICAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 PERSONAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RAILROADS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 REAL ESTATE WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 ROOMS WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 ROOMS BAKEN—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 SHIPPING—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
 STEAM-BOATS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 STORES, &c. TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 TEACHERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 WINTER RESORTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 FOR DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
 The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10 00
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 50
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00
 Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES (Town Office)—No. 1, 233 Broadway.
 Paris Office of THE TIMES—39 Rue de Lafayette.
 The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand.
 W. C. by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar square.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, falling and low barometer, brisk to high southerly winds and cloudy or partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed at night by rising barometer and north-westerly winds.

DO HIGH PRICES MAKE PROSPERITY?

Since the present general speculative "boom" began, it has not been unusual to hear the remark made that the rise is a hopeful sign, as proving a return of industrial and financial health. Those who speak thus regard activity as synonymous with prosperity, high prices and rising markets as always accompanying activity, and low prices as either causing, or caused by, dullness. Speculation will, of course, snatch the opportunity as it flies, and nobody will trouble himself about the general interest. Still, it will be something of a holdback upon speculation if there can be a correct understanding of its practical tendencies. Excluding such instances of advance as in coal and iron—which are, in fact, only a reaction from an extraordinary depression—we regard the notion that high prices either make or prove prosperity as utterly baseless, and the present general advance in necessities as not only unnecessary, but positively injurious.

How far this is merely an excess of reaction, and what are its causes, do not concern the present inquiry. At the outset, it is necessary to say what is so exceedingly simple that it is commonly forgotten, that a general rise in prices is only a decline in the dollar. Were the rise uniform in respect to every purchasable thing, it would be only a shrinking of the universal measure of values, affecting nobody directly, but mischievous indirectly by fostering speculation and stimulating prosperity. This is what happens whenever a war currency is resorted to, and the experience of this country furnishes the most recent illustration. So deceptive is the effect that the common delusion has been that the country grew rich, not only during, but because of, its war, and thousands who have never got fully sobered financially have welcomed the present craze as the return of the "good times" enjoyed in 1861-5. Of course, prices never do rise uniformly or all together, and thus great inequalities are wrought.

To the speculator, a rise means an immediate activity, by which he may increase sales and get a larger profit margin; but this can last only while the movement lasts, and how anybody else can be benefited is not easy to see. There are many forms of injury, on the contrary, such as the undue stimulating of production, the too long holding or too large buying of stocks, and all the disturbances which accompany the reaction; and the immediate benefits go but little way toward offsetting. Neither wholesaler nor retailer can be helped by selling for more money what he has to buy for more money; on the contrary, both are prejudiced in two ways: in their desire to compete for trade they do not raise their selling prices quite as much as their buying ones rise, and consumers try to diminish their consumption. In fact, there is hardly a greater fallacy than that of high-price advantages. Protection uses it everywhere, especially whispering in the farmers' ears, "Higher prices for all you sell," but always omitting to add, "and for all you buy." Of course, nobody can be foolish enough to deny that the consumer loses, to the extent that he gets less of necessities for his dollar; as to his profiting in the capacity of producer and seller, it must be remembered that every man is only a broker for all the rest, and that all he gets for income is the remainder between his receipts and his outgoes. A uniform increase in prices, equivalent to a sacrifice

shrinkage in everybody's dollar could not change this remainder for anybody; an increase not uniform—such as always is the case—works unequally.

Instead of high prices being connected with prosperity, we regard that as largely dependent upon and defined by cheapness. The desirable activity in trade and manufacture, and the ample employment of labor, accompany a gradual decline in prices. Dealers and producers may find their profits in larger transactions on smaller margins, as well as otherwise, and it is a significant fact that the most successful dry goods retailers to-day are those who have established a reputation both for uniformly good quality and uniformly low prices. To the typical consumer, the development of cheapness means the enlargement of his comforts and of the scope of his existence—the emancipation of his life from its worst forms of servitude to labor. The time when everybody will ride in his coach is, of course, a Greenbacker's day dream; but it may be possible, some day, for the coachman to be something more than a coachman. From luxuries to comforts, from comforts to necessities, this is the ladder of civilization from one century to another. In the time of ALFRED, horn lanterns and rush-lights in England; in that of ELIZABETH, logs of wood for pillows; eighty years ago carpets were a rarity on "best rooms"; now they are hardly lacking in any decent cottage. And if we look over the marvelous list of increased variety and abundance added since 1840, it is evident that cheapness and abundance and consumption have gone hand-in-hand together. Put the hand cotton-cleaning and the hammered nail together, and with them contrast the cotton-gin and the modern machine which spits nails out in a stream, then take the contrast as a type of the past and the future change. Only through abundance of production and cheapness of price can the mass enlarge the quantity and variety of their consumption. It is a venerable delusion that associates "hard times" with "hard money" and high value in the dollar in the form of low money-prices. The trust prosperity may perhaps be found in a stability of prices during long terms, and a very gradual lowering of them; at least it ought to be accepted by this time that one of the very worst afflictions is instability in prices, production, and all industrial conditions. Of this evil draught this country has been made to take large and frequent doses. The condition of prosperity lies in an increase of consumption, together with a gradual decline of prices, consequent upon increased abundance. And if it be asked here how the idea of growing consumption and lessening prices can be realized without also decreasing wages of labor, and thus in some degree offsetting the cheapness, we reply that it is impossible, in the space of a discussion like this, to meet all phases of the case and define all limitations, and that, furthermore, the part of machinery may be to reduce cost of production more than wages are reduced, or, in other words, to increase the quantity of things produced which each worker may take as his share of all production. This effect seems to be the regular function of machinery in the problem of human progress.

WADE HAMPTON AND THE BOURBOIS.

Recent news from South Carolina exemplifies a new phase of the decline of sentimentalism as an element in Southern politics. WADE HAMPTON no longer wields undisputed sway in the Democratic councils of his State. He is no more idolized as its redeemer, with none to call in question the propriety of the worship. Murmurs were heard during the canvass which ended in his re-election to the Governorship, but they were quickly drowned in the plaudits of the chivalrous majority. Gen. GARY, who attempted the revolt, found himself powerless before an ardent admiration of the man and his achievements. The causes of offense, then and now, reflected credit on HAMPTON. He had urged moderation in partisanship, the just treatment of the colored people, and the adoption of other measures calculated to promote the harmony and advance the material welfare of the State; and Bourbonism, in the person of GARY, resented the advice as at variance with true Democracy and with the local antecedents of the party. At the Abbeville fair, the other day, the Senator renewed the recommendations of the Governor. He was rash enough to suggest that to an impoverished and discredited State material development is of the first importance; and he actually proceeded to contend that if the State is to regain its good name and realize the prosperity of which it is susceptible, it must retain its colored laborers and make them happy. Not content with generalities, he insisted that the planters should pay their laborers higher wages and otherwise treat them better. We hardly needed the testimony of the dispatch to believe that remarks of this nature "were very poorly received by the people," who "expressed their displeasure in a manner that could not be misunderstood." We should have wondered more if a Bourbon audience had acted differently. The doctrine inculcated by WADE HAMPTON is too repugnant to Bourbonism to be quietly tolerated.

The significant fact is that the inclination to express openly the hostility to HAMPTON's leadership of which GARY was the original exponent, has now assumed a positiveness which only the existence of Democratic dissensions can explain. During the last few weeks the Charleston *News* has furnished abundant evidence of local trouble within the Democratic Party. Antagonistic influences—rational Democracy and Bourbonism—are contending for the mastery, and the *News* does not attempt to hide the issues involved in the struggle. It is apparent that the struggle is not merely local. Such indications of temper as those reported from the Abbeville fair show that in districts where respect for HAMPTON and faith in his leadership have rendered opposition to his proposals impolitic as well as futile, another disposition now prevails. Bourbon leaders are resolved on regaining supremacy, and they make the heartless stupidity and selfishness of planters, and the brutal intolerance of the poor whites, tributary to their plans. The nature of these plans may be inferred from the recommendations objected to. Bourbonism aims at reasserting itself in State affairs.

WADE HAMPTON'S COMPLICATED METHODS.

have always been equivocal. His preaching has been better than his practice. He has winked at occurrences which on his own showing he should have sternly repressed; he has submitted to associations which his own professions required him to repudiate. The suspicion has uniformly been that, notwithstanding his popularity, Bourbonism was too strong for him; to make peace with it he was obliged to belie his pledges and to foster the very spirit he condemned. Events at Abbeville, looked at in conjunction with Democratic controversies in progress in other parts of the State, seem to prove that the quarrel between the moderate Democrats and the Bourbons approaches a stage when one side must yield or when one must openly take the field against the other. That Bourbonism will surrender unconditionally, no one familiar with its record in South Carolina can suppose. WADE HAMPTON's past submission precludes implicit confidence in his courage now. On the other hand, he cannot but feel that the submission which was possible when the fact was concealed, is impossible now that his policy is publicly challenged by men who will be satisfied with nothing less than its reversal. The statement that in certain contingencies he may leave the Senate to re-establish his influence in State affairs points to war upon Bourbonism rather than obedience to its dictation. In this event Democratic divisions in South Carolina may result in a movement against Bourbonism that will command the respect of all fair-minded men.

Whether WADE HAMPTON triumph or succumb, the existence of divisions in the South Carolina Democracy does not admit of doubt. There is scarcely a Southern State in which similar divisions are not more or less discernible. They may be pronounced, as in Georgia and Mississippi, or masked, as in Louisiana and South Carolina, but in every instance they are the result of Bourbon arrogance and blundering. In the majority of cases they tell of the revolt of the intelligence and good sense of the party against arbitrary and unprincipled leadership; they represent the better elements of the party in opposition to the men and the methods which have made it odious to the country. In South Carolina the aggression comes from the other side. There, Bourbonism refuses to acquiesce in a policy that would protect the colored people in the exercise of their rights, and would insure for them fair or treatment at the hands of white employers. If Bourbonism can make a fight on this ground with the slightest chance of success, the circumstance will form an unflattering commentary on South Carolina and its white population. Meanwhile, as the evidences of the intestine disorders of the Democracy multiply, it is easier to comprehend the anomalies of the political condition which render a Grant movement at the South possible, and portend an ultimate break-up of the Democratic Party in that section. When the Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds itself constrained to confess "that there is a break in the Southern line," caused by "the unfitness for leadership of an ambitious body of politicians," the reality of the opposition to Bourbon supremacy has ceased to be a disputed question. What the end will be, it were imprudent to predict. The widening of the strife makes possible almost any change in the political situation.

TROUBLES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

France is afflicted with too many parties. There is no doubt that the sentiment of the country is in favor of the Republic, but apprehensive of Radicalism. The Radicals are growing bold and importunate. The return of the annexed Communists, with their tales of suffering and hardship, many of them, no doubt, victims of injustice in the hasty work of punishment of 1871, has excited sympathy in Paris and other large towns, and given strength to the demand for a plenary remission of political offenses. Two extreme Radicals have been elected to the Paris Municipal Council, and the entire body is to be counted against a policy of moderation. The newspaper generally reputed to be the organ of GAMBETTA favors the plenary amnesty, and foreshadows an issue with the Government on that question. A struggle between the tendencies represented by the President of the Deputies and the President of the Republic would be unfortunate, if not disastrous. Those two leaders working in harmony could easily direct a policy which would strengthen and consolidate the Republic. If it comes to a contest between them, the present Cabinet will fall, to be succeeded by one in which the Extreme Left will predominate. This would alarm the conservative sentiment of France, strengthen the reactionaries, and menace the State with a renewal of peril.

The exact programme of the Radicals is not clear, but if LOUIS BLANC is to be taken as their mouthpiece, it involves some revolutionary designs. In his speech at Marseilles, he hinted at the abolition of both the Presidency and the Senate, leaving the Government virtually in the hands of a single chamber, directly subject to the full sway of public opinion and popular feeling. He coupled this proposition with an impracticable plan of submitting all legislative measures, in advance, to a council of jurists, conferring upon the minority the right to suspend certain acts, and giving the Judiciary authority to annul laws that are inconsistent with the Constitution. This would be merely setting up new and feeble antagonists for the Chamber of Deputies to contend with. It would, in fact, remove all stability from legislation and administration. Among the reforms advocated by M. BLANC, which would doubtless be included in a Radical programme, are separation of Church and State, abolition of the Concordat, on which the relations of the Government with the Vatican are based, compulsory and purely secular education at the public expense, abolition of privileges and monopolies, doing away with the death penalty, civil emancipation of women, and re-establishment of divorce.

However desirable some of these objects may be in the abstract, it is certain that for most of them France is not yet ready, and a Government that made them a part of its policy could not stand. If the Radicals should succeed in driving the Moderates from power and beginning upon their experiments, they would speedily find themselves in a helpless minority, unsupported by the country. Of course, they could accomplish nothing but disturbance, but the

danger would be in the division of what would then be the opposition, no section of which could command a majority, while each would probably persist in its own purposes, until the country was driven to some short cut out of the chaos. This would be the opportunity of those whose hope now is, not in the merits of their ideas, but in the chance of making the Republic a failure. There must be a Government, and if Radicals and Royalists and Imperialists and Conservatives together make the working of the Republic impracticable, it will be forced to give way. It is certainly to be hoped that the mass of the French people will have sufficient regard for their own well-being and the security of the nation to prevent those who call themselves leaders from producing any such dire catastrophe. They can easily do it by beginning in time.

The three monarchical parties of France are not at all likely to abandon their several purposes, so far as the leading men are concerned, but they may be more and more limited in their influence by defections among the people. Such Bonapartists as PAUL DE CASSAGNAC display a bitterness against the Republic which they will never give over, and openly encourage the Radicals in the hope of hastening the perils in which alone their hope lies. There are doubtless many honest believers in the Imperialist idea as promising the strongest, most stable, and most brilliant Government, but probably not many of these are willing to sacrifice the peace of France in an uncertain venture to secure their ideal. Let the Republic prove itself capable of good government, and they will be content, especially as the heritage of the Empire has fallen to one in whom they have little confidence. The Count DE CHAMBORD will not abate one jot of his pretensions while he lives, and he will always have a faithful body of adherents to celebrate his birthdays and his feast days. But time is his strongest enemy.

The Orleansists are nothing if not Constitutionalists, and though the Count DE PARIS, keeping in mind that he is in any event the political heir of a childless pretender of three score years, adheres to the submission of 1873, there is no real chance of a coalition of the adherents of the two branches of the Bourbon family while both have a living head. The refusal of the editor of the *Soleil* to attend the Chambord banquet, lest it should be regarded as an indication of an agreement which does not exist, was more significant than the assurances of the Count DE PARIS, because it was not a mere personal matter, but represented the party attitude. The leaders and spokesmen of all these parties will persist in their hostility to the Republic, and help the extreme Radicals to undermine it in the public confidence, but if the Moderates of the Grévy stamp can have support long enough, they will draw upon the monarchical forces until they are reduced to a mere body guard for each pretender.

SOCIAL LIFE IN OUR CHURCHES.

The religion of a people is often spoken and written upon as if it were merely a matter of opinion or argument, precedent or ceremonial—an affair of the schools or a creation of doctrinal theology. But the fact is that the great religions were a life, not only personal, but intensely social, before they were a school system; and they rose under the influence of a commanding person before they were put into logical forms. This was pre-eminently the case with the Christian religion, and the Church appeared as a great society under a living, although invisible, head long before even the simplest of the historical creeds was formulated. This living fellowship existed before its history was written, and, apparently, its interior history, the record of its most intimate private household and neighborhood life, has never been written at all. We can see clearly, however, that the rising social fellowship had much to do with the existing civil empire, and the primitive Church, in its purity and strength, was formed, like marble, in hidden fires under the pressure of the world's crust, before it rose into the upper air and was shaped into the historical forms of beauty and power which lifted the life of old Rome into the catholicity of the new spiritual empire.

The conditions under which the social life of the primitive Church developed itself are quite the reverse of the conditions that we have just sketched. But a new significance is given to the "spangled heavens" by some of the probable conjectures of science, and these latter afford a cheering relief from the solemn sense of nothingness which is generally produced by a contemplation of the demonstrated facts. The deep poetic feeling of ADDISON, as he walked beneath the "spacious firmament on high," and mused upon the "Great Original" that brought it into being, with all its revolving worlds, was begotten of the impression of vastness and grandeur. He thought of himself and the race inhabiting this planet as the special care of a Being whose creative power had produced these marvels as the gorgeous setting of this little earth—in the words of a later and not less gifted poet, "the solemn decorations all of the great tomb of man." It was at once exalting and belittling to human consciousness, impressing upon it a sense of his dignity and importance, or of his humility and insignificance, according to the view that for the moment he might take of it. But there was in the contemplation no sense of fellowship or association with the great universe beyond the firm of air in which the earth floats, but rather of loneliness and dismal isolation.

It is this feeling of kinship, which Prof. PROCTOR introduced in his taking way, that brings a sense of relief and cheerfulness. The universe is no longer a gorgeous waste, especially devised for the extravagant illumination and embellishment of this little world. But it is a vast and wondrous domain, peopled with worlds which have a so-called appeal to their existence. They are in all stages of growth and development, many of them in the most advanced stages of maturity, and some of them in the "sane everything" but a desolate continuance of existence, which, like Titheon's, are unable to get rid of. The earth, after long cycles of gestation, is in the midst of vigorous life, but other planets have been beforehand with it. They have passed through stages of progress of which we have no conception. Perchance their populations, which perished long ago, performed achievements of which the puny mortals of our sphere are incapable. But whatever they were or did, in those desolated worlds beyond the "solar walk and milky way" they have "gone glimmering" into the vast reliquary of bygone eons, and the unpeopled orbs "swing blind and blackening in the moonless air." Other worlds, though distant, are in the midst of the great abyss, are at this moment keeping us company in the seclusion of the pre-natal to the post-mortal state, through the belt of life and activity. What their populations are doing, or have been doing, or will be doing, through the generations allotted to them, what tragedies and comedies diversify

their existence, what problems and undertakings they struggle with, we cannot know, but we have the privilege of exercising our fancy upon the momentous query, and this makes us feel that we have at least a remote relationship with them. In the wider kinship of the universe we may share a lot and a fate in some sort common to one vast brotherhood.

Yet, again, there are worlds that are not out of their cradles, in fact, that are not fairly born. The years that pass before they bloom into life and are subject to the vicissitudes of vitality and mortality are numbered by figures that weary the brain, but the astronomer's conjectures, based on ascertained facts of science, permit us to believe that in the far future they are to have their living races, which shall do and suffer through some ages of strange mutation, and then go their way. So there are worlds in every stage of growth and progress, and we discover a pleasing analogy between the stars of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth, as well as a relationship between the earth itself and the other denizens of space. We no longer feel as though this mundane sphere were a lonely orphan, the sole member of its family and the single claimant of an infinite inheritance. Perhaps it may not be altogether cheering to think that our globe, now in the heyday of a youth that numbers scarce a hundred million years of active life, is destined to decay sooner or later; but it is so much later that we cannot find it in our hearts to grieve over the dismal prospect. It may lapse into a waste of howling desolation what time the younger planets are just coming to maturity, but we can at least take comfort in the familiar consolation, it is the common lot. All planets are mortal, and must pass away in time. But this world is likely, by the mouths of its men of science, to establish its claim to be one of the august company, that march on the edge of ways through the universe, each fulfilling, no doubt, its special mission, and possibly furnishing its item of experience and achievement to one great sum that shall fall into a common inheritance for all the sentient beings of all the worlds, "when God hath made the pile complete."

CLERICAL DELIVERY.

The pulpit in this country has never been distinguished for oratory. There have been clerical orators in the young Republic, and there still are, but they are so very few as to be striking exceptions, and they have often got undue reputation by comparison, or rather by contrast, with the bulk of the profession. It might be thought that it would be easy to be eloquent when dealing with truths regarded as divine, and with principles which claim to be of eternal salvation rests. But eloquence, even with this great advantage, an advantage not possessed by any other calling, seems to be very difficult, judging by the examples commonly set before us. The matter of many of the clergy is very good, full of thought, research, and illustration; but it is apt to be spoiled by a bad manner; or if not spoiled, seriously marred. In public speaking, manner is quite as much as matter, and the pulpit, despite opinion to the contrary, is no exception. A preacher, if he wants to be uniformly effective, to get the public ear and retain it, must have some of the graces of elocution. He cannot, whatever his mental gifts or resources, afford to dispense with these, although he is inclined to think that he can, and he generally goes by his inclination.

Ministers of the Gospel are, as a rule, not only eloquent, they are the reverse of eloquent. Lack of fire, well-modulated voices, of faithful reading, of ever-proper emphasis, of sustained pitch, might be excused; it might be unreasonable to expect all these; but it is not unreasonable to look for intelligent and unartificial rendering of words and sentences. Any man who can write well and clearly ought to be able to utter what he has written acceptably and forcibly. Almost any clergyman could do this, if he would; but clergymen, in general, appear to have a theory that they must do things differently from other men, particularly when the delivery of sermons is concerned. The worst fault of their delivery is unnaturalness, in which they are disposed to persist, as if to be clerical and unnatural were the same thing. The clerical manner is notorious, and recognized at once. It is as bad as bad can be. It is unlike any other manner, and would seem to be designed to obscure meaning and lay stress on insignificance. When it is known that a certain preacher is a man of ideas, of originality, of scholarship, of genuine power, it is a heavy tax on patience to hear him so utter an able and interesting essay as to make it appear as if it were not. Still, it is done every Sunday in prominent churches, whose congregations are composed of people of education and taste, and who deserve better elocutionary treatment.

In a past generation clergymen were considered superior to ordinary mortals, as men set apart from their fellows as the spiritually elect; consequently their sermons were not to be confounded with, or judged like, other discourses. It was not counted proper or pious to deliver a sermon as any merely human composition should be delivered; it must be impressive for its own sake by total absence of all oratorical embellishments, of all graces of speech—and it was with a vengeance. This matter must commend itself; any attempt to set it off or render it attractive by recourse to elocution would have been rated as vanity and ostentation wholly incompatible with the functions of the sacred office.

All this is changed now. Preachers are considered as the rest of the human family, more or less, and their sermons are no longer regarded as having their own assumptions and calling demand, but as exempt from mortal errors and mortal weaknesses. Theology is a profession; its professors must try to make their discourses interesting every way if they want reputations, good salaries, and influential positions. It is no longer ranked as a religious duty to listen to a dull sermon abominably rendered. Preachers to-day do make an effort, doubtless, to be attractive in the pulpit, but the majority of them fail because they cannot emancipate themselves from the clerical manner, which is still a tradition, and which, for some mysterious reason, they cannot throw off. It seems to be ingrained, and while it is much less unpleasant than formerly, it is unpleasant enough, and prevents many people from going to church who think that they should be interested there. Many of the most able and most intelligent ministers in this city and in other cities have so unfortunate a delivery that half their capacity and culture is wasted. They could and would improve, assuredly, if they would condescend to study good models, and to remember that the pulpit is a profession, not less than a vocation.

A wide-spread fear prevails among the cloth, lest, if they cultivate true oratory, they might become theatrical. There is very little danger, unhappily; and if they should grow theatrical in a genuine sense, their delivery would be vastly improved, for the theatre is the best school of elocution that we have. If they would imitate some of our finest actors, instead of following musty, worn-out traditions, they would find their advantage in it, and their churches would be benefited by the change. The clerical manner is out of place; it is a relic of the last century, and it is a relic of the century; and they who stubbornly cling to it hurt their office and their influence. The aim of the time is to make religion cheerful, the aim of the pulpit should be to make sermons specimens of oral eloquence. An average sermon well delivered is far more interesting and

their existence, what problems and undertakings they struggle with, we cannot know, but we have the privilege of exercising our fancy upon the momentous query, and this makes us feel that we have at least a remote relationship with them. In the wider kinship of the universe we may share a lot and a fate in some sort common to one vast brotherhood.

Yet, again, there are worlds that are not out of their cradles, in fact, that are not fairly born. The years that pass before they bloom into life and are subject to the vicissitudes of vitality and mortality are numbered by figures that weary the brain, but the astronomer's conjectures, based on ascertained facts of science, permit us to believe that in the far future they are to have their living races, which shall do and suffer through some ages of strange mutation, and then go their way. So there are worlds in every stage of growth and progress, and we discover a pleasing analogy between the stars of heaven and the inhabitants of the earth, as well as a relationship between the earth itself and the other denizens of space. We no longer feel as though this mundane sphere were a lonely orphan, the sole member of its family and the single claimant of an infinite inheritance. Perhaps it may not be altogether cheering to think that our globe, now in the heyday of a youth that numbers scarce a hundred million years of active life, is destined to decay sooner or later; but it is so much later that we cannot find it in our hearts to grieve over the dismal prospect. It may lapse into a waste of howling desolation what time the younger planets are just coming to maturity, but we can at least take comfort in the familiar consolation, it is the common lot. All planets are mortal, and must pass away in time. But this world is likely, by the mouths of its men of science, to establish its claim to be one of the august company, that march on the edge of ways through the universe, each fulfilling, no doubt, its special mission, and possibly furnishing its item of experience and achievement to one great sum that shall fall into a common inheritance for all the sentient beings of all the worlds, "when God hath made the pile complete."

CLERICAL DELIVERY.

The pulpit in this country has never been distinguished for oratory. There have been clerical orators in the young Republic, and there still are, but they are so very few as to be striking exceptions, and they have often got undue reputation by comparison, or rather by contrast, with the bulk of the profession. It might be thought that it would be easy to be eloquent when dealing with truths regarded as divine, and with principles which claim to be of eternal salvation rests. But eloquence, even with this great advantage, an advantage not possessed by any other calling, seems to be very difficult, judging by the examples commonly set before us. The matter of many of the clergy is very good, full of thought, research, and illustration; but it is apt to be spoiled by a bad manner; or if not spoiled, seriously marred. In public speaking, manner is quite as much as matter, and the pulpit, despite opinion to the contrary, is no exception. A preacher, if he wants to be uniformly effective, to get the public ear and retain it, must have some of the graces of elocution. He cannot, whatever his mental gifts or resources, afford to dispense with these, although he is inclined to think that he can, and he generally goes by his inclination.

Ministers of the Gospel are, as a rule, not only eloquent, they are the reverse of eloquent. Lack of fire, well-modulated voices, of faithful reading, of ever-proper emphasis, of sustained pitch, might be excused; it might be unreasonable to expect all these; but it is not unreasonable to look for intelligent and unartificial rendering of words and sentences. Any man who can write well and clearly ought to be able to utter what he has written acceptably and forcibly. Almost any clergyman could do this, if he would; but clergymen, in general, appear to have a theory that they must do things differently from other men, particularly when the delivery of sermons is concerned. The worst fault of their delivery is unnaturalness, in which they are disposed to persist, as if to be clerical and unnatural were the same thing. The clerical manner is notorious, and recognized at once. It is as bad as bad can be. It is unlike any other manner, and would seem to be designed to obscure meaning and lay stress on insignificance. When it is known that a certain preacher is a man of ideas, of originality, of scholarship, of genuine power, it is a heavy tax on patience to hear him so utter an able and interesting essay as to make it appear as if it were not. Still, it is done every Sunday in prominent churches, whose congregations are composed of people of education and taste, and who deserve better elocutionary treatment.

In a past generation clergymen were considered superior to ordinary mortals, as men set apart from their fellows as the spiritually elect; consequently their sermons were not to be confounded with, or judged like, other discourses. It was not counted proper or pious to deliver a sermon as any merely human composition should be delivered; it must be impressive for its own sake by total absence of all oratorical embellishments, of all graces of speech—and it was with a vengeance. This matter must commend itself; any attempt to set it off or render it attractive by recourse to elocution would have been rated as vanity and ostentation wholly incompatible with the functions of the sacred office.

All this is changed now. Preachers are considered as the rest of the human family, more or less, and their sermons are no longer regarded as having their own assumptions and calling demand, but as exempt from mortal errors and mortal weaknesses. Theology is a profession; its professors must try to make their discourses interesting every way if they want reputations, good salaries, and influential positions. It is no longer ranked as a religious duty to listen to a dull sermon abominably rendered. Preachers to-day do make an effort, doubtless, to be attractive in the pulpit, but the majority of them fail because they cannot emancipate themselves from the clerical manner, which is still a tradition, and which, for some mysterious reason, they cannot throw off. It seems to be ingrained, and while it is much less unpleasant than formerly, it is unpleasant enough, and prevents many people from going to church who think that they should be interested there. Many of the most able and most intelligent ministers in this city and in other cities have so unfortunate a delivery that half their capacity and culture is wasted. They could and would improve, assuredly, if they would condescend to study good models, and to remember that the pulpit is a profession, not less than a vocation.

A wide-spread fear prevails among the cloth, lest, if they cultivate true oratory, they might become theatrical. There is very little danger, unhappily; and if they should grow theatrical in a genuine sense, their delivery would be vastly improved, for the theatre is the best school of elocution that we have. If they would imitate some of our finest actors, instead of following musty, worn-out traditions, they would find their advantage in it, and their churches would be benefited by the change. The clerical manner is out of place; it is a relic of the last century, and it is a relic of the century; and they who stubbornly cling to it hurt their office and their influence. The aim of the time is to make religion cheerful, the aim of the pulpit should be to make sermons specimens of oral eloquence. An average sermon well delivered is far more interesting and

carries more weight than a fine sermon delivered by the clerical manner.

THE TURKISH COMEDY.

When the ruler of a certain medieval principality died it was customary to leave his body on the throne for three days, clad in robes of state, while his Ministers and courtiers paid to the unconscious corpse the same homage which they had offered to the living man. This is no inapt symbol of the present situation in the East. England, having prolonged Turkey's existence by main force for 50 years, thinks it due to herself to maintain the fiction of that existence, even when the reality has gone. But while avoiding the so-called inconsistency of abandoning as worthless, the State which she recently defied, she is committing the yet more glaring solecism of constantly proving Turkey's helplessness in fact, while asserting her independence in theory. Had Turkey been really independent, Cyprus would never have been yielded, Christian equality never conceded, Egypt never placed under European control. In a word, the Sultan's consent was formally asked, as an independent power, to make no concessions which had been such, he would have died rather than permit, and the obstinacy fostered by this show of defiance had to be overcome by a little official bullying on the part of Sir ARTHUR LAYARD. It is easy to estimate the value of an "independence" which changes its Ministers and shapes its policies at the nod of a foreign Government.

Notwithstanding all the reforms for which England is so zealous, imply the absolute disintegration of the Empire which she is striving to preserve. It is solely by means of the inequality which these reforms are meant to abolish that the Ottoman power exists at all. The 5,250,000 Turks of the Balkan Peninsula have kept down a fourfold population for centuries by holding, like the Normans in England or the Spaniards in Peru, the position of trained soldiers amid an unarmed mob. But the mob is now being armed and drilled in its turn, and "armies" confronts its oppressors with the strength of discipline added to that of numbers, and worse still, with recognized rights of its own. What, then, is the position of the Turks in Asia? The Christians in Europe and the Kurds in Asia have already answered this question by wholesale murder and pillage. When these amusements shall be no longer possible, the holder Moslems will probably emigrate in a body to those happier climes where a man of spirit can still cut his neighbor's throat unprovoked, while the rest, accepting the inevitable with the sullen fatalism of their race, will become harmless only by becoming useless as well.

But could the greed and jealousy of "Christian" States admit of reclaiming, instead of dismembering, Turkey, even these evils might yet be cured. The reforms which no Turkish Ministry can or will carry out might be entrusted to a European commission, appointed by the five great powers. This would, indeed, contravene England's traditional policy; but even inconsistency, as embodied in an able and energetic Commissioner, might be better than Turkey's endless, senseless drive of imbecilities forced by harem intrigues and back-stair faction, with just intellect enough to lie, and just vigor enough to rob. But there seems little hope of any such arrangement. England's visits to Turkish waters are a standing menace to Russia, as the latter's efforts to strengthen her fleet amply show; while fresh complications are introduced by Austria's hold upon Bosnia, and Russia's endeavors to undermine her by a Slavonian league. Turkey's final destiny hardly be shaped otherwise than by a new war.

REPORTS FROM THE TREASURY.

THE WEEKLY STATEMENT—FIFTH AUDITOR'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Treasury now holds \$363,247,550 in United States bonds to secure banking currency. The Secretary has ordered for circulation during the week ending today, \$585,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending today, \$915,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, \$337,844,218; gold notes, \$1,447,120. The internal revenue receipts to-day were \$410,792.54, and the Customs receipts, \$459,833.97. The Treasury has ordered for sale for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

New-York	1878.	1879.
Boston	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Philadelphia	1,250,000	1,250

Held by Brady, J.

Thomas Boland, violation Pieto Balbo, hom.cide.
Election laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gladders, J. J.

Michael Hickey and Daniel Williams, luthstrom. Jr.,
Malice, burglary. false pretenses.

Henry Hall, grand larceny. John Lang, grand larceny.
J. Emil Kubeley, forgery. Frank Moore, grand larceny.
Charles Walker, forgery. Oscar Hansen, rape.

Deputy Coroner Miller made an autopsy yesterday afternoon of the body of Mr. George Wheeler,

to the complainant was the purpose of defrauding him of his rights as he had made full payment for the land. Counsel for the association recently applied to Judge Armstrong, of Queen County, for an order to examine Mr. Battershall before the case came to trial, which was rendered necessary to enable the association to prepare for trial, as it had no knowledge of any sale to him, and no knowledge of the person or persons who made

SHOT IN THE THROAT.

ber-street Police Station, a photograph of the Rogues' Gallery, whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery, she is described as a "panel" thief, was in his possession. Justice Bixby, before who he was arraigned, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, committed him for trial in default of \$100, and as the complainant showed a marked inclination to prosecute, he was sent to the detention to insure his appearance when wanted.

LEYAN.
The Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, con

the condition it had been left in when the last inquisition was held last. It was bought for \$10,000, a services were announced. The Consul of the United States attended the first service, one of the speakers preached, and another played the organ. The place was crowded, and in the midst of the service stone was hurled through the window. The Consul stepped forward with \$10 in his hand, and as he held the money on the pulpit he said, "That's the best

ch were 8 feet thick, came upon cells 7 feet and about 4 feet across. In many of them we found the mangled bodies of men who had

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Mr. Moody and Mr. Drake, the revivalists, arrived here yesterday. On Tuesday night they will begin a series of religious meetings, to continue all Winter. The city will be divided into five districts, and the details of the work will be placed in the hands of a committee of laymen, composed of one from each evangelical denomination.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Fowler, editor of the *Advocate*, will deliver a lecture to-night in

ndant of Roger Brett, an officer in the British H
who married Katrina, daughter of Francis br
out, the second Mayor of New-York. These ir
were the original settlers of Dutchess County w
the Rombout patent. In 1807, Mr. Brett
to New-York City, and entered into busi-
ness on his own account in the skipping b
importing trade. When the war of
broke out, he joined the Army

AD WEATHER AT SEA.

unna, (of Portland.) Smart, Havre 26 ds., in
 H. Winchester & Co.
 to, (Norw.) Salvesen, Bilbao 48 ds. with
 order—vessel to Funch. Edye & Co.
 lia, (Ital.) Ferro, St. Vincent 31 ds., via Dela-
 water, in ballast to Attilio Giusia.
 ona P., (Aust.) Graga, St. Vincent 30 ds., in
 Siocovich & Co.
 ertica, (of New-Haven.) Armstrong, Barbados

Meyer. Port Spain 10 ds., with sugar to
James E. Ward & Co.

id Workmanship, and
Absolute Durability.
—
ROOMS: No. 11 E. 14th-st.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 EDUCATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 GRATES AND FENCIBLES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HORSES—CARRIAGES, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 LIST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 PHOENIX—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 REAL ESTATE WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 STORES, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 WINTER RESORTS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROTH'S THEATRE—LES CLOCHES DE GENÈVE.
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FAIR.
 DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DAME TART.
 PARK THEATRE—PRINCE OF INDIAN.
 HAYES'S THEATRE—THE OROLOGION.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—H. M. S. PANDORA.
 STANFORD THEATRE—PATRIOT.
 NEW-YORK CIRQUE—CIRCUS.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTERTAINMENT.
 THEATRE COMIQUE—MILITARY GRAND CHRISTMAS.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
 THE AQUARIUM—BRONCO HORSES, &c.
 SEVENTH REGIMENT AMUSEMENT—FAIR.
 TANNAN HALL—MILITARY MARCH, Maudie.
 STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12 00
 THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, 10 00
 THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2 00
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 50
 THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 00
 Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES UPON OCEAN—No. 1238 Broadway.
 PARTS OF THE TIMES—No. 39, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
 THE TIMES are on sale in London at No. 41, Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Hilling & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4, Trafalgar square.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates

for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds veering to westerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and light snow or rain, followed by rising barometer and north-west winds.

The record of the next Legislature will be shaped, to a great extent, in advance of its meeting. For the issue of the canvass now being quietly, but energetically, prosecuted by the various candidates for Speaker of the Assembly will determine not only the character of the committees of that body, but also the treatment which some of the most important questions to be submitted for legislative consideration is likely to receive. If Mr. ALVORD's candidacy be in any sense a serious one, it can hardly have any other result but to collect votes for transfer to some friendly competitor. The only formidable representative of the influences which have, for purposes the reverse of beneficial, dominated sundry recent Legislatures is Mr. HUSTED, and it cannot be too strongly insisted on that the choice of such a candidate for Speaker would be a surrender of many of the advantages under which the party should go into a momentous and critical Presidential campaign. Whatever be the experience and ability of Mr. HUSTED, and both are universally conceded, he has been identified with too much Legislative trickery in the past to be admissible at the present time as an honored representative of the Republicans of this State. On the lowest ground of party expediency, the members of the next Legislature should beware of pledging themselves to the choice of such a Speaker.

The chronic difficulties of Mexico appear to have become unusually complicated. At the capital a Cabinet crisis has been precipitated by the indiscretion of some of the partisans of the Ministers. Two members of the Cabinet have resigned, and they will inevitably become active and plotting enemies of the Administration of DIAZ. Meantime, one Gen. RAMIREZ has "pronounced" on the Pacific coast of the Republic, and the States of Sinaloa and Sonora are agitated by revolutionary bands, who have made haste to "pronounce" for RAMIREZ as soon as the news of his raising the standard of rebellion had been received. The revolutionists will eventually pick up all the Government cash which they can lay their hands upon, levy a few "forced" loans, and their robberies are facetiously called, and then subside into safe obscurity. But, before all this comes to pass, the country will be troubled by a petty warfare, and resident foreigners and honest citizens of the Republic will be the chief sufferers.

Mr. JOHN R. VOORHIS has been appointed Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. MORRISON, resigned. Mr. VOORHIS brings to the office a certain amount of previous training in his duties and a reputation for ability and energy in dealing with some of the notorious abuses which the present board has not yet manifested any capacity to check. It is to be hoped that he will use his experience to some purpose, and it is also greatly to be desired that by the confirmation of a successor to Commissioner WHEELER, the board should be reconstituted in a way calculated to restore something like harmony among its members, and to elevate both its character and efficiency. It has been assumed that the nomination and unanimous confirmation of Mr. JACOB M. PATTERSON as Police Justice indicates an early break in the dead-

lock between the Mayor and Aldermen. It certainly does indicate that the Mayor is prepared to go quite as far as could be expected to find appointees who will come up to the partisan standard of the Republican managers. It may be well to suggest that even the retention of the present public officers whose term has expired would be preferable to a compromise on nominees whose qualifications fall below the standard which the people have a right to demand.

Mr. JAY GOULD having gone West, the Tribune is able to devote a column to the financial views of that "interesting personality," Mr. JOHN KELLY. The way in which Mr. KELLY tries to combine a reputation for economy with the practice of a very costly system of political favoritism is not quite so ingenious as GOULD's combination of the characters of wrecker and moralist, but is as fair an imitation of the master as could be expected from so clumsy a hand. KELLY says that the chief cause of his quarrel with the Governor "was his [the Governor's] stubborn hostility to measures designed to protect the City and reduce the burdens of its government"—a declaration calculated to excite derision in the mind of the least intelligent of citizens. His further statement that if we could only have a "reasonable economy" we should have lower taxes, reveals a truly Hibernian quality of "cheek" on the part of a politician whose readiness to reward his creatures at the expense of the public has served to condone among his following his long series of political blunders. When Mr. KELLY wants to pose before the public as an economist, let him reduce the salaries of his own department, at least to the amount at which his predecessors left them. To increase the appropriation as the work decreases is hardly the system on which we shall ever have better or cheaper government.

CONTROLLER KNOX'S REPORT.

Controller KNOX's report blends the evidence of great financial achievements with the proofs of impending mischief. If on one hand it seems to justify national exultation, it tends on the other to awaken anxiety and to demonstrate the need of remedial legislation.

The funding of the debt, with the consequent reduction of interest, may not properly come within the range of the Controller's jurisdiction. But the official pride which dwells on what the Treasury has accomplished is in this instance pardonable. Both resumption and refunding were largely dependent for success on the action of the national banks, and to their hearty co-operation the Treasury and the country are alike indebted. Perhaps as regards resumption their efforts were somewhat tardy, but in the end they were judicious and effective. Their exhibition of confidence in the Treasury plans served to diffuse confidence everywhere, and it was rewarded by the exercise of the same quality toward them. So with regard to refunding, Mr. KNOX remarks that the refunding operations would not have been possible "if the national banking system had not existed, and United States notes had been issued in place of bank-notes." The national banks began the remarkable movement which has yielded so substantial a result to the tax-payers, and has enabled the Government to complete transactions which of their kind have few parallels in financial history. Add to resumption, with all its defects, the merits of refunding, and it is not difficult to understand why heads of financial bureaus are as earnest as their official chief in praise of these products of the Treasury management.

But Mr. KNOX sounds notes of warning that in some degree detract from the satisfaction that might otherwise be supreme. He does not, as we had been led to expect he would, dwell on the necessity of guarding resumption in the only effectual way. He does not use the authority of his office, and the influence which faithful service secures, in support of the only measure that can save resumption—the cancellation of greenbacks as fast as they can be redeemed. With great plainness, however, he directs attention to dangers inherent in the present system, and to the mischief which one of them has already wrought. It is evident that he desires to make the most favorable exhibit that is possible. The amount of coin in the Treasury and the amount withheld from circulation by hoarding, are circumstances adverted to, to mitigate the effect of the assertion that on the 1st inst. the estimated total currency of the country was "at least \$380,000,000 in excess of the highest point reached between the suspension and the resumption of specie payment." Estimate as liberally as we may the various items to be deducted from the gross amount before arriving at the true amount actually in circulation, the fact remains, that the currency is in excess of legitimate wants, and that this excess is the root of the speculation now rampant, and of the general advance of prices which no prudent man can contemplate without uneasiness.

Not long ago Mr. SHERMAN told his Ohio friends that the currency had been inflated to a very considerable extent. Apart from the startling assertion which we have taken from the report of Mr. KNOX, that officer testifies in a general way to the recurrence of inflation. "The effect of the present increasing and prospective redundancy of the currency," he says, "is manifest in the transactions of the stock board during the last three months." Again: "The necessities of life, as well as articles of luxury, have sympathized in the upward movement, and their prices, if not already too high, are likely soon to rise beyond a reasonable limit." The general effect of the Controller's review of this phase of the subject is to show that the very conditions of trade which made resumption feasible and are the bases of much of the improvement that has taken place, bring into active operation the worst elements of our currency system. What should contribute to the solidity of finance, and to the general prosperity, now causes inflation with all its evil consequences. "The influx and accumulation of a large amount of specie," Mr. KNOX truly observes, "may thus result in injury instead of benefit." The outlook is not hopeful, and he frankly admits.

Remedial measures are, then, urgently required. What shall they be? Mr. KNOX's answer is less explicit than it ought to be. The great want, he confesses, is an elastic

currency—a currency that shall not be liable to redundancy and that yet adapts itself to the wants of trade. But the national banks, so far as they are concerned, satisfy this want completely. Their circulation is contracted or expanded according to the necessities of the day. The disturbing force is the greenback system. Besides being non-elastic, it leads, as at present, to an accumulation in the Treasury which acts injuriously in various directions, and offers to Congress a constant temptation to jobbing appropriations and extravagant expenditures of all kinds. The only effective remedy is obvious and simple. Instead of accumulating greenbacks, with a liability to their reissue, let them be canceled after redemption. And let the process of redemption be pushed forward vigorously in every possible way. Then let the Government go altogether out of the banking business. Business will not suffer, for the void created by the withdrawal of greenbacks will be instantly filled by the national banks. We shall then have an elastic paper currency instead of an excessive, unyielding currency, and the curse of inflation will be eradicated. There will be specie enough for all necessary purposes. Resumption will be an enduring reality. And finance will be freed from the tinkering of Congress. Mr. KNOX may feel constrained to deal in generalities, and the Treasury may hope to get on with half-way measures. But neither will suffice. There is but one sure remedy, and the sooner the Treasury masters courage to say so the better.

One recommendation offered by the Controller should commend itself to the bank managers. They should profit by the present influx of specie to accumulate in their vaults an amount of gold coin equal to the total cash reserve required by law. When the greenbacks are retired, as sooner or later they must be, the specie reserve will be indispensable. Its accumulation, if delayed, may then occasion greater disturbance, and in such circumstances would undoubtedly be used as an argument against the radical change which is on every ground desirable. When the banks hold reserves of gold instead of paper, there will be no room for controversy in regard to the completeness of resumption.

THE VOTE IN NEW-YORK.

There are some points of interest in the careful and complete table of the official returns of the vote in this State, which we published on Saturday last, that warrant for our more detailed comment than we have yet given to it. In the first place, and incidentally to its more important bearings, this table shows the degree of fullness and accuracy with which intelligence can be rapidly gathered by the system in use in modern journalism—a degree of success in dealing with complicated news from a large extent of territory which would have been impossible a very few years since. On Wednesday morning, within twelve hours after the closing of the polls, we announced the plurality of Mr. CORNELL to be 42,573. The official figures make it 42,782—a variation of only 209 votes, or less than one-half of one per cent. on the net result reached.

In the second place, if we turn from the minor consideration of successful news-gathering to the more serious one of the political significance of the vote, we find sufficient food for reflection. In spite of the activity of the canvass, we find that the vote, compared with that for State officers in 1876, was light. For the purposes of this comparison, it will be reasonable to take the vote for Governor in 1876, and that for Lieutenant-Governor in 1879. It is generally conceded that all organized opposition in each of the two principal parties this year was directed against the candidate for Governor. Judging from the avowed plan of operations of the Kelly faction on the Democratic side, and of the Independent Republicans on the other side, their efforts ought to have resulted in bringing out a full vote in their respective parties for other candidates for Governor. Yet we find that, measured by Mr. MORGAN's vote in 1876, and by that of Mr. HOSKINS this year, the Republicans suffered a loss of 54,074. On the other hand, measured by Mr. ROBINSON's vote in 1876, and by that of Mr. PORTER this year, the Democrats lost 84,722. Even allowing for the 20,254 votes for the Greenback candidate this year, and which were drawn in proportions which it is impossible to fix definitely from the two parties, the decrease in the vote, under all the circumstances, shows a very stubborn feeling of discontent on both sides. Both parties were, to a great extent, demoralized. Neither ticket possessed the unqualified confidence of the men who would have rallied to a stronger one.

With the disaffection in the Republican Party we are more directly concerned. How great it was, there are plenty of indications in the table. The most significant is that Mr. WADSWORTH, the candidate who was generally accepted by all sections of the party, polled 438,246 votes, while Mr. CORNELL, who was least acceptable, polled only 418,246, or less by 19,702. In round numbers, 20,000 Republicans may be regarded, according to these figures, as having voted for Mr. WADSWORTH who would not vote for Mr. CORNELL. But while Mr. WADSWORTH received 438,246, or 3,137 more votes than Mr. PORTER, he received 15,066 less than the two Democratic candidates for Governor. This fact is not easily accounted for. The most plausible suggestion in explanation is the one which we have already mentioned in these columns, namely, that Mr. ROBINSON's vote was increased by a certain number of Republicans who voted for him alone, thus making the most pronounced and effective protest possible against the machine which Mr. CORNELL represented. If this be, in reality, the explanation, then the evidence of disaffection in the Republican Party is only so much the stronger. In any case, explain it how they will, the Republican managers must face an aggregate vote greater than that of their strongest candidate by 15,066. That fact is one with which they must make their account, and which they cannot afford to ignore for the coming seven months. It is a load which they can only rid their shoulders of by the most careful conduct during the next session of the Legislature and of Congress, and during the period of preparation for the Presidential nomination.

The difference between Mr. HOSKINS's

vote and that for Mr. MORGAN in 1876, was 54,074, or between 11 per cent. and 12 per cent. of the vote of Mr. MORGAN. If we compare the vote by counties, we shall find that there are very marked variations in the distribution of this loss. In only three counties, however, is there any gain, and in these it is insignificant. There was a gain of 208 in Columbia, of 285 in Erie, and of 5 in Putnam. In all other counties there was a loss. We have compared the returns of those counties casting more than 10,000 votes, 29 in all, and find that the loss this year ranges from 9 in Dutchess to 9,489 in New-York. In Suffolk the loss was only 36; in no other of the 29 was it so small. In Ontario, Otsego, Saratoga, Washington, Broome, and Westchester it was from 400 to 600. In Cattaraugus, Orange, and Ulster it was between 700 and 800; in Wayne it was 1,003. In the other counties it was still larger, as follows: Albany, 1,365; Allegany, 1,102; Cayuga, 1,271; Chautauque, 1,835; Jefferson, 1,241; Kings, 4,583; Monroe, 2,712; New-York, 9,489; Oneida, 1,630; Onondaga, 1,805; Oswego, 2,517; Queens, 1,323; Rensselaer, 1,404; St. Lawrence, 1,759; Steuben, 1,056. The percentage of loss is still more instructive. The following-named counties show a loss beyond the average, (11½ per cent.): Cattaraugus, Oneida, Onondaga, and Rensselaer, 12 per cent. each; Jefferson and St. Lawrence, 13 per cent.; Cayuga and Wayne, 14 per cent.; Allegany and New-York, 16 per cent.; Chautauque, 18 per cent.; Queens, 19 per cent.; Oswego, 25 per cent.; Monroe, 31 per cent.; while Kings County shows about the average loss of 11 per cent. These figures show that the disaffection was confined to no section, but its effects were most seriously felt in the cities, as in Utica, Syracuse, New-York, Oswego, Rochester, and Brooklyn, the counties in which these cities are situated having suffered 42 per cent. of the entire loss.

It is not to be forgotten, in making these comparisons, that the Democratic loss has been more considerable than that of the Republicans, being 16 per cent. of ROBINSON's vote in 1876; nor that the Greenback vote—should that party return, as it may, to its original associations—is likely to go more largely now to the Republicans than to the Democrats. There is strong reason for believing that, on well-chosen issues, with a good candidate and a just and honest organization, the State is safe for the Republicans. But the conditions are imperative.

JAY GOULD AND THE "LAMBS."

Mr. JAY GOULD, having shorn his lambs in Wall-street, has betaken himself to the far West. His newspaper, after having publicly prostituted itself to his uses, is as dumb as an oyster concerning the "great financial transaction" which it employed to hammer down Erie and other speculative stocks. The scheme was most ingeniously contrived, and it accomplished the purpose for which it was intended. The innocents were shorn, and the crafty operator, chuckling over his enormous gains, hies Westward, leaving his newspaper to patch up its broken reputation as best it can. Of course, the relation of the Tribune to JAY GOULD is too well known to the leading men in Wall-street to have any influence with them in matters pertaining to the stock market. They recognize the hand of the cunning schemer in the false information and stock-jobbing fabrications put forth in the columns of "the great moral organ" from time to time. If the more confiding victims of last week's operations in Wall-street have not, by this time, learned to distrust utterly JAY GOULD's newspaper, their sad experience has taught them nothing.

A clique of speculators formed a pretended syndicate for the ostensible purpose of buying 200,000 shares of New-York Central stock from Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT. Having laid their plans, they caused it to be noised about that they had the refusal of this enormous block of stock, and that the consummation of the transaction would practically fix the connection of the South-western, or Gould, system of railroads with the New-York Central. If this preposterous story were true, Erie, which had been the mainstay of the market for several weeks, would be seriously damaged. The insidious dissemination of this fraudulent information early last week caused an uneasy feeling in the stock market. Last Friday morning, the time having arrived for the final blow to be struck, the Tribune boldly announced in its editorial columns "the sale of twenty millions of New-York Central by WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, at 120, to a syndicate composed of JAY GOULD, RUSSELL SAGE, CYRUS W. FIELD, and some of our strongest New-York and London bankers." There was no reservation whatever in this statement, but, as it was anticipated that Mr. VANDERBILT would deny its truth, it was added by the Tribune that "a curious denial was made last night by Mr. VANDERBILT, but the statements are reaffirmed by bankers, not easily deceived, who have themselves no interest in the matter." That is to say, Mr. VANDERBILT, who ought to know whether he had sold, or was willing to sell, a large block of New-York Central stock, must be understood as lying when he said that he had not sold or did not intend to sell.

Having guarded against popular credence being given to Mr. VANDERBILT's denial, the conspirators next proceeded to diminish the evident preposterousness of their story by Mr. VANDERBILT would really sell all his New-York Central stock. The Tribune accordingly added that "Mr. VANDERBILT can part with this enormous property, and still retain more than his father left him." It is quite likely that many people believed this wild fable, and the object of the whole ingenious conspiracy was revealed in this sentence: "The transaction, as yesterday reported, will at once be interpreted by many as meaning the final consummation of the long-talked-of through line between San Francisco and New-York." Certainly, this was precisely what the invention of the schemers, so solemnly proclaimed by the Tribune, was intended to mean to the "lambs," now ready to be shorn.

And they were shorn. Rumors which had been industriously spread abroad were now given currency as Gospel truth in the editorial columns of a pretentious newspaper, the accuracy of the statement being insisted upon, and every doubt being care-

fully guarded against. If the stock-jobbing Tribune had an atom of respectability and trustworthiness left, this was indeed startling information. On the morning of its appearance, the conspirators hurried 100,000 shares of Erie upon the market. Everybody knows what followed. There was a panic. Erie fell from 39 to 32, leading in the decline. Other speculative stocks followed, the fall in some of these being as much as 20 per cent. Even the investment stocks sympathized with the general tumble, New-York Central having a fall of 5 per cent., Lake Shore 5½ per cent., and North-western 8 per cent. The great multitude of foolish outsiders who had been dabbling in worthless "fancy stocks" rushed into the market, plaintively bleating and giving themselves up to the sacrifice. Undoubtedly, many men who had put their little savings into stocks were sold out at great loss. They had bought on "margin," and were obliged to see their investments melt away like frost-work in the sun. Those who had held Erie at 39, 40, and 41, saw it slide down to 32. Their "margins" were wiped out, and, in many instances, they were left in debt to their brokers. It was ruin to the "lambs," but it was prosperity to the conspirators. When the bottom had been reached, they bagged their plunder, and when the day was over, they had bought up the depreciated stocks, which soon returned to the former range of prices.

The next day the Tribune, with a sanctimonious lecture on the exceeding wickedness of gambling in stocks, published an interview with an anonymous "capitalist, holding close relations with Mr. VANDERBILT," who admitted that he had been concerned in "the negotiations," but who declared—"There has been no transfer of New-York Central stock by Mr. VANDERBILT," and that "Mr. VANDERBILT never entertained any of the propositions." And this was the end of the whole matter. There the Tribune lets the matter drop, and the gullible public have one more conspicuous example of its utter prostitution to the craft of its master.

NIAGARA PARK.

The grossly unscientific goose-cultivist who killed the able goose that laid golden eggs has his parallel in the short-sighted persons who own the land bordering on Niagara Falls. They have shown their interest in the newly-married geese—we should say people—who visit the Falls by charging them such extortionate sums of money for viewing the different points of interest, that there is now a fair prospect that they will be compelled to give up their land to an International Park Commission. The State of New-York and the Canadian Government propose to form a partnership for managing the Falls in a liberal and enlightened manner. What the theatrical managers call "popular prices" will be adopted, and to insure the safety of visitors, the tribe of wild hackmen now infesting the place will be removed west of the Mississippi and placed on a reservation.

Niagara has become intimately associated with marriage, and a visit to the Falls constitutes in the eyes of many persons a necessary part of the marriage rite. Five hundred years from now, some Max Muller of the period when writing a powerful essay on "Marriage Among the Ancients," will assert that in the days of the American Republic, and perhaps even as late as the First Dynasty, all marriages were compelled by law to be celebrated at Niagara. He will describe at length the haughty priesthood that ruled the sacred grove in which the Falls were situated, and will picture the newly-married pair arrayed in sombre garments and passing under the waterfall, thus symbolizing their death to freedom and independence, and prefiguring the up-roar and terrors of matrimony. He will trace curious analogies between Goat Island and the Island of Elephantis, and will find in the names carved on Table Rock resemblances to the hieroglyphics on the obelisk erected by the Egyptian colonists at New-York. All of which will doubtless be as interesting and nearly as valuable as the learned speculations of the archaeologists of our own day.

The scheme of making the neighborhood of the Falls an International Park will at first sight commend itself to the thoughtful and short-sighted as an excellent thing. A little reflection, however, will show that there are grave difficulties in the way. What will the International Commission do with the newly-married people? This is a question which must be answered, but which will prove to be a difficult and delicate problem.

It is estimated that only 3 per cent. of the people who now visit Niagara go there for the purpose of seeing the Falls, and that of these, two-thirds and a fraction are foreigners—the two-thirds being Englishmen and the fraction being an occasional Frenchman. The rest of the frequenters of Niagara consists wholly of newly-married people, who are too much occupied with one another to even glance at the cataract. They infest the place so thickly, that they drive away all but the boldest sightseers. During the summer season the surface of Goat Island is covered with newly-married people in the proportion of one pair to every ten square feet of ground. Table Rock, being devoid of shrubbery, is much less densely populated, but the narrow stretch of shore on the American side of the river, just above the Whirlpool, is simply covered with umbrellas, each one of which shelters a bride and a bridegroom. In the evening, the bluff along the river is fairly paved with conubial bliss, and it was after Lord DUFFERIN, during an attempted evening walk along this bluff, had stumbled and fallen over seventeen distinct pairs in fifteen minutes, that he picked his way back to the hotel, and wrote to the Governor of New-York proposing the scheme of the International Park.

Now, the result of banishing the hackmen and converting the banks of the Niagara into a beautifully laid-out park will be to increase the annual influx of the newly-married. Under the sway of the Commission there will be more shrubbery and more seats than there are at present, and, of course, they will be fully utilized. Even at present the crowd of newly-married persons is sometimes so great at the Whirlpool that even the thin wedge of an umbrella cannot be inserted between any two pairs, and the wide resources of the east bluff are taxed to their utmost capacity. The crowd of the newly-married that will

come to the International Park may reasonably be expected to be at least threefold greater than it is now.

The Commissioners will have two courses open to them. Either they can welcome the newly-married, and thus keep a place of entertainment for feminine beauty and the masculine beast, in which case no right-minded person other than a bride or bridegroom will venture within hearing of the Falls; or they can sternly forbid all newly-married persons to enter the park, in which case, if we judge by the past, not more than fifty people will visit it in the course of a year. But it must not be forgotten that any attempt to exclude the newly-married will arouse wide-spread indignation, and may be defeated by an appeal to the courts. The safest plan will be to make Niagara the great matrimonial centre of the continent. Clergymen of assorted varieties can be kept always on hand, ready to perform the marriage ceremony without any charge beyond the entrance fee to the park, fixed by the Commissioners. Respectable and imposing old men can be furnished to give away brides, and bridesmaids and wedding cake in lots to suit customers can be ready at all hours. Every newly-married couple might receive a ticket entitling them to a reserved nook on Goat Island, where they could sit hand in hand for a specified number of hours without fear of intrusion. Thus conducted, the International Park would be a great success, but it ought in honesty to adopt the name of the International Marriage Agency, and to abandon all pretense of rendering the Falls anything, but a mere incident of the marriage ritual.

Various reports designate as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's successor M. VALUJEFF, formerly Minister of the Interior, a post which he relinquished to Gen. TIMASHEFF in 1868. His alleged character as "a friend of Germany, and pacifically inclined," appears to have been a swindle for the present. But, in reality, this means little or nothing. It is no new event for Russia to be in a war against her will. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was as little eager for war in 1877 as M. VALUJEFF can be now, but it came, nevertheless. At the present moment, Russia's finances are sorely strained. Her grain exports have again fallen off. Her paper ruble has sunk from its normal value of 60 roubles to 50½. Her new loan is still in suspense, and her Government harassed by internal disaffection. But it would be rash to assume from all this that there will be no war. The sudden disappearance of so prominent a man as Gen. IGNATIEFF is in itself a sinister omen. It is not for nothing that he has lain quiet so long, and when he reappears the crisis will not be far distant.

It is said, and doubtless truly, that in 1830, a little less than 50 years ago, only one citizen of New-York, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, was worth more than \$1,000,000. Nothing can better illustrate the growth of wealth here than this fact, which now seems surprising enough. Millions are very plenty in these days, so very plenty that they are hardly taken into account. Every few days somebody dies leaving an estate valued at over \$1,000,000; and yet the mass of our old inhabitants may not even have heard of his name. It has been asserted that there are at present in the Metropolis fully 500 men whose property is estimated at \$1,000,000 and upward. Such citizens as WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, HENRY H. ALCOCK, GEORGE A. MORTON, T. T. BROWN, J. P. MORGAN, PETER COOPER, ALEXANDER AND ROBERT L. STUART, HORACE B. CLAPLIN, E. S. JAFFRAY, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, WILLIAM H. APPLETON, AUGUST BELMONT, C. P. HUNTINGTON, ANTHONY J. DREXEL, LEVI P. MORTON, JAMES BROWN, AMOS R. ENO, and dozens of others who might be named, are presumed to be millionaires over and over again. In a century, has made money here in other things than private fortunes. Then the City had little more than 200,000 people; now, including adjacent towns and the population properly ours, within a radius of 50 miles of Union-square, it includes not far from 2,000,000. Then Chambers-street was far up town, the City Hall Park was the principal park, we had no hotels, newspapers, libraries, theatres worthy of the name, we had no ocean-going steamers, no modern improvements, few foreign fashions, no regularly recurring defalcations, little official or legislative corruption, no stupendous municipal debt, no reckless ambitions, no "booming" Wall-street, not many luxuries, but an amazing amount of public and private honesty. What revolutions 50 years have produced! When we look back through the light of history, it seems as if 1830 must have been all of five centuries ago.

The London "Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings" has made a sad mistake against the threatened destruction of the front of St. Mark's Cathedral by the Venetian authorities. It might, perhaps, have some effect were it like protest to be made by those Americans who are shocked at the atrocious vandalism in contemplation. Any appeal to the aesthetic taste of the Venetians would, of course, be wasted, but could it be made to the Venetians, that the destruction of St. Mark's will seriously lessen the number of foreign visitors, who at present bring nearly all the money into Venice that is brought there, possibly the Venetians might perceive the bad policy of destroying the chief attraction of the city. Much has been said—and to a great extent justly—of the ruin of the monuments of Italian architecture by stupid and ignorant tourists, but the destruction of the front of St. Mark's would be a crime far surpassing anything of the kind that has hitherto been done in other parts of Italy. Such an act would cause many of the staunch friends of Italian unity to regret that the Austrians were ever compelled to abandon Venice, and to gladly welcome any prospect of its return to Austrian rule.

There are a great many ways of getting satisfaction out of life, but most people are apt to imagine that their way is the only way, and that divergence from it is a serious error. A number of persons who have read the obituary of PETER GOULET in THE TIMES are probably of opinion that his enormous wealth did him no real good, and that he owed his wealth to a moral and physical bankruptcy. He had been a miser, and the vanity of pecuniary acquisition. They cannot, perhaps, be sure that GOULET's millions could have given him much pleasure or comfort, because he lived almost entirely alone; was well-nigh a recluse; made no show; had no friends; was, to all appearances, a plodding, solitary, joyless old man. They think what a festive time they would have had with his vast estate—what dinners, parties, tours, what carriages, diamonds, outfits, pomp, and variety, and they contrast these with his work-shed, his fancy fowls, his leases, and say, "What a poor rich man he was!" But PETER GOULET was contented after his manner, and would have been sorely discontented in theirs. He found compensation, not in spending, but in acquiring. When he looked over his books and accounts, and found that he was continually adding to his millions, he was as happy as he was capable of being. His whole life was devoted to accumulation; in accumulation lay his chief delight—a delight that never palled or diminished, but, on the contrary, was steadily stimulated and increased. Such was PETER GOULET, and he was not common in this country. His temperament and habits were foreign. Americans, as a rule, like the excitement of getting money, and the pleasure of spending it, rather than money itself. At worst, they enjoy the sense of power which it affords them. GOULET loved money for money's sake; whatever he knew of felicity was found in his consciousness of wealth.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 24.—The St. John River is frozen over at Fredericton, and people are crossing on the ice.

In loath, an eccentric man, and in nothing more eccentric than in his method of deriving comfort from an immense fortune.

The interest that is taken by men and women here, and possibly everywhere, in passenger steamers is one which it is very hard to analyze. The prominence of the fact that the Cunard Company intend to build a monster vessel for their line has been commented upon to such an extent that one would suppose that half of its acquaintances were in the habit of taking annual trips across the Atlantic, and that this mode of travel was certain to bring to them an increased amount of pleasure and comfort. The same feeling exhibits itself in the thousands who swarm to visit a new steamer that is thrown open for public inspection. Few if any of them can ever expect to take a voyage in her; but, in spite of this chilling reflection, they are none the less eager to satisfy themselves as to the facilities for transportation which she offers. Possibly the pleasure derived from inspection of the vessel is not so much a triumph over mechanical difficulties as it is an account for this feeling; but then, if this were the sole motor, the same curiosity would show itself at the opening of a new sugar refinery or a manufactory, and this, we believe, is not the case. In another way, a similar interest is shown for a vessel in which one has taken a voyage. The trip itself may have been the reverse of agreeable, but none the less, one of the many familiar steamers comes into port, we experience a sensation that has in it something akin to ownership. Old travelers talk of always going on the Scotia, or the City of Brussels, displaying in this a feeling of friendliness for an inanimate object that would certainly never have evoked such a feeling in any other case. We frequently travel in this matter are largely influenced by our imagination. Almost all of us cherish an undefined longing to witness for ourselves what is strange and wonderful in the vague outer world, or, having once seen it in part, look forward to the time when a more complete survey of the same may be made. The steamers have in them the potentiality of satisfied desires, and are as suggestive of mystery and beauty as the "Spanish sailers with bearded pilots" used to be to the poet LONGFELLOW in his boyhood. To those who have been abroad the fascination they exert is even more marked, as they recall past pleasures of which they were the closing medium, and also stand as a promise for the future.

The Professor of the Chinese language who was appointed by the Faculty of Harvard University a few months since, has not had much of an opportunity to exhibit his talents. It seems that, as he believes, no one has shown a desire to acquaint himself with this curious and elusive language. One reason for this is found in the time and study required to obtain even a superficial knowledge of a single dialect, and as there are five of these, and as the written language is quite different from the spoken one, the student who thinks that he has a use of a knowledge of Chinese may be expected to doubt whether his energies will be

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 26. No. 26—*Carmen*.
Don José, Signor CAMPANINI; Escamillo, Signor
DIEZ; Micaëla, Signorina VALLIERA; Don José
and Carmen, Mme. EMILIE AMBERK (her first ap-
pearance in this character).
Director of the Orchestra, Signor ARDIZZONI.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, production of *Ambrase Thomas*
Opera, MIGNON.
Mme. Emilie Amberk, Signorina Valleria, Mlle. A.
Cary, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Campanini.
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, *Malmeide* 2 o'clock.
Mlle. Alwina Valleria, Mme. Labache, Herr Behre
and Signor Campanini.
Doors open at 7.30. Commencement at 8. Office open 9 till
10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
In consequence of the great success last Supra evening

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER
Will be repeated for the last time on
SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 30.
Followed by a Miscellaneous Concert, in which the
principal artists,
FULL BAND AND CHORUS, WILL TAKE PART.
Director of the Music and Conductor. - Sigmor ARD.
Box Office will open for the sale of tickets on Wednes-
day morning, 10 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: - Box seats, \$2 and \$2.25;
according to location. Parquet and Balcony, \$2. General
Admission, \$1; Family Circle, reserved, \$1. Family
Circle, unreserved, 50 cents.

AIDA - NOTICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF NEWS

Admission applications from persons unable to obtain seats
for CHA will be accepted on a first-come basis.
Will be repeated on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, on which occasion
Verdis will be the feature.
Admission 50c to \$1.50.
Will be repeated. First application is recommended
in order to get the best seats.
Apply to Mr. Armstrong, box-office of the Academy
Music.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
Farewell appearance of Mr. MACRIE'S GRACE'S
GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.
Miss PAULA MARIE.
Miles, LEROUX BOUVAULT, and ANGELI, and
the CAROLI, the greatest of French Opera.
Tonight, at 8 o'clock, *Les Huguenots*, Saturday at 1:
15, *Les Chateaux de Cornville*.
Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, Sing-
ers, at Matinee, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 1:30:
LA BELLE HELÈNE.
PAULA MARIE, Mlle. CAROLI, in the cast.
Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, and \$1.50.
Box Office—50c, 75c, \$1, and \$1.50.
CONCERT, 12:45 P. M., at 1:15 P. M., on MON-
DAY, Nov. 27, at 1:15 P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 27, at 1:15 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. PANTOMIME.
HOLIDAY BILL THIS (THANKSGIVING, NEW
YEAR, EPIPHANY AND BIRTHDAY) MEANS THE CELEBRATE
and grotesque clowns, supported by a powerful
company, in their grand FAIRY PANTIMIME OF
DAME THRU
(Or, The Wonderful Cat)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Box office open.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. DEC. 1, 1917.
Mr. JOHN T. FORD is pleased to announce the latest
season in this City of Light opera under the personal direction
of Messrs. ARTHUR SULLIVAN and W. S. GLENN.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, will be longed for a few nights,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."
With all the original cast and the most popular melody
scored by Mr. W. S. SILBERT.
The grand orchestra conducted by Mr. ALTHEUS S.
LEMAN.
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morn-
ing, Nov. 28, at the theatre.

GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.
MOST BRILLIANT CONCERT OF THE SEAS-
TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 25. By leading artists
of HER VALENTI'S OPERA COMPANY.
(by kind permission of the Steinway Co.)
WILHELM VALLER, the singing
MILF AMBER,
HERN BERNHARD,
Assisted by Mr. FRANK B. M. L. Ponce and Mr. J.

High (latter in "Dorel of St. James, keeper of West-
sternward Hall, No. 111 Broadway, and Seward, Esq.
corner 27th and Broadway."
MINOR BASICA, Conductor.

WALLACE'S OPENS TONIGHT, REVIEWS AT
Proprietor and Manager Mr. H. T. Wall
Fourth week of H. J. Byron's success, an unity of
OUR ORGS.
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING
and
TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY DAY AT 12
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY AT 10.

HAVERY'S THEATRE, Cor. of Hubert & Gough
J. M. HAVERY Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK OF TILL O'CONNOR

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. N. Y. P. L.
THANKS-THANKS DAY. N. Y. P. L.
MONDAY, Dec. 1-11. Time 11:00. N. Y. P. L.
Battle Canada. The Valley N. Y. P. L.
STEINWAY HALL. Mr. W. H. STEINWAY
THREE PIANO REPIALS.
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY. N. Y. P. L.
WEDNESDAY. N. Y. P. L.
THURSDAY. N. Y. P. L.
FRIDAY. N. Y. P. L.
SATURDAY. N. Y. P. L.
SUNDAY. N. Y. P. L.
Now obtainable at Steinway Hall, N. Y. P. L.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Lessor and Manager. N. Y. P. L.
Fourth week of the new season of entertainment.
In his new musical comedy.
FALL IN LOVE.
Holiday matinee-Transferring line at 2
Reserved seats, even 25c and 50c. 50c and 100c.
Reserved seats, even 25c and 50c. 50c and 100c.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL.
CHAMPIONS GAME FOR \$1000 IN PRIZES.
N. Y. P. L.

THE TIE TAMES WILL BE TAKEN OFF
AT 12:30 P. M. AFTER NOON AND 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen free.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Under
First Week of the Comedy.
THOMPSON STREET FLATS.
IN TWO SHOWS. THE TIE TAMES.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

LECTURES.

JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, Esq., will lecture on "The New Government," the 26th St. R. P. Church, on Wednesday, **APRIL 24**, 8 P. M. Admission, 10 cents.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK
HOLDERS OF THE FAIRCHANCE IRON COMP-
ANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2
 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 1 on the 28th day

posed sale of the property of the company for the purpose of paying its debts. Any stockholder objecting to the sale may pay the liens upon the property and have the judgments assigned to his name.

Dated Nov. 8, 1879. E. LIVINGSTON, Presdent.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN
The Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Society was

West 31st st. on WEDNESDAY MOR. 26TH, 1917.
GULVENNER M. SMITH, Jr.
See (art.)

MUSICAL

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
420 E. 14TH ST. NEW YORK
Offer the largest assortment in the country of the BEST
CABINET ORGANS, UPRIGHTS IN THE WORLD. We have
just received a new lot of 100. All new, with
FAIR PRICES. THIRTY-SEVEN. Prices \$40.00 to \$750.00.
\$40.00 to \$500.00 for 100. \$500.00 to \$750.00 for 100.
\$50.00 to \$100.00 for 100. \$100.00 to \$150.00 for 100.
\$150.00 to \$200.00 for 100. \$200.00 to \$250.00 for 100.
\$250.00 to \$300.00 for 100. \$300.00 to \$350.00 for 100.
\$350.00 to \$400.00 for 100. \$400.00 to \$450.00 for 100.
\$450.00 to \$500.00 for 100. \$500.00 to \$550.00 for 100.
\$550.00 to \$600.00 for 100. \$600.00 to \$650.00 for 100.
\$650.00 to \$700.00 for 100. \$700.00 to \$750.00 for 100.
\$750.00 to \$800.00 for 100. \$800.00 to \$850.00 for 100.
\$850.00 to \$900.00 for 100. \$900.00 to \$950.00 for 100.
\$950.00 to \$1000.00 for 100. \$1000.00 to \$1050.00 for 100.
\$1050.00 to \$1100.00 for 100. \$1100.00 to \$1150.00 for 100.
\$1150.00 to \$1200.00 for 100. \$1200.00 to \$1250.00 for 100.
\$1250.00 to \$1300.00 for 100. \$1300.00 to \$1350.00 for 100.
\$1350.00 to \$1400.00 for 100. \$1400.00 to \$1450.00 for 100.
\$1450.00 to \$1500.00 for 100. \$1500.00 to \$1550.00 for 100.
\$1550.00 to \$1600.00 for 100. \$1600.00 to \$1650.00 for 100.
\$1650.00 to \$1700.00 for 100. \$1700.00 to \$1750.00 for 100.
\$1750.00 to \$1800.00 for 100. \$1800.00 to \$1850.00 for 100.
\$1850.00 to \$1900.00 for 100. \$1900.00 to \$1950.00 for 100.
\$1950.00 to \$2000.00 for 100. \$2000.00 to \$2050.00 for 100.
\$2050.00 to \$2100.00 for 100. \$2100.00 to \$2150.00 for 100.
\$2150.00 to \$2200.00 for 100. \$2200.00 to \$2250.00 for 100.
\$2250.00 to \$2300.00 for 100. \$2300.00 to \$2350.00 for 100.
\$2350.00 to \$2400.00 for 100. \$2400.00 to \$2450.00 for 100.
\$2450.00 to \$2500.00 for 100. \$2500.00 to \$2550.00 for 100.
\$2550.00 to \$2600.00 for 100. \$2600.00 to \$2650.00 for 100.
\$2650.00 to \$2700.00 for 100. \$2700.00 to \$2750.00 for 100.
\$2750.00 to \$2800.00 for 100. \$2800.00 to \$2850.00 for 100.
\$2850.00 to \$2900.00 for 100. \$2900.00 to \$2950.00 for 100.
\$2950.00 to \$3000.00 for 100. \$3000.00 to \$3050.00 for 100.
\$3050.00 to \$3100.00 for 100. \$3100.00 to \$3150.00 for 100.
\$3150.00 to \$3200.00 for 100. \$3200.00 to \$3250.00 for 100.
\$3250.00 to \$3300.00 for 100. \$3300.00 to \$3350.00 for 100.
\$3350.00 to \$3400.00 for 100. \$3400.00 to \$3450.00 for 100.
\$3450.00 to \$3500.00 for 100. \$3500.00 to \$3550.00 for 100.
\$3550.00 to \$3600.00 for 100. \$3600.00 to \$3650.00 for 100.
\$3650.00 to \$3700.00 for 100. \$3700.00 to \$3750.00 for 100.
\$3750.00 to \$3800.00 for 100. \$3800.00 to \$3850.00 for 100.
\$3850.00 to \$3900.00 for 100. \$3900.00 to \$3950.00 for 100.
\$3950.00 to \$4000.00 for 100. \$4000.00 to \$4050.00 for 100.
\$4050.00 to \$4100.00 for 100. \$4100.00 to \$4150.00 for 100.
\$4150.00 to \$4200.00 for 100. \$4200.00 to \$4250.00 for 100.
\$4250.00 to \$4300.00 for 100. \$4300.00 to \$4350.00 for 100.
\$4350.00 to \$4400.00 for 100. \$4400.00 to \$4450.00 for 100.
\$4450.00 to \$4500.00 for 100. \$4500.00 to \$4550.00 for 100.
\$4550.00 to \$4600.00 for 100. \$4600.00 to \$4650.00 for 100.
\$4650.00 to \$4700.00 for 100. \$4700.00 to \$4750.00 for 100.
\$4750.00 to \$4800.00 for 100. \$4800.00 to \$4850.00 for 100.
\$4850.00 to \$4900.00 for 100. \$4900.00 to \$4950.00 for 100.
\$4950.00 to \$5000.00 for 100. \$5000.00 to \$5050.00 for 100.
\$5050.00 to \$5100.00 for 100. \$5100.00 to \$5150.00 for 100.
\$5150.00 to \$5200.00 for 100. \$5200.00 to \$5250.00 for 100.
\$5250.00 to \$5300.00 for 100. \$5300.00 to \$5350.00 for 100.
\$5350.00 to \$5400.00 for 100. \$5400.00 to \$5450.00 for 100.
\$5450.00 to \$5500.00 for 100. \$5500.00 to \$5550.00 for 100.
\$5550.00 to \$5600.00 for 100. \$5600.00 to \$5650.00 for 100.
\$5650.00 to \$5700.00 for 100. \$5700.00 to \$5750.00 for 100.
\$5750.00 to \$5800.00 for 100. \$5800.00 to \$5850.00 for 100.
\$5850.00 to \$5900.00 for 100. \$5900.00 to \$5950.00 for 100.
\$5950.00 to \$6000.00 for 100. \$6000.00 to \$6050.00 for 100.
\$6050.00 to \$6100.00 for 100. \$6100.00 to \$6150.00 for 100.
\$6150.00 to \$6200.00 for 100. \$6200.00 to \$6250.00 for 100.
\$6250.00 to \$6300.00 for 100. \$6300.00 to \$6350.00 for 100.
\$6350.00 to \$6400.00 for 100. \$6400.00 to \$6450.00 for 100.
\$6450.00 to \$6500.00 for 100. \$6500.00 to \$6550.00 for 100.
\$6550.00 to \$6600.00 for 100. \$6600.00 to \$6650.00 for 100.
\$6650.00 to \$6700.00 for 100. \$6700.00 to \$6750.00 for 100.
\$6750.00 to \$6800.00 for 100. \$6800.00 to \$6850.00 for 100.
\$6850.00 to \$6900.00 for 100. \$6900.00 to \$6950.00 for 100.
\$6950.00 to \$7000.00 for 100. \$7000.00 to \$7050.00 for 100.
\$7050.00 to \$7100.00 for 100. \$7100.00 to \$7150.00 for 100.
\$7150.00 to \$7200.00 for 100. \$7200.00 to \$7250.00 for 100.
\$7250.00 to \$7300.00 for 100. \$7300.00 to \$7350.00 for 100.
\$7350.00 to \$7400.00 for 100. \$7400.00 to \$7450.00 for 100.
\$7450.00 to \$7500.00 for 100. \$7500.00 to \$7550.00 for 100.
\$7550.00 to \$7600.00 for 100. \$7600.00 to \$7650.00 for 100.
\$7650.00 to \$7700.00 for 100. \$7700.00 to \$7750.00 for 100.
\$7750.00 to \$7800.00 for 100. \$7800.00 to \$7850.00 for 100.
\$7850.00 to \$7900.00 for 100. \$7900.00 to \$7950.00 for 100.
\$7950.00 to \$8000.00 for 100. \$8000.00 to \$8050.00 for 100.
\$8050.00 to \$8100.00 for 100. \$8100.00 to \$8150.00 for 100.
\$8150.00 to \$8200.00 for 100. \$8200.0

DANCING.
ALLEN DODD WORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING.
 Athla residence No. 681 FIFTH AVENUE.
 Send for circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING
 Broadway and 323d-st.
 Lessons every evening. See circulars.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR CONTRACTING QUARTERS.
 HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
 CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
 GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H. NOV. 22, 1874.
 SEALED PROPOSALS, to triplicate, will be received at the office of the Post Quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Ind., until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 27th inst.

December, 1978, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of the new Post Quartermaster's quarters at Fort Wayne, Michigan. The Post Quartermaster at Fort Wayne, Michigan, has no doubt sets of company officers' uniforms at Fort Wayne, Michigan, Detroit, Mich., in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned and of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Wayne, Michigan. Blankets for proposals, instructions for bidders, etc., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned and that of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Wayne.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond, with two sureties in the sum of \$200. A proposal not accompanied by such bond will be rejected.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in a sum not to be less than one-fifth nor more than the entire value of the work bid for, and no time shall be allowed for the completion of the work after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked, "Proposals for Construction" Officers Quarters at Fort Wayne, and addressed to the Post Quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Sealed proposals received by the Post Quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., will be opened at all proposed times.

ALFRED J. PERRY.

U. S. Army

et are vacant lots, and, owing to the direc-
tion of the wind, which blew parallel with
High-avenue, the fences were not even
breached. For the same reason not a pane of
glass was broken, nor a square inch of wood-
work charred in the new depot of the railroad.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—8th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—SEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
HOTEL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
INSURANCE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LOAN NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MUSIC—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
NEWSPAPERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
PROSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
SHIPMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STATIONERY—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAM BOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
STOCKS, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—2d col.
SUBORDINATE NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
TELEGRAMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CARMEN.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRANCE PAUL.
DAILY THEATRE—WIVES.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—DAME TROT. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—PARTY IN IRELAND.
HAYES'S THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GIRL.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—THE YAWP. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—PATRIOT.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.
COMIQUE—MELANCHOLIC CHRISTMAS. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE—THE YAWP. Matinée.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—FIRE.
THE AQUARIUM—BROODING HORSES, &c. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—FIRE.
STEINWAY HALL—P. M.—PIANO RECITAL.
CLARENDON HALL—CONCERT.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds shifting to east or south, and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the general operations of the bureau are, on the whole, successfully conducted. The service is in excellent condition. Over \$113,000,000 has been collected during the year, without loss to the Treasury, and at an average cost of 3-7-10 per cent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, the tax on distilled spirits shows an increase, which, it is estimated, will continue through the current year. The production increased about 16,000,000 gallons, and reached the extraordinary figure of 71,922,621 gallons, of which nearly 15,000,000 gallons were withdrawn for export. The loss for the current fiscal year on tobacco and snuff has so far about equaled what was predicted by the Commissioner. There still remains a degree of opposition to the collection of the revenue in certain districts which is quite formidable, and against which the Commissioner recommends vigorous measures. Five officers have been killed and 23 wounded in the prosecution of their duties, while many have been hampered by suits against them in the State courts.

The Romish opposition to the American public school system, which in Massachusetts threatens with the terrors of the Church parents who prefer the public to the parochial schools, has found in Louisiana a more direct way to attain its object. As will be observed from the letter of our special correspondent, one of the first acts of the restored Democratic Government in Louisiana was to place the School Board of New-Orleans under the control of Roman Catholics. While these gentlemen were using every effort to destroy the non-sectarian character of the schools, the politicians in league with them proceeded to reduce the salaries of the teachers 40 per cent., and then contrived to get into arrears with what remained. In no year since the inauguration of NICHOLLS have the school-teachers of New-Orleans been paid in full, and at this moment they are still without any part of their salaries for September. To keep themselves from starving, the school-teachers have asked the privilege of collecting a few of \$1 a month from each pupil, and it is not improbable that with the double view of discrediting the entire system, and depriving the children of the poor colored people of the benefits of education, the fee system may be allowed to furnish the means to support the schools. The destination of the million of dollars received by Louisiana as its quota of the Federal grant for educational purposes ought to furnish a legitimate subject for Congressional investigation.

A summary of the annual report of the Children's Aid Society will be found in another column. Now, as always, the society is conducted on the plan of helping its wards to help themselves, of doing nothing calculated to make paupers, but of directing all its efforts to teach habits of neatness, order, and industry, and to supply the means of self-support. Its industrial schools have had an average attendance last year of 3,632, the cost for each child being \$19 69, against twice that amount in the public schools. In the lodging-houses, 13,652 boys and girls were fed, sheltered, and taught during the year, at a total cost of \$47,143. The Summer Home gave 2,912 children an invaluable term of country board, and homes were furnished quietly in the West, to 3,773 children. A new building for the uses of the society is being erected at an expense of \$40,000, given by Miss Wolff, and the Treasurer makes an appeal for another \$20,000 to rebuild the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-House, and for \$10,000 to rebuild the Summer Home at Bath. No more fitting destination can be found for the chari-

table offerings which are so appropriate to the season than the treasury of the Children's Aid Society. The donors will have the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar will be judiciously and profitably expended.

We have no doubt that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum is a very deserving institution, and that whether or not it lays the foundation of the education most suitable for the citizens of a free Republic, its nurture and training are at least infinitely preferable to those of the streets. But when the Board of Aldermen, in consideration of the many excellent qualities of this institution, unanimously exempt it from the payment of water tax, it performs an act of doubtful legality and still more doubtful expediency. New-York is distinguished for the liberality, not to say the lavishness, of its donations to charitable institutions, and a good deal of this liberality is concealed from public inspection by conveyances of City property at nominal rates and by exemptions from taxation. However liberal the citizens of New-York may choose to be with public money to sectarian or other institutions, it is extremely desirable that they should have the means of knowing exactly how much they are parting with annually. Under any such system as that sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen, there would be an indefinite multiplication of free gifts to deserving charities, of which no record would appear in the annual statements of expenditure, but which would, nevertheless, make a pretty large inroad on the annual revenues. It need hardly be added that the present is not a good time for the display of that species of political cowardice which shrinks from treating the demands of the Roman Catholic Church in the same way as the demands of any other Church.

DEFECTS IN ELECTION METHODS.

Before the recent election passes completely out of mind, it is well to call attention to several serious defects in the methods at present in use, both in the preparation of the ballots, and in counting them after they are cast. It is well known that great confusion existed for a period varying from three days to a fortnight regarding the actual condition of the vote in this City and in Brooklyn, and this confusion was for a time only intensified when the County Canvassers met, and their proceedings disclosed the cause of the disorder. In most cases, both here and in Brooklyn, the difficulty arose in connection with the officers voted for on the ballot which is technically known as "General Number Two." This ballot contained the names of fifteen candidates. Of these, seven were of candidates for State offices; the remainder were as follows: Sheriff, County Clerk, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, two Justices of the Marine Court, and three Coroners. There is no provision of law regulating the size, shape, material, or typographical arrangement of the ballots, or anything beyond the contents and the order in which they shall be printed or written. As a matter of fact, the greater number of ballots of this class were printed on poor, unsized paper, 4 3/8 inches in length by 2 3/4 in width. Within this cramped space were 29 lines of printed matter, 15 being the names of candidates and 14 the designation of the offices. As an inevitable consequence of this arrangement, there was no place on the ballot a space exceeding one-sixteenth of an inch in width on which could be written the name of a candidate other than that printed. All substitution of one candidate for another by writing was thus made impracticable, and the only recourse for any one wishing to make such substitution was by using what was known as "pasters," or narrow slips of gummed paper bearing the name of the substitute. This, of itself, was wrong, as pasters are not always accessible, and as every voter should be free to arrange his ballot readily according to his own preference. Had there been room on the ballots for writing, as there should be, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to write upon them legibly, owing to the poor character of the paper used. These defects could be easily remedied by requiring all printed ballots to be of a certain size and shape, with certain spaces between the names, and of paper capable of taking writing in ink. Of course, this would leave the voter free to use a ballot entirely written, if he chose—a privilege rarely employed, though quite proper.

But a more radical fault is the association of State and county and of executive and judicial officers on the same ballot. This is an error with reference to the case and certainty with which the vote is to be cast and counted, and also on broader grounds. It should be the aim of the law to give the greatest possible freedom and distinctness to the expression of the voters' purpose. It should especially avoid associating in its terms, and, therefore, in the public mind, officers whose duties are separate and of different character. There is no essential connection between the offices of the State Government and those of the Sheriff and County Clerk, while there is an essential distinction between all these and those of the Judiciary and the Coroners. The ballot which now contains fifteen names should be divided in four ballots, one bearing the names for State offices, one those for Sheriff and County Clerk, one those for judicial positions, and the last those for Coroners. Such an arrangement would weaken the sinister influence of machine politicians by giving greater play to the independence of the voter, and by recognizing the actual distinction in the character of the various groups of officers.

With ballots of the kind we have described it is not singular that there were great confusion and delay in the complete ascertainment of the vote. Every ballot on which a substitution of a single name occurred had to be counted as two ballots, and in the same way for every succeeding substitution, and the ballots thus classified had to go through a complicated recording process. Of this process no special criticism can be made. It is necessarily a difficult one, but all its features are minutely and clearly defined by law, and every inspector and canvasser is fully instructed in regard to them. But, partly owing to the defects that we have described and partly

to the character of the officers selected, errors innumerable occur at every stage of the canvass. In this City the mistakes were in greater number and more gross than in Brooklyn, but in that city there was not one ward of which the vote was properly, fully, and correctly returned. There were errors in form, errors in footings, discrepancies between statements of the results in figures and statements in writing, together with startling and amusing mistakes in spelling. Where these errors were obviously clerical and of a character which the canvassers had the means to correct, they were sent back for correction. But it is easy to see that there might occur others by which the ignorance or carelessness of canvassers would entail very serious consequences. For this state of things two remedies are obvious. One is to improve the character of the men selected, the other is to hold them to a more strict responsibility. The latter is more feasible than the former. The provisions of law by which impartiality between the principal political parties is sought practically places the nomination of the election officers in the hands of the party committees, and any change from that method would encounter great opposition. Under a better organized civil service it might be possible to have the functions of inspectors and canvassers performed by permanent officers, but that is impossible at present, and would at best be open to considerable objections. But it ought to be possible to prescribe and apply a stricter responsibility. As we have heretofore suggested, neglect or violation of duty by an officer of this kind could be, and ought to be, held as *prima facie* willful, and the burden of proving that it was not so could very properly be thrown on the offending persons. Under the present system, it is usually entirely impossible to prove that any degree of negligence was willful, and the officer consequently escapes. But if he knew that he would be punished severely if he could not give some adequate reason for not having done his duty, he would be much more careful. The positions, also, being more responsible and difficult, would be performed by men who were incapable of performing their duties, and would be given to those of a better class. All the matters which we have reviewed are in a sense matters of detail, but they bear directly on the purity and efficacy of our elections, and should receive attention.

THE "LITTLE SQUADS" OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. WATKINSON'S ominous inquiry, "Is it a break-up?" was the expression of an anxiety which a discussion of the course to be pursued in the coming session of Congress brings to the surface in many quarters. It is quite clear that the Democrats are apprehensive and unhappy, and that their eager search for consolation does not proceed satisfactorily. The Kentuckian strikes right and left among his friends, and closes his exercise in a desponding mood. They are blunderers, all, he declares, and the next session will not be an improvement on the last. "These dunder-heads," he says, "will presently reassemble at Washington. Will they change their course? Will they reverse their follies? Not a bit of it," he answers. "They will fall to tinkering with the Presidential question. They will break up into little squads, and each little squad will have its candidate." There is nothing improbable in the prediction. The Democrats in Congress will devote their days to President-making, in one form or another, and beneficial legislation, so far as it depends on their cooperation, will have very little chance.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is not so discomposed by the prospect as its Louisville contemporary, but it evidently dreads the effect of any proceeding on the part of Republicans that shall force the Democrats to confront the financial question. It is admitted that if the issues involved in this subject be broadly presented, the Democratic Party will resolve itself into as many little squads as, according to Mr. WATKINSON, will develop themselves whenever the Presidency comes up for action. "There is great diversity of opinion in the Democratic Party touching the national finances," is the gentle admission of the *Enquirer's* Washington representative. "If there is any one subject," he candidly adds, "upon which, more than another, the Democracy can be distracted, it is that of the currency." Hence the uneasiness excited by the Republican disposition to adopt decisive measures with the view of eliminating the weak points of the resumption plan and placing the financial system upon a solid foundation. One effect of this policy, it is admitted, will be to "provoke dissensions and keep up a turmoil within the [Democratic] Party lines." Therefore the Democratic managers who share the opinions of the Cincinnati journal would eschew the discussion of financial principles as the only mode of keeping the party together. The admission is notable, coming as it does from the section of the party until now the most exacting and aggressive in its demands. We have not to look far back for the time when this section insisted that it should be allowed to direct the party organization, and threaten to drum out of the ranks every hard-money Democrat who demurred to the proceeding. In those days the Western Democracy were for pushing the financial question on all possible occasions. Now, they protest against its discussion lest their party be split into little squads.

But some of the hard-money Democrats look at the matter in a different light. They experience a malicious pleasure in watching the embarrassment of their soft-money brethren; and it is said that they will welcome as a disciplinary process any presentation of the financial question that will serve to relegate their late masters into obscurity and to purge the party of its Greenback allies. Poor Mr. THURMAN is cited by these persons as a frightful example, and his fate as a timely warning; that such as he should be given a chance of getting back again into decent company. Perhaps it is natural that the Eastern Democrats who until now have been under the Western harrow should desire to signalize their deliverance by thus asserting their superiority and claiming control on account of it. But the effort will entail an exhibition of that "great diversity of opinion," and of the distraction

which the Cincinnati newspaper, wise in its generation, would carefully conceal. There might be a possibility of patching up a truce as the discordant elements of the Democracy, if only the Republicans could be kept quiet. Here lies the real difficulty, and it is one that the little squads of the Democracy cannot hope easily to surmount.

A New-Orleans journal comes to the rescue only to make the matter worse. It bids the Western Democracy be of good cheer, since the South will stand by them in their fight with the Eastern squad. The plan proposed has not the merit of novelty. The West and the South are to work together, "united by a common cause and common necessities," "controlling public policy and forcing the weaker East" to stand aside, mute and helpless. We take the practical meaning of this to be, that in return for being allowed to get all the money it would like out of the national Treasury, the South will sustain the Western Democrats in dictating to the party its financial policy. Such bargains have been proposed before without adding to the glory of their authors. In the present case the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has the best possible title to recognition as the journal of the Western Democracy, gives notice that the agreement suggested in the name of the South cannot be carried out. "The West does not consent." Here, then, is further light on the little squad question. While the Southern Democrats want all sorts of subsidies to an extent that would empty the Treasury and keep it empty, the Western Democrats know too well the penalty of concurrence to enter into the arrangement.

Meanwhile the Southern hot-heads plainly intimate through local journals, that from this time until after the Presidential election they intend to make their influence felt in the Democratic councils. A notion is current, that the little squad of extremists will be well taken care of during the approaching session. According to report, they are to be so tightly muzzled that they can neither bite nor roar. While they will be expected to vote when wanted, the party's planning and talking will be entrusted to more cautious members. That such a scheme for overcoming certain party difficulties has been thought of, we do not doubt. But its feasibility is not apparent. Which of the mice will bell the cat? We have before us half a dozen minor newspapers, each speaking for some little squad, and all declaring, as by agreement, that instead of surrendering to others the management of the party, the Southern Democrats must henceforth take the management into their own hands. It was a Mississippi Representative, we think, who spoke of the party as merely an army of allies. We like the phrase, little squads, better. Certainly it more explicitly indicates the condition in which the party appears when any attempt is made to define its position on questions of principle.

DEATH IN THE PIE.

Heretofore it has been maintained by those who are learned in dietetics that pie is a slow poison. Recent occurrences in this City show that pie may be sudden death. This is a serious subject for consideration, as the season approaches in which, in certain sections of our happy land, pie forms a conspicuous feature in the annual feast. Thanksgiving without pie would be like the play of "Hamlet"—but we forbear. Even the wayfarer man knows the rest of the quotation. One can faintly imagine the consternation which will spread through New-England when it is announced, on the authority of the medical faculty of New-York, that death lurks in the pie-plate, and that poison may be concealed under the unsubstantial superstructure known to the pie-trade as "meringue." Thanksgiving Day, in rural New-England and New-York, ushers in a species of pie saturnalia. Previous to the dawning of the festive morn, pie is temporarily interdicted. This is an innocent artifice designed to whet the appetites of the junior members of the family. But on the breakfast-table, Thanksgiving morning, pie crowns the feast which breaks the fast. Pie for breakfast fitsly opens a day devoted to indigestion and the giving of thanks. It is a venerable tradition with all New-Englanders that they may count that Thanksgiving Day lost which does not begin with pie. Thenceforward there is unlimited pie. No matter how frugal the household, or how spare the customary diet of the family, it would be useful to check or stint the Thanksgiving consumption of pie. Up to the hour of sunrise on that day, importunity has been met with stern denial. Now the flood-gates of pie are opened.

Nevertheless, several families in this City have been prostrated by pie-eating. A mysterious illness, which baffled the skill of physicians, and which was referred, with professional vagueness, to "atmospheric conditions," has been traced to lemon-pie. The particular species of lemon-pie to which this disorder is referable is distinguished by a decoration known as "meringue."

Whether the seeds of disease were concealed in the lemon, the "meringue," or the concrete pie, may be an open question. This may be decided by the Yale College Faculty, when the HAYDEN trial is concluded and the learned toxicologists of New-Haven are released from their present labors. It is safe to assume that lemon-pie, garnished as aforesaid, should be placed on the list of forbidden dainties. There was a time when the meringue-pie was esteemed an offering of tribute to the Scarlet Woman, and its use on high days and holidays was forbidden by strict Protestants. Dr. Dio Lewis and others of his kind have inveighed against pie in all its varied forms. But the age of liberalism has come, and High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, Papist and Puritan, eat meringue-pie whenever they can get it, and all classes of society, defying death and the doctors, eat their pie when Thanksgiving comes. Perhaps, the exposure of the subtle deadliness of lemon-pie will give them pause.

It may be urged, in defense of pie, generally considered, that this particular variety of the so-called "delicacy" is the product of a pie-factory, and therefore unworthy of being classed in the category of household art. And it may be admitted that there is a well-founded prejudice existing against all kinds of food cooked in bakeries and sold in shops. The tough, brown, circular envelopes inclosed underbaked mixtures, vended as pies,

no more resemble the dainty, delicate, and aromatic preparations of our grandmothers than indigestion resembles true repentance. Nevertheless, it is evident that the discovery of death in the pie casts suspicion upon the entire species. Poison has been found in the meringue-covered pie of commerce. Who can tell when it may be apprehended in characterless pumpkin, the riotous apple, or the deadly mince? How many generations of men, women, and small boys have died of eating pie, it is too late now to inquire. The Pilgrim Fathers ate pie, and are dead. They might have lived to this day if they had confined themselves to their original (and aboriginal) regimen of "sawp," or corn-mash mush. Therefore, although we who wish to live may shun pie as we would a pestilence, it is well that the Pilgrims were pie-eaters.

Pessimists affirm that the age of toothsome and wholesome pie is gone. It is questionable if there ever was any such age. But, whatever may be the truth of history in this particular, experts declare that the pie of the domestic fireside is practically a thing of the past. It has disappeared before the invasion of decolouring, Eastlake quiddities, and household art. While the mistress plans portières and decorates dinner-plates, the basement Bridget gets her to a bakery for a lemon-pie. The tea-table is furnished forth from a restaurateur, and the family loaf is weighted with alum. Less and less, the domestic circle has its domestic joys. More and more, it is darkened by the shadow of the shop. And so it comes to pass that the graces of the household language, and death comes in the lemon-pie.

THE TRIBUNE RIDDLE.

The mystery of the Tribune Building has long baffled the investigations of our most learned archeologists. Putting aside as unworthy of consideration certain wild theories of its purpose, there remain three leading theories, each one of which has its able advocates. By these we are told that the building was designed either for a tomb, or for religious purposes, or for an astronomical observatory. The first of these rests on a comparatively slight foundation. The most elaborate research has failed to show that there is anything buried beneath the Tribune Building except beer. A noble monument of mortgages has been raised over the property of the Tribune stockholders, but it is improbable that the building itself was intended as a second and superfluous monument.

The learned volume written by Prof. Veranda Brown in support of the theory that the Tribune Building represents the history of the Jewish and Christian religions, and contains a precious prophecy as to the future religious belief of mankind, has a certain degree of plausibility which will always commend itself to imaginative men. As is well known, the plan of the building is unlike that of any other architectural work, in the curious and arbitrary way in which it is divided into different stories. The lower part consists of four stories and a basement. According to Prof. Brown this basement represents the patriarchal period before the time of Moses, and the four stories represent the Jewish nation under Moses, under the Prophets, under the Kings, and under the Roman Empire. The last story is smaller than the others, thus typifying the declining condition of the Jewish state, and the marble capitals of its pilasters indicate the luxury and splendor of the Roman Empire. Above the Jewish division of the building we find a second series of three stories, representing the first three centuries of the Christian era. The uppermost one of these is gorgeously ornamented with polished granite columns, with Byzantine capitals—constituting an unmistakable reference to the conversion of CONSTANTINE, the fixing of his capital at Byzantium, and the triumph of the Christian religion. Next we find three more stories, each containing five windows. These typify the fifteen centuries which have elapsed since the conversion of CONSTANTINE, and bring the record of the Jewish and Christian religions down to the present time.

Where the seventh story, or the third century of our era begins, the facade of the Tribune Building is divided into two large masses, one being precisely twice the width of the other. These undoubtedly represent the division of the Christian world into the two great Churches—the Latin and the Greek—the beginning of which division really dates back to the rivalry between the Bishops of Rome and Constantinople. Between these two great divisions rises the tower—a quadrangular structure, with clear-cut angles, and standing boldly out into the light. In this tower we recognize Protestantism. Smaller in size than either of the two great divisions that represent the Latin and Greek Churches, it reaches nearer heaven and secures a greater share of both sunlight and clouds.

The upper part of the tower is, in Prof. Veranda Brown's opinion, prophetic in its teaching. Both the tendency of Protestantism to bring all things to the bar of reason and to regard mathematics as the real test of religious truth—a tendency daily growing in force—and the refusal of any two Protestant bodies to agree in their views of what is true, are prefigured by the clock which occupies the upper part of the tower, with its four faces that so stubbornly refuse to make the same profession of faith as to the time. Still higher than the clock we find the lightning-rod. There the tower has reached its fullest development—ending in a point—signifying "nothing," and a lightning-rod, of all things the most thoroughly scientific and materialistic. The Greek and the Latin divisions of the building have ceased to govern, and are crowned with pediments showing that they have reached their highest development. The Protestant tower, however, has pushed itself upward until it ends in the point of an iron lightning-rod. Prof. Veranda Brown, who is a pure rationalist, accepts with some scientific enthusiasm this architectural prophecy of the fate of Protestantism, but few earnest Protestants, however cordially they may accept the greater part of his Tribune Building theory, will admit that he is right in his interpretation of the tower.

The astronomical theory of the building is ably advocated by Prof. Pritchard Root. He maintains that had the builders intended to erect an astronomical observatory, they would have designed a building

which should have been both massive and high. Both of these conditions are found in the Tribune Building. They would also have constructed a long, narrow tube of masonry through which to observe the stars. We find precisely such a tube in the Tribune Building, although the ignorance of the present day has perverted it to the use of an elevator. They would also, says the Professor, have constructed a subterranean chamber as a receptacle for water. The Tribune builders, for they made a large subterranean chamber for the reception—not of water, but of beer. From these considerations he draws the conclusion that the Tribune Building was designed for astronomical purposes, and incidentally remarks that the arguments of Prof. Veranda Brown are fallacious, inasmuch as he forgot to include the coal-cellar in his calculations, and as the coal-cellar cannot possibly be brought into any intelligible relation with the Jewish commonwealth.

Of course, neither of these rival theories can be accepted as fully proved, and we must therefore regard the Tribune Building as an unsolved problem. Doubtless, the builders had some purpose, from which neither the groans nor the entreaties of the oppressed stockholders could avert them; but what that purpose was we are not yet able to say with certainty.

It has been jokingly said by a Russian diplomat that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will never die while Gen. IGATSEFF lives to succeed him; but the mere mention of a successor of any kind seems to have roused this invalid old man of 81 to all his former energy. The meeting of such men as himself, Count Schouvaloff, and M. VALTEFF, embodies the being a mere cipher—will be a curious remnant of Russia's three forms of policy. GORTSCHAKOFF represents the "Russia for herself" creed of the Napoleonic era, with its colossal schemes and grand strokes of statecraft. SCHOUVALOFF typifies the later school of detail and precision, exhibiting the showiness of the detective rather than the wide foresight of the Minister. VALTEFF embodies the "Western policy" of concessions like those recently made to Germany, compliments like those paid last year to England, and a general system of conciliation and good fellowship. Which of the three methods is destined to shape the future policy of Russia remains to be seen.

Our national banking system has been of late the subject of a good deal of admiring comment on the other side of the Atlantic. Its facilities are universally recognized, and the fact that a traveler can go all over the country and experience no difficulty in getting what he wants for his national bank notes is esteemed a priceless boon. Practically, there is no interchange of bank-notes as between the three Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and England. Ireland, with a ten-pound bank of England note in his pocket, will be able to get it exchanged for Irish notes, but is equally certain that three-fourths of the shopkeepers will refuse to receive his money. Similarly, a ten-pound bank of Ireland note may be changed in England, but it is not current in the country. Neither are Scotch notes practically recognized in England, while as between Ireland and Scotland, the notes are held to be in any sense interchangeable. When these difficulties exist in the case of the great banks, they become enhanced twenty-fold when the interchange of notes has reference to the paper of the numerous minor banks of issue which exist all over the United Kingdom. Again, as England has no issue of bank-notes for a smaller sum than £5, the one-pound notes of Scotland and Ireland are not merely unrecognized, but almost unknown in that country.

Doubtless not a few of these who read of the suit brought by the well-known publisher, FRANK LESLIE, to prevent his son from carrying on a publication in the name of FRANK LESLIE, Jr., will be surprised to learn that there are cases in which the law will dictate no man shall use his own name in his own business. The law cannot prevent two persons of the same name going into the same business and using their names in a similar way and for a common purpose, providing each acts in good faith and neither fraudulently attempts to profit by the better reputation or good name of the other. It is true that a detrimental confusion may arise from such similarity in the use of names, and that the holder of the name of persons may thereby suffer, but in the absence of fraud or an intent to deceive the public, the person injured is without legal remedy. The case is different, however, when a man, by false representations or some cunning device, attempts to mislead the public into the belief that his name and business are the same as those of some well-known and trusted house. Cases of this kind are by no means rare. They have frequently occurred in this City, and where intentional deception has been proved, the court has not hesitated to interfere. Such a case was lately carried to the New-York Court of Appeals, which held that JOHN S. DEVLIN had been properly restrained from using in his business the name "DEVLIN & CO." in that it was the name of a firm which had been used by a way as to mislead the public into the belief that the business was the same as that of the well-known clothing-house of DEVLIN & CO. So in a recent case, wherein it appeared that Dr. J. H. McLENNAN had labeled pill-boxes with his own name in imitation of those bearing the name of Dr. C. McLENNAN, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that a man will not be allowed to use the name of another, if he has been using the name of another of the same name. While a person is thus restricted in the commercial use of his own name, an exclusive right may be acquired by one man to use the name of another. Thus the courts have recognized valid trade-marks in such uses of the names of dead and living celebrities as "Rosa Williams Cloth" and "Black Cat Cigar." So also a writer who uses a pseudonym or nom de plume of established value may prevent another from appropriating the same name for the purpose of misleading the public.

Cuba is once more in a state of insurrection. The Ever-faithful law, the name applied to it, is as ironical as any name could be, considering that Cuba has been in almost continuous rebellion against the United States for the last 30 or 40 years. It was originally so called because in the first quarter of this century every continental part of Spanish America threw off its allegiance and established its independence; but Cuba, along with Puerto Principe, remained loyal, and profited by its loyalty; for when the old Spaniards were expelled from the island and the United States took possession of the island, and benefited it by their energy, skill, and capital. During this generation, however, the Cubans have been actively and irrepressibly disloyal, and Spain is directly responsible for their disloyalty. The present population is about 1,500,000, of whom some 750,000 are white, 38,000 Colored, and 650,000 are of mixed blood, or of negro origin. Of the whites, some 600,000 are creoles, or natives of the island, while 140,000 to 150,000 are natives of Spain, called peninsulares. Although of the same stock, the difference between the creoles and peninsulares is no very great as to be observable at a glance, as visitors to Havana must have noticed. The creoles are generally well, mentally and physically, and decidedly lazy, and when they begin to appear in the streets, the peninsulares are on the other hand, vigorous, energetic, and aggressive. These, mainly from north-eastern parts of Spain, go to Cuba as traders and mechanics, and obtain most of the employment and wealth of the island. Though largely in the minority, they, from natural causes and the favor of Spain, come to be, and are, scandalously unjust. They treat the creoles with undignified contempt, and are most ardently hated in turn by the weaker race, who are always proclaiming the doctrine of "Cuba for the Cubans," and are most anxious to get rid, at any price, of the adventurers ever preying on their substance. The creoles, on the other hand, are at any time in the negroes whether free or bond, to oppose the Spaniards, whether as oppressors and natural foes, which they really are. Since the close of our civil war the Cuban sugar trade has vastly increased; the quantity recently exported having been valued at over \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, three-quarters of it coming to this country. This is due not to the enterprise of the inhabitants or the

excellence of the Government, but to the great demand for sugar from the United States. Spain has always drawn heavily on Cuba, which has naturally supplied Madrid with a very large revenue, receiving no equivalent therefor. No wonder the Cubans detest Spain and the Spaniards. Despite their feebleness, they will be pretty certain, in the end, to achieve their independence, though Spain will resist to the last, because Cuba is the richest of her transatlantic possessions.

To-day, the one hundredth birthday of ADAM OERHNSCHLAGER, will be celebrated in all theatres, schools, and clubs throughout the Scandinavian countries. ADAM OERHNSCHLAGER was not only a poetical genius of the very highest order, but he shined in a new era both in the Danish and in the Swedish literature, and in the history of the Danish civilization, he stands as the representative of its happiest and most important work. His first poems were published in 1804, and all his best works, ballads, epics, and dramas, were written before 1815, though he continued to write up to his death in 1850. In the Scandinavian literature he was the father and the leader of the Romantic school. He rejected the old view of nature as an administrative machine, and represented her as a living and breathing organism. He discarded the old conception of history as a report of the fortunes of a dynasty, adorned with providential provisions, and interpreted her as the growth and development of a national individuality. He broke with the icy and narrow rationalism of the eighteenth century, and he opened up a living and life-giving feeling. More especially, he drew his readers' attention to the starting-point of Scandinavian history—to that period of the early Middle Ages when the Scandinavian races began to make itself felt in the history of Europe, and his representations of the wild but often sublime scenes then at work, though far from true in a realistic sense of the word, acted as an admirable and elevating power of general culture on his contemporaries. In Denmark he was almost worshipped. At a banquet in honor of his seventieth birthday, in 1849, all the Danish poets acknowledged that they owed to him much of their genius and still more of their success. It is not so very paradoxical to say that he has written the Danish literature of the nineteenth century. Also, in Norway and Sweden, he was fully appreciated. On a visit to Sweden, in 1846, Bishop ERASMUS TRONER, Sweden's greatest poet and author of "Fritiofs Saga," addressed him in the Cathedral of Lund and placed a laurel crown on his head. In foreign countries, however, he has not attracted much attention, though several of his works have been translated into German, French, and English. The reason is that the essence of his poetry lies in his diction. That mysterious stir and subtle fragrance which characterize a bright day in Spring fill his words, his phrases, his rhythm, and make their charm. But to transfer this charm from one language to another is almost impossible, and LONGFELLOW, who has translated a few of his ballads, is the only one who has done him full justice.

TRADE AND LABOR IN ENGLAND.

COLLIERS DEMANDING INCREASED WAGES.—USEFULNESS OF UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS.

LONDON, NOV. 25.—Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £90,000 were for shipment to America.

The colliers throughout Lancashire and Cheshire yesterday gave notice of a demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. They also expressed a desire for the introduction of the sliding scale of wages. The masters will reply to their demand next week. The North Staffordshire colliers demand a similar advance in wages.

The iron-masters of Lancashire and Ayrshire yesterday decided to meet the last advance of 6d. in the wages of their employees. The iron-masters of United States Consuls in Europe on the rate of wages paid to, and the cost of living of, the working classes in Europe have been distributed by the Foreign Office to the chief Chambers of Commerce in England. At the request of the Trade-union Congress Parliamentary Committee, Lord Salisbury, the British Secretary of State, has ordered that, to obtain a few more copies for the use of the Trade-unions. Documents of this nature would be of great value to trades which have to compete with foreign manufactures, and of especial value for the regulation of wages in competitive trades. The Foreign Office would be glad to receive information from the Consuls. It would collect the information for itself, instead of having to beg it from the American Government.

The Mark-Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "Fortunately, wheat-sowing made fair progress before the frost set in, and it will proceed still faster as the weather ameliorates. The outlook for the crop is, it is feared, that the future prospects are jeopardized by the hardness of seed wheat, really good samples of which are exceedingly scarce. The operations in Scotland are more backward, but if the weather remains propitious for another fortnight, a fair area will be sown. The harvest is now completed in the later districts of Scotland, but the results are satisfactory. The average yield of wheat is arriving more freely at the country markets, but its condition is not altogether encouraging. Prospects are dark. Wheat declined 1s. per quarter in many important centres. In the import of wheat from abroad, there was again unusually heavy, the supplies from Mon. day to Friday having been 57,250 quarters. A large proportion of the imports were from the United States, and these may yet be procured if the weather continues mild, as no definite news of the closing of the ports has been received. The future of the wheat crop, however, depends on the action of America alone. The gigantic visible supply of wheat from the United States is steadily increasing, and is considerably in excess of the present requirements; but notwithstanding the fact that the surplus is considerable, the outlook for the future is not altogether encouraging. The stoppage of Russian supplies may very probably turn the scale in favor of the United States. The situation is very delicate during the past week. Wheat, as ship, was pressed for sale to avoid rotting and was sold at a low price. The demand for wheat of all sorts for feed and for stock was moderate. There was a fair demand for wheat off coast and a good many cargoes of wheat and flour were being sent to the United Kingdom, at improving prices. The decline of the early part of the week has been followed by a recovery, but the demand was somewhat improved. There was very little business done in forward wheat, and the high prices of the week were in America. Resellers offered very sparingly, but there have been some sales of red winter, on passage, at 53s. 6d. and white winter, on passage, at 54s. 6d. and white winter, on passage, at 55s. 6d. The sales of English wheat last week were 40,000 quarters, and the total for the week against 49,500 quarters at 4s. 2d. per quarter during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom of wheat and flour during the week ending Nov. 15th inst. were, 2,110,944 hundredweights of wheat and 301,033 hundredweights of flour.

SUPERINTENDENT SMITH'S SALARY.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 25.
The Legislature last Winter passed an act reducing the salary of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department from \$7,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The act did not go into effect until Oct. 1, and when, on the 1st of November, the Controller sent the usual salary check to the Superintendent, graded to the reduced amount fixed by the Legislature, it was returned by Mr. Smith, with the statement that the salary of the Superintendent was entitled to the usual amount. This is undoubtedly based on the theory that the Legislature cannot reduce or add to the salary of an officer during his term of office. Mr. Olcott's compliance with the letter and intent of the law, while the Legislature is in session

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY ITEMS TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
DRY GOODS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
GRATES AND FENCIBLES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
HOTELS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
PROPOSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
STOCKS, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS. Matinée.
DAILY THEATRE—VIVE MATHIE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE FORT. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—FIRE IN IRELAND. Matinée.
HAYMARKET THEATRE—THE OCEANOGRAPH.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRLS. Matinée.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—POTOMAC. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—THE NEW YORK VIOLET.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT. Matinée.
COMIQUE—MELANIE GUARD CHRISTIAN. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE LADY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—FIRE.
THE AQUARIUM—BONCHON HOMES. Matinée.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMY—FIRE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
For Daily Times, per annum, including the
Sunday Edition, in advance, \$12 00
For Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the
Sunday Edition, in advance, 10 00
For Sunday Edition, per annum, in advance, 2 00
For Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, in advance, 2 50
For Weekly Times, per annum, in advance, 1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
Five Times Up-town Office—No. 1, 259 Broadway.
Paris Office of the Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
This Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand,
W. C., by Henry F. Gillie & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's
No. 4 Trafalgar Square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates
for to-day, in this region, falling barometer,
increasing east to south winds, warmer, partly
cloudy, or cloudy weather and rain.

The dangerous illness of Lieut.-Gov.
Wiltz, the Democratic candidate for Gov-
ernor of Louisiana, opens up a somewhat
startling prospect to the Bourbons of that
State. The election is to be held on
Tuesday next, and the ratification of
the new Constitution and the final-
ity of the choice of State officers
to be made on Tuesday, stand or fall
together. But the Democrats are pledged
to the new Constitution, and even if they
desired to defeat it at this stage of the cam-
paign, it would be impossible to get the
news conveyed in time to many dis-
tricts of the State. To change their
candidate for Governor is impos-
sible for the same reason. Should,
therefore, the illness of Mr. Wiltz termi-
nate fatally, his Republican opponent would
be elected Governor, no matter what might
be the number of votes he received. Under
these circumstances, the painful tension of
feeling with which the members of the
Democratic Ring regard the progress of
Mr. Wiltz's illness may be readily imagined.

The Tribune felicitates itself on being the
first to give the "news of the largest offer
to sell railway stock ever made by a single
owner." All things considered, the dis-
tinction is one which no reputable news-
paper will envy. For what the Tribune did
do was something more than chronicling
a mere item of news. Its columns
were used by the unscrupulous gam-
bler who controls them to intimidate the
public the completion of a gigantic
stock speculation, which was then merely
in progress, by which his power over the
railroad system of the country would be
enormously expanded, and which would
lend a greatly-increased significance to
his apparent valuation of any railroad
stock in the market. The Tribune having
prepared Wall-street to watch
with anxious interest the next move of its
proprietor, JAY GOULD, his throwing upon
the market of 100,000 shares of Erie was
at once accepted as the signal for a general
surrender of test stock to its fate, and it
was allowed to sink to a point where, the
smaller gamblers having been cleaned out,
the great operators could step in and reap
the fruits of the scare. No bolder use
has ever been found for a great journal than
to be made do the work of an unscrupu-
lous stock-jockey, and the Tribune's mawkish
sentiment about the losses of those persons
who forgot that they were playing against
the loaded dice of its proprietor is certainly
as sickening as its manipulation of the news
was contemptible. If the Tribune likes the
business of acting as "steerer" to a skin
game, it is entirely welcome to retain the
journalistic monopoly of it.

About the series of statements made by
Mr. VANDERBILT last week when questioned
concerning the reported negotiation to pur-
chase twenty-five million of dollars' worth
of New-York Central stock perhaps the less
said the better. His apparently frank ex-
planations of the transaction made to our
reporter last night are, however, both
interesting and suggestive. His resolution
to sell seems to have originated in a dis-
trust of his own ability to hold his Western
connections against the powerful rivalry
which threatened him, and in a conviction
that he needed somebody to help him to
bear the brunt of the public dissatis-
faction with the policy of the Central
in regard to its local traffic. Though Mr. VANDERBILT has parted
with less than half his interest in

the Central Road, he appears to think that
he will get better treatment at the hands of
the Legislature, the press, and the public
now that he controls it more at the mercy
of other stockholders than it used to be.
It does not seem to have occurred to Mr.
VANDERBILT that the public may discover
in the new Central-Wabash-Pacific com-
bination merely an exchange of King Stork
for King Log.

The completion of the telegraph lines to
Kabul and Kandahar, and the rapid progress
of the railway to the latter place, show
that the Winter contingencies have been
fully provided for. At the same time, if
Gen. ROBERTS's scouting parties have to
fight as hard for their forage as they did
the other day, in a temperature of 20°
below freezing, it may be awkward for the
outlying detachments. The complaints of
the Russian press regarding Persia's lean-
ing toward England are probably a con-
cession to popular feeling rather than a
serious argument, for the Shah is certain
to "lean" toward any power which cares
to bribe or to bully him. England having
taken Kabul, he is leaning toward Eng-
land. When Russia takes Herat, he will
lean toward Russia; and should the two
come to blows in the East, he will en-
deavor to balance between them both. All
that Russia need do to insure Persia's neu-
trality is to keep two or three gun-boats
hovering around the latter's ports on the
Caspian Sea.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics
with reference to foreign commerce is
supplemented by some statements bringing
several of the items down very nearly to
date. By these we learn that the excess of
exports over imports for the first eight
months of the calendar year was \$140,-
255,688, as against an excess for the
same period last year of \$188,-
605,224. But during the next two
months the exports again rapidly gained
ground, the excess being \$61,278,221,
against an excess last year of only \$48,-
860,427. For October, the value of ex-
ports was larger than for any month in the
history of the country. Meanwhile, there
was a corresponding excess of the imports
of specie. Up to the close of the fiscal year,
June 30, the imports exceeded the ex-
ports by \$4,701,441; but from July
1 to Nov. 22 the imports took the
lead to the amount of \$65,000,000.
This amount was, in round numbers, 10
per cent. of the paper currency of the coun-
try, and its introduction is a striking com-
ment on the wisdom of the predictions which
were so freely made before resumption that
the effort to get even \$50,000,000 of gold
for that purpose would be absolutely futile.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

Messrs. VANDERBILT and GOULD seem to
be parcelling the railroads of the continent
between them, and according to present ap-
pearances Mr. GOULD will soon have the
larger share. The chief owner of the New-
York Central has, so far, confined his
sovereignty to the dominion stretching from
the sea-board to Chicago. The man with
whom he consents to share this empire
already controls the greater number of rail-
roads beyond the Mississippi, and is scheming
and plotting to make his mastery of trans-
continental traffic absolute. What might
have been expected to be a life-or-death
struggle between two giants of the stock-
jobbing world turns out to be an amicable
arrangement which looks-on will not un-
naturally interpret as a surrender on the
part of the Vanderbilt interest. Two other
potentates have apparently slipped quietly
off the field. Col. SCOTT and the Pennsylv-
ania Railroad, Mr. GARRETT and the Bal-
timore and Ohio, are no longer formidable
as competitors for power. Each is per-
mitted to retain a circumscribed range of
influence until Mr. VANDERBILT or Mr.
GOULD, or both of them, shall choose to
prescribe other limitations. As long as
these magnates moved in different spheres,
each was in some degree a check upon the
other. Neither dared to exclude from his
calculations the operations of his rival.
The situation is changed now. The con-
tending powers have become allies. They
who but yesterday were watching for
chances to strike each at the other, are to-
day virtually partners whose hitherto the
saw of the Vanderbilt has been complete.

We may not be permitted to know the
precise motives which have impelled Mr.
VANDERBILT to relinquish considerably
more than one-third of his entire interest
in the New-York Central to a combination
which in effect represents an interest until
now antagonistic. There has been so much
trifling with truth on the side of at least one
of the parties to the negotiation that a re-
luctance to rely implicitly on any explana-
tion which that side may offer, will natu-
rally be felt. In the absence of trustworthy
data, everybody will put his own construc-
tion on a transaction which obviously
means more than is allowed to appear upon
the surface. Doubtless, the prevalent idea
will not be favorable to the permanence
of the Vanderbilt dynasty. Whether its
chief be constrained, or simply desires,
to lessen an enormous investment in the
main feature of the Vanderbilt system, or
whether he has come to the conclusion that
it is better to make terms with GOULD than
to fight him, the impression produced can-
not be favorable to the prestige of Mr. VAN-
DERBILT. And the event as certainly adds
to the speculative prestige of the Central
figure in the Wabash system and the vari-
ous roads with which it is connected. What
VANDERBILT loses GOULD gains. The lat-
ter will be regarded as having indirectly
acquired advantages whose cost must ulti-
mately fall upon the New-York Central
property. No one will be deceived by the
transfer of \$25,000,000 of its stock to
London. For the moment the stock ad-
vances. But the transaction opens the door
to one whose ambition is overtopped by un-
scrupulousness, and whose presence is a
sure promise of perpetual intrigue.

The transaction invests with fresh point
an unanswered question. While the great
railroad speculators are partitioning the
continent and entering into bargains for
the more effective carrying out of common
purposes, what is done for the protection of
public interests? Common sense always
suggested that competition is a desirable
thing when the object sought is the cheap-
est conduct of the railroad transportation
business. Railroad Presidents and man-
agers have invented a philosophy which
suits them better. Competition they con-

demn as a calamity; "pools" and combi-
nations of all sorts they exult as the per-
fection of management. The argument in
support of this method begs a large part of
the question. "That which is best for the
companies is best for the public." As mat-
ters stand, the proposition is not susceptible
of proof. It has been based on the railroads,
however, and out of it have grown the "sys-
tems" of railroads between which the great
bulk of the country's traffic has been divided.
There was a little satisfaction in the knowl-
edge that though competition, pure and
simple, was unattainable, the competition
of "systems" existed. Jealousies, bad
faith, business exigencies, all tended to im-
pair the success of the pooling plan, and in
some degree helped the public. There was
a certain assurance of safety, for instance,
when Messrs. VANDERBILT and GOULD
pulled in different directions. Each oper-
ated as a check upon the other. But if the
New-York Central system is henceforth to
be operated in unison with the Wabash sys-
tem, and the latter, again, with GOULD's
trans-Mississippi schemes, the last vestige
of competition will disappear. A gigantic
railroad monopoly, long apprehended as a
possibility, will be an accomplished fact.

Little discernment is needed to trace the
bearing of the fact upon the demand for
Federal legislation in regard to inter-State
commerce generally, and especially in re-
gard to these great combinations as affect-
ing the rights and interests of the people.
The Granger movement did not exaggerate
the importance of the issues involved in the
subject. States, however, cannot cope with
the evil. It has outgrown their jurisdic-
tion, and only the National Government
can adequately guard the welfare of the
community against the encroachments of a
power exacting and dangerous, than any
other with which this country must con-
tend. A single transaction covering \$25,-
000,000 exemplifies the magnitude of the
force to be encountered; and the trans-
actions of GOULD in the West still further
show the necessity of regulating promptly
the exercise of an influence which defies
attempts at local control. We are menaced
with a railroad despotism, and the duty of
Congress is to interfere.

USES OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

It is, perhaps, futile to lecture any people
on the uses which they are to make of a
special holiday. Their habits and customs
are determined by causes over which they
exercise no conscious control, and their
manner of disposing of any day set apart
from the ordinary succession of tasks and
duties is sure to be the outcome of their
tastes and tendencies, in short, of their char-
acter as a people. They do what they do
because they are what they are, and not be-
cause property or tradition make certain
demands of them. Thanksgiving Day was
religious in its origin, but can hardly be
regarded as religious in its present observ-
ance. The Puritan settlers of New-England
were, after their manner, a very devout
folk, and it was quite in keeping with their
character that they should set apart a
special day after their harvests had been
gathered in and the labors of the season
were over, for acknowledging their depend-
ence on a higher power, and returning
thanks for the mercies and favors vouch-
safed to them. Their religious peculiarities,
their rural and isolated life, and the feeling
of dependence upon Divine Providence be-
gotten by their situation on the
verge of an unexplored wilderness,
subject to the rigor and uncertainties
of colonial life, gave its character to their
autumnal holiday. They made it an occa-
sion, not only of thankfulness to the Su-
preme Being, but of decorous festivity in
family gatherings. The great civil war,
with the tremendous responsibilities and
the grave uncertainties which it brought,
drew the old New-England anniversary into
the national experience, and made its ob-
servance a general custom. Circumstances
gave it something of the traditional sole-
mnity, for in those trying days there was apt
to be a pervading sense of dependence on a
higher power than the arm of man, and a
disposition to be grateful for triumphs past
and humbly hopeful of victories to come.

With the return to peace and prosperity,
the normal and every-day character of the
people asserts itself again, and holidays are
kept according to the prevailing taste and
inclination. It must be confessed that little
remains of the original religious significance
of Thanksgiving Day in the manner of its
present observance. It survives somewhat
coldly in the pompous piety of the official
proclamations, and is recognized in a per-
functory way by some of the churches. But
the pews of the sanctuary are never crowded
in response to the recommendations of the
civil authorities, and there is little evidence
among those who do congregate of a special
devoutness or gratitude. The occasion is
generally taken by the preacher to lecture
the people on their civic duties or to deprecate
the shortcomings or the dangers revealed
in political life. Thankfulness must needs
be a personal matter, and is not likely to be
evoked by dwelling on the sins of the body
politic, from which each individual is apt
to absolve his own conscience. The reli-
gious services of the day are, in fact,
little more than an empty form, in which
few care to take part.

Outside the church door, the occasion
drops all pretense of a religious character,
and becomes merely a social holiday, with
more or less of special modes of observance.
The people amuse themselves much as is
their wont in times of leisure. The season
forbids the excursions and out-door recrea-
tions which Summer holidays bring, but the
day is in the main one of diversion. Still,
it has two characteristics which it is well
to cherish and make more marked from
year to year, as their influence is wholly
beneficial. One of these is derived from
the old traditions of the day, and the other
is chiefly the development of recent years.
The former makes it the occasion for fam-
ily meetings, the latter for special deeds of
charity and kindness for the poor and the
homeless. On Christmas there is an inter-
change of social amenities among friends
and between families that are at all times
on a footing of familiar intercourse. New-
Year's Day is made, at least by our
local custom, the time for a more formal
paying of respects to all with whom one has
acquaintance, which is apt to be slighted
during the months of care and business
that precede and follow. But Thanksgiv-
ing is especially sacred to gatherings, under
one roof or in one circle, of members of

the same family, a strengthening of the
natural ties of affection, a renewal so far
possible of the earliest and fondest associa-
tions. No custom could have more in it of
the beauty of domestic life, or exercise a
more purifying or exalting influence, and
when all the children and grandchildren
can come, in the old New-England fashion,
to the ancestral home, to cheer the heart of
declining age, warm the nature of busy mid-
dle life, and give innocent mirth to the
young, a picture is presented which is wor-
thy of the national holiday of an Anglo-
Saxon people.

The other distinguishing phase of the day
to which we have alluded is no less worthy
of commendation. The poor we have al-
ways with us, but we are apt to forget their
presence. There are many homes where
feasting never comes unless brought
by the hand of charity, and there are
thousands among the denizens of a
great city to whom home is a word without
a meaning. It is a custom worthy of a gen-
erous people that makes Thanksgiving Day
a time for spreading festivity and joy among
the homeless and the destitute. It is even
better to make others rejoice than to rejoice
ourselves, and next to being duly grateful
it is meritorious to be the cause of grati-
tude in others. The many associations for
giving dinners and a time of amusement to
the poor and homeless are worthy of all
encouragement. The rich and well-to-do
can easily contribute to the enjoyment
of the day among their humbler and less
fortunate fellow-creatures, and even if they
devote a little personal time to it, they will
find that it will detract nothing from their
own pleasure.

A PERILOUS DEPARTURE.

Archbishop WILLIAMS, of the Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of New-England, has
instructed the priests under his charge, in a
regular synod of the Church, that a policy
hostile to the public schools is to be adopted
and put into vigorous execution, in the
spirit of the advice of the Pope to a Eu-
ropean prelate, to require the attendance of
Catholic children at the parochial schools,
and to use the spiritual penalties to en-
force obedience. The New-England Arch-
bishop announces that within his jurisdic-
tion such schools are to be established
at once, and that parents are
to be required to send their chil-
dren to them and to them alone,
under pain of being deprived of the sacra-
ments which they deem essential to sal-
vation. He goes further, and directs the
priests to withdraw all children from the
schools where in their opinion their in-
fluence is injurious to Catholic youth, even
though there are no parochial schools
provided to receive them. This action is
greatly to be regretted, because it is likely
to precipitate a conflict between the ec-
clesiastical and civil authorities which
every right-minded American is anxious to
avoid. The widest toleration is permitted
in this country to all religious sects,
and it would be a cause of deep
regret that anything should occur
to interfere in the smallest degree with this
policy; but if it becomes a question between
control in matters that affect the public in-
terest by priestly power deriving its au-
thority from a foreign potentate and that
of the State, the contest is one that cannot
be avoided, and that can end in only one
way. There can be no valid objection made
to Catholic parochial schools as such, provided
they are supported by the Church and the
voluntary patronage of individuals; and
though the education acquired in these in-
stitutions is generally of a poor quality and
vitiated by teachings that are hardly
consistent with the principles essential to
the successful working of free government,
there is not likely to be any occasion for
putting restrictions upon it, if it comes up
to a moderate standard of efficiency.

A certain degree of elementary education
is a necessary qualification for citizenship
in a free Republic, and it is the right and
duty of the State, not only to provide for it,
but to require it. With religious instruc-
tion has nothing to do, nor need it con-
cern itself with the means which private in-
dividuals see fit to adopt for the education
of their children outside of the schools pro-
vided at the public expense. The danger
of conflict will arise only out of the failure
of private or clerical institutions to perform
the service which the good of the State re-
quires and which the State itself undertakes
to perform. In some of the States of the
Union, elementary education is al-
ready compulsory, and in the others it is
likely to be made so. Nothing could be
more calculated to hasten the consumma-
tion of the policy of compulsory attendance
on the public schools than for the Catholic
Church to assume the exclusive task of in-
structing its children. Its experience does
not justify confidence in the results. In
European countries, when education has
been in the hands of the priests, there has
been a vast percentage of illiteracy. No
intelligent person needs to be told
that in this country those who are with
the most difficulty reached by the influence
of education and brought to a condition of
mental discipline which the safety of the
State requires, belong to the fold of the
Catholic Church. There is no reason for
believing that here, and now, Church schools
will perform their work better or more com-
pletely than they have done it heretofore
and elsewhere. There is no probability
that parochial schools will give all the chil-
dren of the Catholic faith even that mod-
erate degree of secular instruction which
the State must, and will, require.

There is another phase of the question
which has not a little interest, and may as-
sume some importance. Catholic parents
have their rights as citizens. Many of them
prefer, and will always prefer, the public
schools for their children, for the simple
reason that they know that, as a system,
they are far better than anything which the
Church will or can provide. They may in-
sist upon their right as citizens to enjoy
their share in the benefits of a branch of
the public service which, in any case, they
must do their part in paying for. Then will
they bring upon themselves the penalties of
Rome, and, perhaps, be excommunicated
from a faith to which they are sincerely
attached. They may be compelled
to choose between allegiance to the
Pope and his instruments and allegiance
to the American Republic and the State in
which they live. Doubtless, so far as ec-
clesiastical pains and penalties are con-
cerned, the civil authorities cannot, and
ought not, to interfere for their protection.

but wherever it comes to a question of
obedience to any specific requirement of the
State, no allegiance can be recognized
but the political allegiance of citizenship,
and its duties will be firmly exacted. If
the test is to be made whether the Pope
of Rome has a secular authority over citizens
of this Republic, the public sentiment of
the country will make short work of it.
And what will be the effect on the
growth and prosperity of the Catholic
Church in the United States of an
attempt of its hierarchy to deprive Ameri-
can citizens of the liberties which the prin-
ciples and spirit of our institutions teach
them to regard as their inalienable right?
Will the teachings of freedom and per-
sonal independence be too strong for the
power of the Church, and alienate from its
authority thousands who are too much
American to be submissive to the spirit of
the Middle Ages?

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

The knowledge that journalists have of
the most important diplomatic secrets is
simply astonishing. There is scarcely an
American newspaper to-day that is not
thoroughly acquainted with the most secret
intrigues of BISMARCK and the inmost
thoughts of GORTSCHAKOFF. Even the
Oshkosh Bugle knows all about the recent
treaty with Germany and Austria, and the
exact force that the two countries will put
into the field when they go to war with Rus-
sia and France. It is rather odd, however,
that the precise origin of the treaty in ques-
tion has not yet been mentioned, and
though, of course, all the newspapers have
the facts in their possession, they have cu-
riously enough forbore to publish them.
How Russia and France came to an agree-
ment, and how BISMARCK thereupon went
to Austria and concocted a plan of thwart-
ing the Russo-French designs, is a story
which ought to interest every one who has
mourned the fate of Poland.

Last Summer, or to be exact, last Au-
gust, the French Ambassador at St. Peters-
burg called on Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and
with him obtained an audience with the
Czar. The latter, first searching the two
statesmen lest they should have a Nihilist
concealed about their persons, asked them
to be seated and to explain their wishes.
Thus encouraged, the French Ambassador
began by remarking that there could be no
doubt that there is an uncalculated quantity
of Germans. "We need," said he, "say, four
Germans to make historical and critical in-
vestigations, two more to write music, and
two to manufacture beer. All Germans in
excess of these are obviously superfluous."
The Czar assented warmly to this view, but
GORTSCHAKOFF insisted that eight Germans
were six too many. "The two Germans for
beer purposes are all that are needed,"
he remarked, "and I strongly protest
against the other six that his Excellency
the French Ambassador would unwisely
permit to exist."

The Frenchman politely consented to
waive the six disputed Germans, and pro-
ceeded to set forth his plan of abolishing
the rest of the German Empire. He said
that France could put a million of men in
the field on the west of Germany, and that
the Czar could attack the eastern frontier
with a million more. Thus they would have
round numbers two men to every one that
Germany could raise.

The Czar, after carefully looking under
the sofa for a possible Nihilist, said that al-
though the thing looked well, it would not
work. "My troops," he continued, "are
not a match, man for man, for the Germans,
and we must have more than two millions
of men to make a sure thing."

It was then that the Frenchman unfolded
the true inwardness of his scheme. "Your
Majesty is aware," he suggested, "that the
Prussian Province of Posen is inhabited ex-
clusively by Poles." The Czar replied that
he was, and that, next to a Nihilist, he de-
tested a Pole. "In my opinion," said he,
getting down on his knees to look up the
chimney, lest a Nihilist should be concealed
there, "the only good thing about Prussia
is the way in which she keeps her Poles un-
der foot." "Just so," replied the French
Ambassador, "but suppose your Majesty
was to offer to reconstitute Poland—indeem-
nifying yourself by seizing the Prussian Pro-
vinces on the Baltic—would not a Polish in-
surrection demand the attention of a large
German Army?" The Czar at once per-
ceived the force of the suggestion. He said
that his heart had always bled for the poor
Poles, and that it was his favorite dream
to resurrect Poland. Thereupon, a treaty was
duly signed by which France and Russia
agreed to attack Germany at the proper
time, and to create an insurrection in Posen
by proclaiming the reconstitution of Poland.

Now, no sooner did BISMARCK hear of
this than he instantly went to Vienna and
had a long interview with ANDRASSY and
FRANCIS JOSEPH. He said that France and
Russia had made an alliance against Ger-
many, and that if Germany was defeated,
Austria would lie at the mercy of Russia.
To meet this state of affairs, he proposed
an alliance between Germany and Austria.
"We must also," he continued, "agree to
reconstruct Poland, and thus create an in-
surrection among the Russian Poles. I have
always felt great sympathy for Poland,
and am ready to join with you in uniting
Poland and Galicia in a new Polish Kingdom
under a German King." ANDRASSY admitted
that this would strike a deadly blow at Russia,
but at first declined to surrender Galicia.
However, BISMARCK explained that Austria
could annex enough of the Danubian Prin-
cipalities to repay her for the loss of her
Polish Provinces, and intimated that if she
did not consent, it might be his painful duty
to reconstruct Poland himself, in which
case the Poles could make things very un-
pleasant for Austria in Galicia. ANDRASSY,
therefore, yielded, and a treaty between
Germany and Austria was duly signed.

Of course, France and Russia know all
about the interview between BISMARCK and
ANDRASSY, and are wild with rage at seeing
their nice little scheme thus checkmated.
It is now evident that either party can play
at the game of reconstructing Poland. Each
being thus able to checkmate the other,
things are just about in the position they
would have been had no treaties been
signed. The story, however, gives us an
insight into European diplomacy and the
manners and customs of European states-
men which is interesting and valuable, and
there is not the least doubt that it is as true
as the statements which many of our es-
teemed contemporaries have already pub-

lished concerning the Austro-German alli-
ance.

PICTURE HANGING.

One must be born to hang pictures aright;
education can only develop a talent in that re-
spect. How many of our friends are able to fit
such pictures as they possess into the best
places, considering tenderly the brilliancy or
low key of the paint, looking to the appropri-
ateness of the story told, weighing the relative
effect of neighboring objects, whether these be
paintings or less noble pieces of furniture, pon-
dering anxiously the amount and quality of
light which shall fall upon them either by day
or in the evening? A family, which by good
luck contains one of the rare characters that
know just where and how picture, statue, or
piece of furniture should be set, ought to value
the treasure highly, and not only use this talent
for rendering more habitable such home or
home as it may have, but lend the same to its
friends. Nothing is more ridiculous than the
pretensions people make to an ability to arrange
their own household interiors; almost any
house of our friends, taken at random, proves
the truth of the assertion. Why should people
go on assuming that they know how their
Titan or Apelles ought to hang, when they are
quite aware of the sneaking consciousness that
they themselves were born without the neces-
sary (God-given) quality? Why should they not
come out honestly and acknowledge the gap in
their character by begging or purchasing the
taste of that one among their acquaintance who
has given proof of a talent which belongs to the
rarest; or, if their pride cannot stand the
shock, why not get the same service performed
sub rosa on whatever terms the gifted being
may exact?

It is a mistake to suppose that an artist is the
person to whom to turn. An artist may have
the precious gift as a surplusage to his other
attainments, but does not own it of necessity.
It is more likely to attain its highest develop-
ment in some one not remarkable in other re-
spects, some woman, for instance, who, like
GOLDENWITZ with a difference, dresses angelic-
ally and talks like a polka-dot. If she be poor,
here is a chance for her to earn her pretty
clothes by the most legitimate and grateful ex-
ercise of her wit. In this way she would make
more pin-money by a great deal than the
Society of Decorative Art could procure her for
pieces of needlework or decorated plates. Even
if she exacted secrecy, the fame of her taste
would soon be bruited about among her woman-
kind, and she might build up a small profes-
sional business of the neatest and pleasantest
variety, not unlike the employment of those
matchmaking dowagers of Constantinople, and
also, it is whispered, of Paris, who have their
time thoroughly occupied in a beneficent task
which is said to be more congenial to women
than any other.

For all that is known, there may be just such
women everywhere at work in an unobtrusive
and quite unpaied way at the present moment.
They should be encouraged. Cookery is an art
evidently beyond the reach of woman; it de-
mands too much hard brain-work and too robust
imagination. There never was a great woman
cook. But with household decoration the re-
quirements are very different. Imagine the
what shall we call her?—the Chief Decoratress
at work. She enters rapidly the drawing-room,
dressed to perfection, and gathers in the situa-
tion at a glance. The broad-faced representa-
tive of one of the oldest families of New-York,
or the slim daughter of what will be one of the
oldest a generation hence, stands in agitated
silence. "A chair," says the Chief Decoratress,
with the brevity of a female physician pressed
with patients. Having installed herself on a
revolving chair, where the small of her back is
well supported and her perfect costume exerts
its normal tyranny upon the nerves of her em-
ployer, the Chief Decoratress then summons for
inspection every man-child and woman in the
house, masculine, feminine, and neuter. Having
learned their respective availabilities, she sets
them to work giving no heed to the butts and
ifs, nor even to the tears of the lady of the
house, until from hideous order and formality
comes chaos, and from chaos comes the
diversified beauty and regular eccentricity
of a well-organized interior. Your real
Chief Decoratress will not lay hand to any-
thing. She will sit serene, inflexible, and
omnipotent in her ravishing costume,
while walls crack and hammers ring. Carpets
turn to portières, and sideboards drape them-
selves into museums of bric-a-brac. In the
innermost whirl of a Bloomingdale of madness
she must sit calm. The master of the house
must be quelled with a glance, if he dare to
show himself. When all is in place, so that the
full meaning of her orders are understood, she
will rise, draw on her gloves, and withdraw from
the scene with the rapid step of a well-bred
engagement. She will not be disturbed, or in-
terrupted, or even so much as fluttered, or in a
moment of exasperation utter uncomplimentary
remarks, or the reverse, to any of her
slaves, she may be set down as a spurious chief.
She may be a Decoratress, but not a Chief.

If such a person does not yet exist, there
needs only this hint to bring her to the con-
sciousness of her own great self and the
mission before her. And her sphere is not
limited to households only. Two large exhi-
bitions of paintings are given yearly to this
community, and the hanging Committees who
manage them, although artists and men, have
not as yet appeared to be gifted in this peculiar
vein. But of them, more anon.

The case of Mr. E. MOODY BRYNTON, who is
contesting the election of the Hon. GEORGE B. LORING,
member of Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts
District, appears. From the great mass of testi-
mony taken to be a decidedly weak one. Both con-
testant and contestee apparently show that there
were mild informalities in the election as it was
carried out

books, at 25c.
cedar Keys. at

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED
South of free-
office in York
County, New-
York.
BY CABINET
Exchange Ad-
v. J. J.
LAND GOOD-
and a good

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 15,231
Copyright Office, Washington, to wit: Be re-
quired that on the 15th day of November, Anno Do-
mini 1878, the following work, or works, be de-
posited in this office the title of a book, the title or descri-
ption of which is in the following words to wit: "Repo-
sitories and detectors, in the Comptroller and Ap-
peals of the State of New-York, with notes, references, a
Index, by George F. Comstock, vol. 4. New-
Banks & Brothers, 1878," the right whereof they as
Proprietors, claim to have under the laws of the
State respecting copyrights.

direct violation of every parliamentary law precedent, and usage of the Senate. Having gone thus far, there is no reason to believe that the unscrupulous majority will hesitate to declare that Senator Kellogg was never legally elected. The conspiracy may be carried to the end. It is even stated that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, does not in

the Wilkesbarre Male Glee Club, 150 voices. Weber's "When winds breathe soft" was sung by the Schuylkill and Carbon Choir of 300 voices. The Rev. Dr. Evans presided at the beginning of the afternoon exercises. "Yr Ef" (the Summer) was sung in competition by the Wilkesbarre Choir, the Plymouth Choir, the Schuylkill and Carbon Choir, and the Lackawanna Choir. J. H. Puleston, mem-

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Irregularities are reported to have been discovered in the Custom-house here, and that an examination of the books shows the cash account to be short \$20,000. The Collector, James E. Smith, and the Cashier, William McKay, are implicated. The money is said to have been spent in land speculations.

returned to St. Petersburg when the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff was mooted, has become a candidate for the Chancellorship of Russia.

Army is greatly decimated by desertion. The government finds great trouble in providing men to oppose the insurgents in Durango, Chihuahua, and other States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The Alpha and Omega Company has levied an assessment of \$100,000 on the miners.

EXPLORATIONS IN MANITOBA.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 27.—Another North-western exploring party has arrived here this time with most favorable reports of the country north of Fort Carleton. Like others, they pronounce the disposition of the Indians to be very friendly,

THE CLOUDED EASTERN SKY

ENGLAND'S AWKWARD POSITION.
LEFT ALONE FOR THE COMING STRUGGLE—
THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRES—NO
FRIEND FOR THE BRITON ON THE CONTI-
NENT—THE TURK GROWING CONTEMPTU-
OUS—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BLACK SEA
MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Lord Beaconsfield's speech, at Guildhall, on Monday, is one of the most striking examples on record of the connection between the birth of a nation and the labors of a nation. Unfortunately, it has been so much more than a mere oration; it has been to the universal feeling of necessity, to the deep-rooted conviction that we are on the eve of a great crisis. People on the Continent are taught for agrarian discontent in Ireland; if taxation increases as production increases in England, they are rather glad than sorry at their unsympathetic neighbor's distress; they are quite indifferent as to the success or failure of Britain's colonial policy, either in South Africa or elsewhere; they are, except, perhaps, the Russians—comparatively uninterested in the Afghan quarrel; but when it is a question coming so nearly home to themselves as the threatened interference in Turkish affairs, they ask why the British Premier was so obviously silent? Lord Beaconsfield's optimism had not the ring of sincerity about it, and when his words of peace are declared, they are not only not spread by his conviction that England's interest in a Continental conflict, it is not surprising that Continentals should feel anxious. Is the noble Lord really so confident as he pretends to ask many, while the general opinion appears to be that his bold announcements about a future policy of action are only a cover to the exceeding great embarrassment of the Cabinet over which he presides. England is in sore need of an ally; "without an effective diplomatic coalition against Russia," says the *Vienne Neue Presse*, "the announcement of Turkish reforms must be followed by an inter-ferrence policy;" and she has considerable difficulty in negotiating an alliance with any European power. France might have been available, until Lord Salisbury's Manchester speech had shown her state to be considered by British politicians; neither Germany nor Austria nor Italy values at a high figure her military efficiency or trusts to her formal promise of protection; Greece sees in her chief barrier to the realization of the aspirations of Hellenism; Spain hates her for the sake of Gibraltar; Portugal, nor Sweden nor Norway will take part in any war, on any side; and Turkey, the most broken of reeds at the best, remembers the campaign of 1877-78, and, by turns, threatened and cajoled, then, by her pretended champion, "England's friendship will cost us more than we can afford to pay," says the Turkish press, and although the newspapers of Stamboul are bidden to be silent, and will obey, through fear of sequestration, they have thus spoken a symptom of the sentimentality which has seized upon England; she has not one friend to give her a helping hand, and when the chief of her foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury, is at the rumor of an Austro-German compact, he did not foresee the efforts which Russia would make to re-assert the league of the three emperors.

That this league will be sincere I do not believe; but neither William of Prussia nor Alexander of Russia desires to fight each other, and so, as the *Central Press* writes, "the league, to Berlin, the Czar will stop there on his way home, after a previous visit to St. Petersburg, who will come back from Vienna to Vienna to meet the Czar, and a few trumps in her hand. We are ignorant of the obligations imposed upon Germany by her compact, but if, as I believe, her promises of co-operation are conditional upon the Russian action, the defensive action of the Balkan populations will not give a pretext for interference, or rather, as I should say, will give an ally, and the Russian will be in a position to man's interests not being in any way involved, and Prince von Bismarck, being equally of his Pomeranian in a foreign quarrel.

OBITUARY.
THE EARL OF DURHAM.
George Frederic D'Arcy Lambton, second Earl of Durham, died in London yesterday at the age of 81. He was one of the distinguished statesmen and diplomatists, who was raised to the peerage in 1828, the year of the birth of the subject of this notice. On attaining his majority, the second Earl took his seat in the House of Lords, and espoused the Liberal cause. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Durham, and was married in 1834 to a daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn, who in 1841 was created Viscount of Durham. He was the father of John George, Viscount Lambton, is the heir to his father's title.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIA.
The Circassia, of the Anchor Line, arrived at this port last evening with 53 cabin and 517 steerage passengers of the City of Richmond on board. On the 23rd inst., in latitude 42° 34', longitude 59° 5', the Circassia fell with the City of Richmond, and was taken up with slabs broken, and towed her late. On the 26th, in latitude 42° 34', longitude 65° 27', she passed the bark *Cherokee*, of Afr. from Tron, for Boston, and on the 27th, in latitude 40° 42', longitude 70° 29', she passed a Canadian, a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 38° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 36° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 34° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 32° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 30° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 28° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 26° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 24° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 22° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 20° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 18° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 16° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 14° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 12° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 10° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 8° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 6° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 4° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 2° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 0° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 1° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 3° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 5° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 7° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 9° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 11° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 13° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 15° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 17° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 19° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 21° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 23° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 25° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 27° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 29° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 31° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 33° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 35° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 37° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 39° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 41° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 43° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 45° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 47° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 49° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 51° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 53° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 55° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 57° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 59° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 61° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 63° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 65° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 67° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 69° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 71° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 73° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 75° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 77° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 79° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 81° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 83° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 85° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 87° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 89° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 91° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 93° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 95° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 97° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 99° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 101° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 103° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 105° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 107° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 109° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 111° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 113° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 115° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 117° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 119° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 121° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 123° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 125° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 127° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 129° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 131° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 133° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 135° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 137° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 139° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 141° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 143° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 145° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 147° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 149° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 151° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 153° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 155° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 157° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 159° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 161° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 163° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 165° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 167° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 169° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 171° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 173° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 175° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 177° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 179° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 181° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 183° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 185° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 187° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 189° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 191° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 193° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 195° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 197° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 199° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 201° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 203° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 205° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 207° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 209° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 211° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 213° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 215° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 217° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 219° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 221° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 223° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 225° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 227° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 229° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 231° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 233° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 235° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 237° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 239° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 241° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 243° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 245° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 247° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 249° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 251° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 253° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 255° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 257° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 259° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 261° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 263° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 265° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 267° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 269° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 271° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 273° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 275° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 277° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 279° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 281° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 283° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 285° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 287° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 289° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 291° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 293° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 295° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 297° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 299° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 301° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 303° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 305° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 307° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 309° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 311° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 313° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 315° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 317° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 319° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 321° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 323° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 325° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 327° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 329° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 331° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 333° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 335° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 337° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 339° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 341° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 343° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 345° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 347° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 349° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 351° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 353° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 355° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 357° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 359° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 361° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 363° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 365° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 367° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 369° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 371° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 373° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 375° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 377° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 379° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 381° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 383° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 385° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 387° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 389° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 391° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 393° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 395° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 397° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 399° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 401° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 403° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 405° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 407° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 409° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 411° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 413° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 415° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 417° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 419° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 421° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 423° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 425° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 427° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 429° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 431° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 433° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 435° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 437° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 439° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 441° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 443° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 445° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 447° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 449° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 451° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 453° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 455° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 457° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 459° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 461° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 463° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 465° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 467° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 469° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 471° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 473° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 475° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 477° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 479° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 481° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 483° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 485° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 487° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 489° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 491° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 493° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 495° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 497° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 499° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 501° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 20th, in latitude 503° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 21st, in latitude 505° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 22nd, in latitude 507° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 23rd, in latitude 509° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 24th, in latitude 511° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 25th, in latitude 513° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 26th, in latitude 515° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 27th, in latitude 517° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 28th, in latitude 519° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 29th, in latitude 521° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 30th, in latitude 523° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 31st, in latitude 525° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 1st, in latitude 527° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 2nd, in latitude 529° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 3rd, in latitude 531° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 4th, in latitude 533° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 5th, in latitude 535° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 6th, in latitude 537° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 7th, in latitude 539° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 8th, in latitude 541° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 9th, in latitude 543° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 10th, in latitude 545° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 11th, in latitude 547° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 12th, in latitude 549° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 13th, in latitude 551° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 14th, in latitude 553° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 15th, in latitude 555° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 16th, in latitude 557° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 17th, in latitude 559° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 18th, in latitude 561° 42', longitude 75° 00', she passed a French, and a National, and on the 19th, in latitude 563° 42

✓ HARRIS & BROTHERS will send any of the above
worthily mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United
States, on receipt of the price.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Republican Associations of the several Assembly
districts will meet at their respective head-quarters on
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for
the purpose of selecting officers and delegates to the Gen-
eral Assembly for the ensuing year. The apportion to be
apportioned as follows:

First District.....	5	Fourteenth District.....	10
Second District.....	6	Fife and Sixteenth District.....	13
Third District.....	7	Sixteenth District.....	16
Fourth District.....	8	Seventeenth District.....	17
Fifth District.....	9	Eighteenth District.....	7
Sixth District.....	9	Nineteenth District.....	9
Seventh District.....	10	Twentieth District.....	10
Eighth District.....	11	Twenty-first District.....	14
Ninth District.....	12	Twenty-second District.....	12
Tenth District.....	13	Twenty-third District.....	12
Eleventh District.....	13	Twenty-fourth Ward.....	12
Twelfth District.....	14		
Thirteenth District.....	15		

By order of the Republican Central Committee,
SOLON B. SHREVE, Sec. **C. A. AUSTIN**, President.

[illegible]

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 BANKING AND FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BANKRUPT NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARD WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY ITEMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DANCING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DEATHS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DENTISTRY—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 ELECTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 FINANCIAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HELP WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 LECTURES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MARRIAGES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MEETINGS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MUSICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 POLITICAL—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 PROPOSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 RAILROADS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 REAL ESTATE AUCTION—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 SHIPPING—SEVENTH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 STEAMBOATS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 STORES, &c., TO LET—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 TEACHERS—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SEVENTH PAGE—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 2 P. M.—LINDA DE CHAMON.
 BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HELENE. Matinée.
 UNION-SQUARE—THEATRE—FRENCH OPERA. Matinée.
 DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES. Matinée.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DAN TROT. Matinée.
 PARK THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHEUSES. Matinée.
 HATFIELD'S THEATRE—THE ORPHEUSES. Matinée.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRL. Matinée.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—PIRATES. Matinée.
 RANDALL THEATRE—PATRIOTISM. Matinée.
 NEW-YORK CIRCUS—THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
 NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENTHUSIASM. Matinée.
 C. M. QUINN—MELINDA. Grand Opera. Matinée.
 SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY. Matinée.
 STEINWAY HALL—ORATORIO.
 STEINWAY HALL—AT 2 P. M.—PIANO RECITAL.
 AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—FALL.
 THE AQUARIUM—BROOKLYN. Matinée.
 SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—FALL.
 TAMMANY HALL—BILLIARD CONTEST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.
 THE NEW-YORK TIMES, published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the publisher, No. 123 Broadway, New-York, at the rate of \$12.00 per annum in advance.
 The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, \$12.00.
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2.00.
 The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2.00.
 The Weekly Times, per annum, 2.00.
 The Weekly Times, per annum, 2.00.
 Advertisers at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
 THE TIMES UPON OCEAN—No. 1, 233 Broadway.
 Parts of the Times—No. 23, Rue de Lafayette.
 The Times is sold in London at No. 439 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's No. 4 Trafalgar square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rapidly rising barometer, brisk to high north-westerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather.

Mr. DEWEY began his summing up in behalf of the Central Railroad yesterday before the Assembly Committee. He made what may be called purely an advocate's speech, such as a skillful lawyer would address to an average jury. It was not creditable to his own intelligence or based on a flattering estimate of that of the committee. Indeed, we suspect that the counsel of the road spoke more to the general public than to the committee. In the midst of his heated rhetoric, however, Mr. DEWEY said some things which it will be worth the public's while to ponder, in the light of recent events. He asserted that "the railroad man has a right to his property and a right to manage the affairs of his company in his own way, and the sovereign power has no right to interfere." He denied that the contribution of the State to the railroads "entitles it to partnership, or gives it the right to share the business secrets of the railroads, or to impose burdens on their business." In this view of the case, the present investigation is an impertinence, and any action which may arise from it will be unwarrantable. The railway system may be attended with never so many evils, and all the people can do is to bear them in patience until that uncrowned but unchecked sovereign, the "railroad man," chooses to correct them. But it is significant that Mr. VANDERBILT thought best to explain his recent surrender of control over the Central stock by citing the necessity of taking part in the task of satisfying public opinion.

A correspondent in Atlanta gives somewhat more specific information concerning what is known as the "Grant boom" in the Southern States than any which has yet been published. He cites the name and position of each of a number of men in Georgia, of considerable local prominence in the Democratic Party of that State, who are prepared to support Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, and the opinion of others that a similar feeling prevails in other States. This sentiment is not cloaked by any of the ridiculous rubbish regarding the ruin of State rights and the alternative of accepting a "strong man" and other fanciful pretenses for deserting a moribund party, which may have been noticed in some of the utterances of Southern public men. It is a frank desire to share in the loaves and fishes, which it is becoming evident that the Democratic Party will have very little voice in distributing for some time to come. That the failure to seize the National Government, which was the principal object of the "solid South" should be followed by a certain amount of disaffection in the Democracy of that section, is perfectly natural, and it is equally natural that this disaffection should for the moment turn in the direction of a possible support of Gen. GRANT. Whether it will amount to anything depends upon contingencies, which cannot be forecast.

There is no portion of the Federal service in which the public takes a keener interest than in that devoted to the saving of life along the sea-coast. During the past year, the area over which the operations of this bureau extend has been much increased, while accounts in part for the reported increase in the number of casualties. The proportion of those which have been fatal is not, however, greater than heretofore, and in the apparently barren figures in which the work of the bureau is reported there is a history of no heroism. Two hundred and nineteen disasters took place during the year, on vessels bearing 2,107 persons. Of these, 2,049

were saved. Of the remainder, 16 were lost unnecessarily, by attempting to land without assistance; 19 by the immediate destruction of the vessel, 4 by being swept from stranded vessels, 9 before the life-saving crews could reach them, 1 by injuries from floating wreckage, and only 9 by the failure of the crews' operations. Besides this record of lives rescued, the estimate of the property saved from destruction is comparatively unimportant.

We give from a San Francisco paper this morning the particulars of the recent arrest of DENIS KEARNEY in that city. The reckless orator of the Sand Lots seems to lack, luckily for California, the courage to carry out the desperate threats which he is constantly making. His offense in this case was the disturbance of a public meeting, which he had announced that he intended to break up. He succeeded in raising a great tumult, and then he was summarily and quietly taken in hand by the Police, walked to the Police station and locked up. "If" a little word which always seems to nip Mr. KEARNEY's bloody projects in the bud—he had not been taken by surprise, he would never have submitted to the outrage. The most curious feature of the case is one which will not heighten KEARNEY's reputation among the sons of toil. The meeting was called to listen to some explanations touching the Comstock Mine, and KEARNEY now claims that he had a right to be heard in it because he is an owner in that enterprise. What is this degenerate world coming to, when the champion of the poor laborer turns up as a capitalist and an owner in a gold and silver mine?

The history of the man BLAIR, who accuses a German woman of loose character, her "husband," and a female companion of having tried to poison him, is at once melancholy and disgusting. Apparently a respectable person, a manufacturer, enjoying an average reputation for morality, BLAIR now figures as the victim of a vulgar woman, whom his uncontrolled passions enabled to entrap in vice, and afterward to nearly murder, in the course of a dirty debauch in a rear tenement in one of the lowest quarters of the City. He has escaped with his life, thanks to the blundering ignorance of those who sought to rob and kill him; but if he has any of the sensibilities that men in his social position may be presumed to have, we should say that the escape is hardly anything to be grateful for. Possibly, he has received a lesson which may make him more careful, if not a better, man in the future, and it is to be hoped that his experience may be a warning to others who are tempted to indulge in the same kind of "pleasure."

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE WRONGS.

The necessity of amending the law relative to the final count of the Presidential vote is admitted. Scarcely less apparent is the expediency of providing by a constitutional amendment for thoroughness and uniformity in the proceedings of States relative to all Federal elections, and to all local elections which, as in the case of a Legislature, have an indirect bearing on Federal affairs. Events in 1876 brought into prominence one of the dangers inherent in the last stage of a contest for the Presidency. But the danger extends much further. There is more likelihood of inefficiency or fraud in the action of the machinery provided by the States, respectively, for the counting of the popular vote, than at any other stage of a hotly-contested election. Yet it is here that State authority is absolute, and that the action of its returning board—whether called by that or any other name—may most effectually frustrate the popular will. Of course, any legislation now thought of at Washington aims at correcting wrongs that may be alleged in connection with the preparation of returns, as well as for providing against conflicting pretensions in Congress. But the machinery of the States is under the sole control of the States, and Federal legislation, however carefully devised, must leave the most glaring opportunities for partisan irregularity and injustice untouched. Each State will still have authority over the tribunal entrusted with the vital business of revising and counting the returns; and the tribunals will still vary as essentially in their trustworthiness as in their composition. In the common interest of the Union, it is desirable to rectify this anomalous condition of things. The importance of providing adequately for possible disputes at Washington is not greater than the importance of preventing roguery in the doings of the revisory body, whatever it be, to which each State has referred the duty of making the returns. More than ordinary legislation is needed to overcome this difficulty.

The Federal election laws are an attempt to regulate in the general interest the conduct of Congressional elections, and the hostility evinced by certain classes to the methods employed are the best proof of their comparative efficiency. There is, however, no good reason, save that of constitutional limitation, why the application of such methods should stop where it does. Federal authority is as much concerned in the integrity of the Legislature by whom a Senator is chosen as in the integrity of the popular vote for Representatives. But the Federal law, while covering the election of the members of one branch of Congress, leaves the election of the other subject to contingencies over which the State alone has jurisdiction. What is now going on in Maine shows how possible contingencies might be used to determine the partisan complexion of the Legislature, and indirectly to determine the occupancy of a seat in the United States Senate. Granting that the judicial power might be locally invoked to prevent some parts of the outrage originally spoken of as in contemplation, a strange and dangerous anomaly will yet remain. And Maine does but exemplify a peril which in one form or another exists in other States. Partisan complications are conceivable which in any one of many States would admit of the consummation of frauds as shameless as those threatened in Maine. Hardly two of the States are exactly alike in respect of the means devised for ascertaining and declaring results of the popular vote; and in too many of the States the agencies employed fail to satisfy the requirements of reason and right. The New-York machinery is notoriously defective, but it is perfect in

comparison with the machinery which elsewhere grinds out results in fulfillment of a predetermined purpose, however much it conflicts with the honest expression of the people's will.

State rights, in their proper place, are worthy of the most jealous care. But when State rights, real or pretended, are made a pretext for the perniciou exercise of an authority whose just exercise directly or indirectly concerns the whole country, it is time to consider whether an amendment to the Constitution should not be submitted with the view of protecting more effectively the purity of the ballot-box in local Legislatures as well as in all Federal elections. This purpose implies more than the guardianship of voters: it extends to whatever machinery is organized for ascertaining and finally declaring the vote. At present the machinery is neither uniform nor adequate; a constitutional amendment might be framed that would insure its being both. North and South afford proofs of the necessity of some change of this character. The scandal threatened in Maine should be impossible. The facilities which enable the Louisiana Bourbons to predict that whatever the voting may be the returns will be "all right," condemn the system under which they can be employed with impunity. We cannot admit that the reserved power which gives to a State the right to control its election machinery in a way that benefits scoundrels at the cost of honest men, is at all essential to the proper maintenance of the Federal system. Election frauds, whether at the polls or in the secrecy of returning boards, are an offense against the whole Union; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that as the best mode of perfecting the operation of representative government, three-fourths of the States will some day be willing to ratify an amendment that will secure just and capable revisory boards in all the States. The Bourbon doctrine of State rights conflicts with the perfect exercise of the people's rights.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Among the few references to State affairs made in the Saratoga platform was the following: "Moneyed and transportation companies are not alone the works of private enterprise, but are created for public use, and with due regard to vested rights, it is the clear province and the plain duty of the State so to supervise and regulate such corporations as to secure the just and impartial treatment of all interested." The most important question before the Legislature of 1880 will be how this task is to be performed; the reputation which that Legislature will leave behind it will be mainly determined by its success or failure in compelling the great corporations of the State to perform their entire duty to the public. The selection of the committees in both houses will have a great deal to do with shaping the policy of the Legislature in regard to the corporations which, in the past, have enjoyed a dangerous amount of influence over the work of the session. In the Assembly, where the business is much more under the control of the standing committees than in the Senate, it is of the last importance, both to the State and the public, that a fair-minded, honest, and independent man should have the selection of these committees. There may, and probably will, be a majority of the House ready, as it was last year, to set aside the regular committee when special work is needed which it is obviously unfitted to perform. But as the important work of next Legislature will be affirmative action, not preliminary investigation, the difficulty of relieving the regular committees of their duties will be very much increased.

Mr. ALVORD's course last year was so openly swayed by consideration for the very interests which the party stands pledged to regulate, that, even were his candidacy for the Speakership a serious one, he ought to be out of the question. We need only go one session further back to find duties neglected and opportunities for reform thrown away, mainly because the Assembly committees were appointed by a man who acted as if he were the paid attorney of the insurance and railroad corporations of the State. The Speaker of that abortive session of 1878 is again a candidate for the position, and is prosecuting his canvass with an energy, dexterity, and tact which his talents and training alike enable him to turn to the best possible account. It is not the business of a newspaper to nominate candidates for the Speakership, nor is it necessary, when two or three good men have been named in connection with the place, to attempt to show which is best fitted for it. But it is the duty of a Republican journal to protest in the name of the party, as well as in the name of good government, for the maintenance of which parties exist, against the elevation to the Speaker's chair, at such a time, of a man with the political record of Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED.

The impending Presidential contest will bulk too largely before the view of next Legislature. The anxiety to utilize against next Fall every slight expansion of power and patronage that can be gained from the possession of the State Government and both houses of the Legislature may possibly be more pronounced than the desire to make party capital by doing work calculated to secure the respect and confidence of all right-minded men. But it must be evident to the least scrupulous of partisans that it would be very poor policy, on the eve of the most momentous political struggle of the last fifteen years, to give public notice that the party recognized no pledges that could not be broken when it was inconvenient to redeem them, and that it claimed the right to disregard the standard of character and consistency which prevails among respectable men. If the business of the session is to be thoroughly, impartially, and energetically performed, it would be a blunder of the grossest kind to place Mr. HUSTED in the position of presiding officer of the Assembly. If the Republican Party of this State is to make its Legislative record during the session of 1880 one of the grounds on which its candidate for President should enter the White House in 1881, it certainly cannot afford to place the work of that session at the mercy of a man whose talent for intrigue is as notorious as his parliamentary ability, whose subservience to the corporate interests with which the Legislature must fairly and firmly deal is as well known as his thor-

ough familiarity with all the routine duties of the Speakership.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

There seems to be considerable doubt whether Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the Spanish Premier, will be able to carry through the Cortes even the imperfect scheme of emancipation for Cuba which has been prepared, and which is to be pressed for consideration immediately after the cheerful episode of the King's wedding. The concessions by the aid of which he was supposed, about a year ago, to have secured the pacification of Cuba—a pacification, by the way, which is just now seriously threatened with rupture—included a promise of immediate emancipation for all slaves in the island. The word of promise is kept to the ear in the title and first article of the proposed law, but there is great danger that it will be broken to the hope in the execution of its main provisions. The first article declares that on the promulgation of the law in the island of Cuba, "the institution of slavery shall cease," but it is followed by an elaborate arrangement for prolonging virtual bondage for a period of twelve years at least, and it is doubtful whether its worst effects will even then be removed or greatly mitigated. Human slavery has been one of the inciting causes of the long insurrection from which the "Queen of the Antilles" has suffered some many years, and which is now showing symptoms of renewed vitality. The semblance of authority which the insurgents set up in 1869 and called a Government decreed the abolition of slavery. One of the motives that prompted the offer on the part of the United States, in 1870, of its good offices for the purpose of bringing the civil war to a close was the wish to promote the extinction of degrading servitude in the West Indies. In reply to the American circular of 1876 to the European powers, suggesting intervention to put an end to the deplorable struggle in the island, the Spanish Government gave assurance that the triumph of their authority would surely result in complete emancipation, and the necessity of first bringing the insurgents into submission has long been the excuse for delay. When Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS's success in bringing the trouble in Cuba to what was supposed to be an end was followed by his advancement to the head of the home Government, it was to be expected that the business would be taken in hand and carried out in the spirit of the promises made. Immediate, absolute, and complete emancipation alone could fulfill this expectation, but that he did not even dare to propose, and the half-way measure submitted by Señor D'ALBAECETE, the Colonial Secretary, has already excited a fierce opposition from the slave-holding interest in Madrid which makes its success doubtful. Considering that since the treaty of 1818, by which Spain promised to abolish the slave trade in all her possessions, and was even paid \$2,000,000 by Great Britain for the loss that it would occasion, there have been twice as many slaves brought into Cuba in violation of that agreement as exist in the island at the present time, there is nothing very unreasonable in the expectation that abolition should now be absolute and final, and not the substitution of serfage for slavery.

The law promulgated by the Regent SERRANO on the 4th of July, 1870, was intended to effect a partial emancipation. It provided for the enfranchisement of all children of slave mothers thereafter born, without compensation, and for that of all children born previous to that time, but later than Sept. 18, 1868, on payment to the owner of \$25 by the State in each case. It also declared all slaves free that had reached, or should thereafter reach, the age of 60 years; also, those who had served under the Spanish flag or aided in the suppression of the insurrection, and such as might be emancipated by the superior Government of Cuba by virtue of its jurisdiction, compensation being made by the State to loyal, but not to disloyal, owners. But a sort of guardianship of the "emancipados," to be exercised by the former owners, was authorized, and this has resulted in a state of subjection more galling than slavery itself. Where the planters have retained power over the blacks, without having them to deal with as their own property, they have been less considerate and more exacting and cruel than they were as masters. The last state of the emancipados of 1870 is worse than the first. And yet the new law is based on the same principle of continued subjection, carried still further, and made more systematic. All persons now in servitude are to cease to be slaves, but they are to continue under the control of the former owners by contract for eight years. These owners are then to be called overseers, and are bound to provide the freedmen with sustenance and care, and to educate their children so as to enable them to practice some trade, in return for payment of a scale of wages ranging from \$1 to \$3 per month. This contract ceases by limitation within eight years, one-fourth of the slaves to be chosen by lot for complete emancipation at the end of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years respectively, or it may be terminated by agreement, or by resignation on the part of the overseer, and by judicial process for sundry causes. Again, the contract at an end, the freedmen are to be under the immediate "protection" of the State for four years, subject to the provisions of a rigorous vagrant act, which makes any one refusing a proffered engagement for labor amenable to compulsory service to the State; and at all times for offenses that may be construed into sedition, rebellion, or riot, in other words, any act of resistance to the conditions of servitude imposed upon them, they are to be dealt with under military law.

As a scheme of gradual emancipation, this might possibly be made to work beneficially in the hands of humane and enlightened men, but when we consider the average character of the Cuban planter and the general spirit of Spanish local authorities in Cuba, we can readily conjecture how it will work in practice. Neither of these classes have any sympathy whatever with the policy of emancipation, and are not likely to promote its working in a spirit of exalted philanthropy. What with the contract system, the State "protection," the vagrant acts, and military law, the long tutelage that follows slavery will be admirably calculated to reduce the poor negroes to a state of submissive dependence and virtual vassalage from which they cannot recover. The public opinion of the world will be appealed to by the fact of technical emancipation, but the substance of freedom will be utterly wanting.

THANKSGIVING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

It was originally intended that at the informal meeting of the Cabinet, which took place at the White House on Thanksgiving evening, all the prominent leaders of the Republican Party should be present. The idea of the meeting originated with Mr. HAYES, who remarked to Secretary THOMPSON on Sunday last that there was a great deal of good in the old-fashioned Methodist "experience meetings." "Let us," he continued, "have a meeting of our leading Republican friends on Thanksgiving Day, and let each one bring his personal reasons for thankfulness. We can have a little tea and toast, and we might sing a hymn or two. I have no doubt that such a meeting would be a gathering together of those who might attend it, and would be found very pleasant by those who might take pleasure in such a meeting."

The invitations were duly sent out, but, with the exception of four members of the Cabinet, the invited guests declined to be present. Mr. BLAINE wrote that, in view of the Maine election, he was not as yet quite sure that he had anything to be thankful for. Moreover, he felt pained at the want of gratitude toward that great soldier, Gen. GRANT, which was shown by those heartless people who wished to drag him from his well-earned repose and force him to resume the burden of the Presidency. His blood boiled at the thought of such an outrage, and until he could be sure that it would not be consummated, he must decline to join in any premature giving of thanks. Mr. CONKLING answered the President's invitation with a good deal of irritation. "I permitted," he wrote, "the Administration to support my candidate in New-York State, and in view of the proper humility manifested by the President and his chief advisers in that matter, I might have forgiven them had they secured for my candidate an overwhelming majority. As it is, I decline to countenance the man HAYES by accepting his invitation. Never will I support an Administration which folds its hands while a ruthless shotgun policy renders it unsafe for a Republican statesman to enter the State of Rhode Island. My self-respect will compel me to have an attack of malarial fever on Thanksgiving evening, which will confine me to my own house." Gen. GRANT and several other invited guests also sent polite declinations, and Mr. EVARTS and several other Cabinet officers, were obliged to plead a previous engagement.

Thanksgiving evening arrived, and at 9 o'clock Mr. HAYES and Messrs. THOMPSON, SHERMAN, SCHURZ, and KEY assembled in the President's private office. The table groined under a tempting banquet of tea, toast both wet and dry, baked apples, and cheese, and after a remark from the President to the effect that on this one night of the year he felt it to be right to indulge to a greater extent than usual in feasting, the guests busily plied their spoons. When the supper was ended, the meeting was called to order by the President, who opened the exercises by giving his personal experience. Mr. HAYES remarked that for himself he could say that he felt truly thankful. His Administration had been indorsed in the most enthusiastic manner by the crops. The patriotic cotton of the South, the intelligent grain of the West, had rallied around him, and the pigs of our common country from Maine to California had filled our smoke-houses with ham and bacon, and bound North and South together with the soft and pleasing links of sausage. He further said that he had been warmly welcomed at scores of agricultural fairs, and that it had really touched his heart to notice how the patriotic instincts of the people rendered them blind to the charms of mammoth pumpkins, and deaf to the voice of prize medals, when the opportunity to gaze on the President offered itself. His term of office was now drawing to a close, and would, in all human probability, come to an end before very long. He had saved a little money, and he should return with a heart full of thankfulness to his quiet country home.

Mr. THOMPSON next addressed the meeting. He expressed great gratitude that not one of the men-of-war belonging to the Government had fallen to pieces during the past year, and attributed this, in a great degree, to his happy thought of caking their seams with the patent cement called straitens. He had felt a little disappointed at his inability to bring a frigate up the Mississippi River, but he had devised a plan of Sunday-school excursions by which Western boys could be brought to the Atlantic coast and familiarized with the sight of ships and captains and backstays to main-top-gallant-halyards, whereby they could be led to enter the Navy. "But," pursued Mr. THOMPSON, "while I am sincerely thankful, I am alarmed at the progress of Roman Catholicism. In this country in 1878, 16 persons embraced that faith. In 1879, 32 persons have been reported to me. Thus Rome doubles her strength yearly, and if I had a slate I could easily show that in a few years there will be over 3,000,000 Romanists in this country." So saying, Mr. THOMPSON sat down in great dejection. Mr. SCHURZ tried to cheer him up by asserting that there was no danger. "De Romanistatolick Church cannot succeed in a free country," said he, "and just to cheer you up, I will lay something on the piano." Mr. KEY hurriedly arose to forestall Mr. SCHURZ's musical purpose, and as the bottle of Kentucky cough-mixture in his coat pocket clinked merrily against the back of his chair, he read a statement that since his order concerning the proper direction of letters was issued, 3,217,609 letters had been deposited in the Post Office of the country, of which 511 were properly directed and were therefore sent to their destinations, while the remainder were forwarded to the Dead-letter Office. The great success of his order filled him with delight. He was grateful for many things. He was a rebel, but he had been led to repent. He was originally a rather dull man, but Mr. HAYES had convinced him that he was a great American humorist. But, while he was thankful for these things, he was especially thankful that he had taught the American people that unless a letter was

properly addressed it must go to the Dead-letter Office. Mr. SCHURZ again rose and remarked that he would play something, but the President begged him to wait a moment until Brother SHERMAN should tell his experience. Mr. SHERMAN, however, begged to be excused. He said that at present he did not think it wise to commit himself in regard to thankfulness. He trusted he should never speak as irreverently and inexcusably as his honored and loved friend, Mr. BLAINE, had written, but, nevertheless, he should wait a few months before taking a decided stand either in favor of or in opposition to thankfulness. He was perfectly clear, however, that the solid South should not be permitted to gain by the shot-gun what they had lost by the rifle, and was fully and fearlessly committed to this sentiment.

No other speeches were made. Mr. SCHURZ was grieved to find that, with rare forethought, Mrs. HAYES had locked the piano and taken away the key, and refused the President's invitation to have another cup of tea and make a moral night of it. However, the meeting was, on the whole, a great success, and Mr. HAYES afterward remarked that it had been as enjoyable as a first-class agricultural fair.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN TRADE AND TRAVEL.

To invoke the Civil Rights laws is becoming very fashionable. Within a few days a holder of a ticket to an up-town theatre was refused his seat on account of color, and he threatens a civil rights action. Not many weeks ago a colored clergyman called for refreshments at an ice-cream saloon in Jersey City; the proprietor refused to serve him, and at last reports he was consulting a lawyer about suing under the Civil Rights laws. At the South, two or three married couples have been lately prosecuted because, contrary to the law of the State, the husband was black and the wife white, and their lawyers have argued that such law amounted to nothing, because contrary to the Civil Rights laws. At the North, when the Jews are excluded from Saratoga or Coney Island hotels, they are counselled that by virtue of the Civil Rights laws they can insist on being received. The Supreme Court was expressed a few weeks ago by the question whether under the Civil Rights laws, colored men may be left off the jury lists.

What are these "Civil Rights laws"? There is a quite complex series of enactments known under this name; but the important laws which bear upon ordinary business, and the hotels, saloons, theatres, cars, and steamboats are three. Acts of Congress of 1866 and 1870 declare that all persons within the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts and buy, own, and sell property. This is understood to mean, not that a colored man can compel any one to employ him or sell to him who has no other objection than color, but merely that there shall not be, anywhere in the Union, any disability to own property or do business founded on color; that any one willing to deal with colored persons may do so without fear that the bargain can be declared null because one party was black. At the time when this principle was first enacted the negroes had just been made free, but various State laws imposed extensive and serious disabilities upon them; and persons willing to deal with them could not safely do so if there was any State law to prevent the transactions being entered. There might be, for example, a local law forbidding negroes to be employed upon public works, in which case a contractor was prevented from employing them even if he wished. The object of the Civil Rights law was to enable him to do as he pleased. If, says Congress, a white man and a colored man can agree upon a bargain, no State law shall forbid their making it merely because one of them is black. This is the extent of the rule: if they cannot agree, if a contractor does not wish to employ negroes, or if a manufacturer, ordinary merchant, or owner of property does not wish to sell to negroes, there is no compulsion.

It was under this law that the cases of mixed marriages were argued. In several instances, colored men who have married white wives and have been prosecuted have been defended by the argument that marriage is a civil contract, and that since colored persons have now equal right to make contracts, they may marry. And one or two State courts have actually so decided. But others, and the Federal courts, as far as heard from, say that marriage is not one of the contracts which the law means to include. It is a social condition, though people enter it by contracting. And besides, they say, a law forbidding mixed marriages does not bear against one of the parties more than the other; it forbids each, alike, from marrying a person of opposite color.

In 1875 a further law was passed, saying that all persons are entitled to the free and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveniences, and theatres and other places of public amusement. The idea of this law declares is that persons in the vocations named are not free to deal only with persons whom they may select, but must treat the general public alike; and it goes further than to remove disabilities, it declares a positive right. As respects inns, perhaps the higher courts will restrict this term somewhat. The old-fashioned legal idea of an inn was a house of entertainment on a line of public travel, offering all accommodations to all persons who applied and were ready to pay the charges. Landlords of these have always had rights and duties not attributed to all establishments giving entertainment. The owner of a hotel for invalids visiting mineral springs, of a building let in lodgings without furnishing meals, or of a saloon supplying refreshments without giving lodgings, does not keep an inn, according to many of the decisions in the law books. As to conveniences, they all nowadays carry colored people; but some claim to escort the passengers in different cars or cabins. In Louisiana, the State passed a law to forbid this; but the United States Supreme Court said that was assuming to regulate commerce, which a State cannot do; if there is need of a law to forbid carriers from assorting their passengers according to color, it must come from Congress. And Justice CLIFFORD said that he did not consider the double-class system forbidden by any law yet passed. As to theatres, the question whether Congress can regulate them has not yet been decided; but in a case prosecuted in Louisiana, under a State law precisely like the act of 1875, the colored man who had bought a ticket and was refused admission recovered \$300 damages.

There was one point of some interest shown at the slaughter of half a dozen cows in the acute stages of contagious pleuro-pneumonia at the offal dock the other day, which escaped the scrutiny of the reporters, or was regarded by them as of no consequence. It has been persistently asserted by dairy herds and by newspaper devotees to their interests that the secretion of milk by the infected animal ceases immediately upon the onset of the disease. It has been intimated that the incipient stages are marked by cessation of this function; the inference being that milk-consumers need have no nervousness about buying milk from a district where the disease is spreading, inasmuch as the milk is said to be so impregnated with the poison of the disease, that to test the accuracy of this statement, select

an animal undoubtedly suffering from the plague, one of the numerous veterinary professors in attendance, underwent the experiment of milking from the udder; the result was very striking. While the lacteal secretion did not stop under manipulation of the teat with the same freedom that it presumably would have done if the cow had been healthy, it was nevertheless, evident that the secretion had by no means ceased, and that a moderate quantity of milk might have been taken by an ardent milkmaid. A few minutes later the cow was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination disclosed the involution of the whole right lung in the marvellous process peculiar to this disease, together with extensive peritoneal adhesions. The cow was still in good condition as respects the nutrition of all the tissues except the pulmonary, and the quantity of blood abstracted in the destruction of life was remarkably large. In view of such facts, proving both the theoretical and the practical error of the statement that the milk secretion ceases when the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia appear, the necessity for vigilant State inspection becomes very apparent. Furthermore, the exercise of a little caution and care on the part of consumers would not be at all out of place, although dairymen and milk-dealers might regard it as very impertinent.

The royal wedding in Spain, ushered in by a storm of rain and celebrated in the midst of a King dom laid waste by flood and famine, has had every thing but happy auspices, but it is singular to note how many royal marriages during the past century have been similarly marked with misfortune. The marriage of the famous Austrian Empress MARIA THERESA, was immediately followed by a Prussian invasion which drove her from her capital. The show of fire-works at the wedding of her ill-fated daughter, MARIE ANTOINETTE, ended in a panic that caused the death of several thousand persons. SARAPOLIS, the wedding of MARIA LOUISA of Austria was marked by the burning to death of Princess PAULINE of Schwarzenberg and several other victims of less note. The Russian Grand Duke NIKOLAI died shortly after his betrothal to Princess DAGMA. His sister's marriage to the Duke of EDINBURGH was followed by the death of the Czar's son, ELENA PAVLOVA, and King ALFONSO's first bride survived her wedding only a few months.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, who has revisited the United States for a tour of four months, chiefly in the South, with a view to improving his acquaintance with America and to avoiding bronchitis, is one of the best known of English journalists and an author of no small repute. He has the reputation of a congenial Bohemian, using the word in a liberal non-vicious sense, and he ought to deserve it both from his pressing and his anecdotal being. He is a man of a well-to-do and once-famous English squire. He descended upon the planet—almost writers are presumed to come down—at London 53 years ago, and at first decided to be a painter. But, after studying some time, the pen seemed more to him than the pencil, and accordingly he plunged head-over-board, and at an early age, into the journalism. He has since then written for the *Illustrated London News*, *All the Year Round*, *Convivial*, and *Temple Bar*, mainly in the form of sketches and stories, which were clever, but usually fantastic and high-colored. He has published "Twice Round the Clock," "The Baddington Peasantry," the "Seven Sons of Mammon," done in the Dickens vein, "Quite Alone," and "My Diary in America," the last of which is his principal talent in the line of special correspondence, in which he has had varied experiences in diverse lands. His "Diary in America" is made up from letters written during the rebellion to the *London Telegraph*, with which he is still connected. SALA is an erratic person; he has traveled much, seen a great many people of note, and eaten any number of good dinners. He is a man of a good deal of wit, and his rapid replies on the London press and prides himself on never being dull. He is not considered so trustworthy as he might be—he has often been accused of sensationalism—but he rates entertainment above exactness. His correspondence here may not be taken with many grains of allowance; but it can scarcely fail to be readable.

The anniversaries of December, every apart from the crowning disaster of Christmas Day, are neither few nor unimportant. The heroic death of MONTMORENCY before Quebec in 1775, and that of ALEXANDER L. of Russia, the greatest of the Czar, 50 years later, make memorable the opening day of the month. The 24 has the three-fold celebrity of Austria, NAPOLEON's coronation as Emperor, and the coup d'etat of 1851. The 25 is marked by the death of the great victor over the Austrians at Hohenlinden, and by the death of the famous Duke of PARMA, PHILIP II., the ablest General against the revolted Neapolitans, who in 1804 secured the birth of THOMAS CARLYLE, and the horrible "massacre of the Paris boulevardiers," which stained the occasion of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Leutner, the most brilliant of French soldiers, the great victor, when, with only 30,000 men, he utterly routed 80,000 Austrians under Prince CHARLES of Lorraine, has immortalized the 26. Marshal NEY, called by NAPOLEON "the bravest of the brave," was executed on the 7th. The 10th witnessed OSMAN Pasha's surrender of Plevna, the 12th the birth of MAHMOUD, of Ghazni, the Afghan conqueror of India, the 13th the death of the conqueror of India, the 14th the death of JOSEPHINE and the birth of BRETHERTON took place on the 16th. On the 18th the British defeated the Sikhs at Moodkee, (1845.) On the 19th they were driven from Tonkin by BONAPARTE, (1793.) On the 20th Gen. SHERMAN occupied Savannah, Fort McAllister having been previously taken on the 13th. Lord ALBACON was born on the 21st. The 23rd marks the completion of the Great Eastern Tunnel and the birth of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, of itself a sufficient honor for any month, even without that of MILTON, which occurred on the 9th. The 30th is a memorable day for Russia, being the anniversary of the overthrow at Narva of 80,000 Russians by 7,000 Swedes under CHARLES XII., one of the greatest of the Great monarchs of the world, who observed, "They will beat us to learn how to beat them." On the 31st (1813) the allied armies passed the Rhine in their final advance upon Paris. To these great events may be added the death of Dr. JOHNSON, the final expulsion of the French from Spain by WELLINGTON, FREDERICK the Great's last victory over the Austrians at Austerlitz, NAPOLEON's humiliation of them by the treaty of Presburg, the accession of the Czar NICHOLAS, HOOB's defeat at Nashville, and the overthrow of the French Army of the Loire at Le Mans, in 1870.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Examiner* advises the Democrats to nominate Bayard and Gordon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
PUBLISHERS
L

THE HOMES OF AMERICA.
WITH ONE HUNDRED AND THREE ILLUSTRATIONS ON WOOD.
Edited by Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMR, author of "The History of the City of New-York."
"The Homes of America" is a superb holiday volume, of quarto size, exquisitely printed on toned paper, containing engravings of the highest character. (Illustrations on wood.)

trating the homes of America in the Colonial, the Later, and the Modern Periods. It will have a leading place among the holiday books of the season.

Quarto. In cloth, extra gilt, price, 86.

LANDSCAPE IN AMERICAN POETRY.
Illustrated from Original Drawings by J. APPLETON BROWN. Descriptive Text by LUCY LARCOM. Large octavo. In cloth, extra gilt, price, 84.

The illustrations in the volume are of remarkable freshness, and illustrate, so far as practicable, the actual scenes described in the verses of Brant, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and others of our poets. The engravings, therefore, apart from their striking and artistic beauty, have associations that add greatly to their value and interest.

III.

NEW ILLUSTRATED COOPER.
THE NOVELS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER.
With 64 Engravings on Steel, from Drawings by F. O. C. BARRETT. Complete in 16 volumes. Price for the complete set, \$15.

"* This edition of the novels of Cooper is the cheap, yet ever offered to the public. It contains the entire series of novels, two being bound in each volume, and a series of steel-plates, from drawings by F. O. C. Barrett, illustrating the scenes of the finer episodes of a great cost, which are conceded to be the best work on steel ever produced in America.

IV.

MACAULAY'S ESSAYS.
ESSAYS CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. BY LORD MACAULAY. In two vols. 8vo. cloth. Price, \$2.50.

This is a remarkably cheap edition of Macaulay's Essays. It is printed in good style and handsomely bound.

SOLAR LIGHT AND HEAT:
THE SOURCE AND THE SUPPLY. Gravitation:

with Explanations of Planetary and Molecular Forces.
By ZACHARIAH ALLEN, LL. D. With Illustrations.
One vol., 8vo, cloth, price, \$1 50.

For sale by all book-sellers; or any work sent, prepaid,
to any address in the United States on receipt of the
price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SWINTON'S
NEW WORD ANALYSIS,
Or School Etymology of English Derivative Words: with
Practical Exercises in Spelling, Analyzing, Denoting,
Synonyms, and the Use of Words.

This is a new modeling and arrangement of the authors' very popular *WORD ANALYSIS*, first published in 1871. It has grown out of a large amount of testimony to the effect that the older book, while valuable as a manual of methods in the hands of teachers, is deficient in practice work for pupils. The old *methods* have been retained

while an adequate amount of new MATTER has been added.

Cash, \$500 payable. By mail, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of 25 cents.

WELL'S.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
NEW EDITION.

With many new Experiments recently verified and added in accordance with the latest results of accurate discovery and research. BY WASHINGTON C. FORD.

In two parts and in one volume.

PART I includes the discussion of matter and its general properties, the attraction of gravitation, and the elementary principles of pneumatics, hydraulics, and hydrostatics.

PART II treats of the theory of the forces known as heat, electricity, and magnetism, together with the principles of Acoustics.

By mail, for examination with a view to introduction, *Part I., 40 cents. Part II., 55 cents. Complete, \$1.*

ITVISON, BLAEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st., N. Y.

**THE MOST VALUABLE BOOK OF THE
YEAR.**

UNIQUE IN LITERARY LITERATURE.—*Cours de Paris.*

THE ANNALS OF THE WAR.

Illustrated. Royal octavo, cloth gold mountings, 800 pp. Price, \$4.

Containing 50 contributions, originally published in the *Philadelphian Weekly Times*, from the most eminent Generals and Statesmen. North and South on important military and political subjects, during the late war, which are now imperfectly understood, with a view to the truth of history. A volume of intense interest.

I have often read in the *Philadelphian Times* the articles of the above-named work, and I am glad to say that they are published in the form of a volume.—*S. J. Sherman.*

Your volume seems admirable, and its continuance

It will be equally valuable to those who desire an available view of modern literature at the war.—*Germ. Bloom.*

The public have a strong and lasting interest in the works of *Alexander's*.

Forthals by book-sellers, or may be sent prepaid, can reciept of price.

For \$8 we will send one copy of "The Annals" and three copies of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, in which the contributions to "The Annals" are continued, for one year, to any address, postage paid.

Address
BRANCH OFFICE THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York

A POOL'S ERRAND.

BY ONE OF THE POOLS.
A TALE OF LIFE AT THE SOUTH'

A new novel, pertinent to the day. The author hides himself under the name of plain of "One of the Pools," but if the reader would turn over more of them given to this style of writing, the reading world would be surprised. It is a tale of life at the South, told with great attention, and sparkles like champagne. There is fun, dramatic pageantry, and it is full of the eye for the eye, tooth for tooth, and travel to thrill, and comedy to evoke mirth and laughter. Read "A Pool's Errand." For the reading will find it a gem.

The story abounds in sketches not to be matched in any other work. The author has a keen eye for the insight into character, gives him a power which never ceases to the end, while his skill in the telling of the story touches and greatly to the charm of the story. There can be no doubt that "A Pool's Errand" will take a high rank among the best of the kind. Like that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Boston Traveller.

—Bound in Silk Cloth. Price \$1.

* Sold by all book-sellers; or sent post-paid for \$1 by Folsom & Co., Publishers, No. 27 Park-row, New-York.

NEW BOOKS—THIS WEEK.

THE GYPSIES AND DETECTIVES. AL- LAS FINKERTON'S new Detective Book. \$1 00

FORESTER HOUSE. Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES'S new novel, author of "Lena Rivers." &c..... 1 00

HAWK EYES. A new comic book, by HENRY CLARK.

CARRIE BY STORM. MAT ARNOLD FLEMING'S new novel. "GUY Fawkes's Wife." \$1.00

MAGIC MOTHER GOOSE. With comic colored folding transformation pictures. .25

CASHIER'S SCRAP-BOOK. Bank Accounts and Incidents. By S. J. Paddock. 7 Cts.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK. A TALK WITH MOTHERS ABOUT OUR DAUGHTERS, is nearly ready.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, AND HYMNALS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO. having determined to discontinue their retail department, are offering their stock of BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, AND HYMNALS at remarkably low prices.

Messrs. APPLETON & CO. are also offering their stock of Miscellaneous Books, as per catalogue, at ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE. Catalogues are now ready.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 561 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Republican Associations of the several Assembly districts will meet at their respective head-quarters of THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1874, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Convention.

50	Confidence in the existing laws	5	Fifteenth District.....	10
	supported as follows:	6	Sixteenth District.....	10
	First District.....	4	Fifteenth District.....	10
	Second District.....	4	Sixteenth District.....	10
	Third District.....	4	Seventeenth District.....	10
	Fourth District.....	4	Eighteenth District.....	10
	Fifth District.....	4	Nineteenth District.....	10
00	Sixth District.....	4	Twentieth District.....	10
	Seventh District.....	4	Twenty-first District.....	10
	Eighth District.....	4	Twenty-second District.....	10
	Ninth District.....	4	Twenty-third District.....	10
	Tenth District.....	4	Twenty-fourth District.....	10
	Eleventh District.....	4	Twenty-fifth District.....	10
25	Twelfth District.....	4	Twenty-sixth District.....	10
50	Thirteenth District.....	4	Twenty-seventh District.....	10
75	Total.....	40	Twenty-eighth District.....	10
	By order of the Republican Central Committee:		Twenty-ninth District.....	10
	S. C. A. R. T. U. S. President.		Thirtieth District.....	10
	SOLAR E. SMITH, Secretary			
	SMITH & BROWN, J. R.			

THE POLO CLUB'S NEW HOME.

LAND TO BE LEASED ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Westchester Polo Club has decided to lease a headquarters for the season in New York. For this purpose negotiations were undertaken to secure a plot of ground on One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue opposite the entrance to Central Park. They successfully concluded Last week. and will in the next two days the lease option will be closed. The question of a new clubhouse will be the next order of a board of directors. An eighth and one-eighth of a mile in breadth. early in the Spring as will be practicable the work laying out the grounds, leveling, rolling, and draining them, will begin. It is hoped that a new clubhouse will be ready in June, previous to the club's departure for Newport. The Summer games are played. There will be erected during the Winter a grandstand, a parlor, a restaurant, a kitchen, a bath and a temporary structure which will serve for club house. Later in the Spring the temporary clubhouse will be pulled down for this time which will replace the club-house now in use. The new location was at first contemplated originally on account of its magnificent hall-room, but it was found that it was not possible to get it across the East River. The idea was reluctantly abandoned. A high bridge will surround the grounds, which will be a fine view of the city. A driveway having been planned to extend at three sides. On the fourth side will be a road to travel a horse and carriage and also a handsome music stand. As compared with the club's grounds at Newport, it is a very fine place. The property, level, or will be when they are complete and there is no "Dead End Hill" in the vicinity. The grounds will be a very fine place. The property is particularly adapted to faster play than the grounds at Newport. The club's regular play days will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when a band of musicians will be sent to play music for the players.

an entrance fee will be required of visitors. 3 days, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays will be free. The other days will be for football-lacrosse clubs on any except the regular play-days. The other days will be for the general public. The committee has already decided to allow them. The Fordham grounds, where the club has long since outgrown, the grounds of the school, also, will be used. The committee having this new project in mind comprises James Gordon Bennett, August Belmont, Jr., John A. O'Sullivan, Cornelius W. Smith and Herbert.

DISPENSIBLE PEDDLER.

HE HANGS HIMSELF UP THE MISERY CAUSED BY POVERTY.

Michael Levitzki, a Polish peddler, 65 years of age, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself at his home, on the second floor of the tenement-house at 280 Nassau-st. Near 2nd St. Safferkatree. He has somewhat of a history. He was born in Poland, in 1853, he was a money-lender in Poland, Poland, and was reported to be wealthy was compromised by lending money to the czar and was compelled to flee from his home to transportation to Siberia. He went to London where his wife died. Soon after he came to New York. He was married to a woman now living in Madras, India. Two years ago he left his wife and came to this city at once took up the business of peddling. He was very successful in his business and the couple took rooms in the folk-art tenement. They lived in the second story of the tenement. The rooms were not pleasant. Yesterday morning Levitzki usual, attended the service at the orthodox Jewish synagogue, known as "Beth Hamedrash" in Allen-street. After the service he returned home. He was seen to weep bitterly. He also attended evening services at the same place of worship. He returned home at 10 o'clock, with weeping on his return, leaving him in the room. When she returned home, she found him hanging from the neck of a rope. He was found on the floor, and Levitzki was found suspended by an apron which had been drawn into the wood-work of the bedstead. The rope slipped off of one of the rods through the eye in the wood and secured it with an old iron nail. The rope was found under the end of the rope on his neck. To do this it was necessary for him to mount a chair, which he did. The body was found in a complete. He had been dead at least two hours when discovered. Coroner's men will hold an inquest on the case.

[illegible]

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last evening the stock in the shop of J. Warner, 221 West Street, in the basement of No. West Fort-second street, was damaged by fire to an amount of \$3300.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the basement of Louis Dancer, at No. 29 Third-avenue, causing \$250 damage.

TOOK MONEY FROM MRS. MECKER.

DREXEL, Cal., No. 22.—Special dispatch to the *Denver Tribune* represent that individuals felt toward Stanley, the agent at Los Angeles on the part of the members of the commission because of the part Stanley has taken seems that the Commissioners had previously requested, for good reasons, Secretary S. to issue an order to Stanley to have no to do in the way of negotiations with the members of the committee. Stanley received money taken from Mrs. Mecker. The Commissioners on the ground that the hostiles consider to bribe, and that he has been accepted as and will serve to procure trust, conceding the commission, offered bribes to companies and money of 10 times the value, but declined such course, and was not allowed for 10 days more against Stanley and the members of the commission have been taken into consideration. Stanley is respondent at Los Pinos. Stanley states the feels disappointed that he was not approved to do so, done by Adams, and he has taken steps to throw stumbling-blocks in the way of the commission. The respondent is not a member of the committee, but a peep and unfair, and should be removed. He feared that Adams has made a request for the money. The committee is making no pretense whatever.

FRANK HART WINS THE RACE.

The second pedestrian contest given in Newark Rink by Messrs. O'Leary and English was closed at 11 o'clock last night. It was won by you-please race, 12 hours a day, and was for Frank Hart, 373 miles. The score of the five races the close last night was as follows: Hart, 373; O'Leary, 370; English, 370; Redding, 358; Cambana, 354.

CRUISE, Nov. 28.—The steamship *Ben Moreau*, for Liverpool, left last evening for the season, left this morning. There is a good floating ice in the river, but it is thought to be safe to go.

CARNATIONS

Of love's carnation flowers!
—All the Year Round.

♣ POOR DEVIL.

POOR DEVIL.

"Perhaps you admire the old gent's acting,"
 om said to me. "If so, now's your chance; he
 plays *Metastopheles* next week. He fancies
 himself in the part. He has done it a great
 many times in the Provinces. You had better
 go and see him. I dare say there will be room
 in the theatre."

We all laughed again, but I did not laugh
 well, for I did not like having the talk directed

ago, when that festive club was in full swing, and the old gentleman came there every night

neighbor in the stalls, I left my seat at the end of the first act and went behind the scenes, that I might pay my respects to *Mr. Phosphophiles*. His profession seemed to give him courage. Dressed in red and under his tall stiff plume he looked about him more freely. He shook me by the hand, and thanked me for my presence with a flourish of the arm, and a somewhat old-fashioned courtesy.

the face of death was a look so pathetically human. I passed my hand over my eyes that I might trust my own impression. It was the face of a woman, a woman who had been assailed by visible forces into the shades— a ghost with long, elonging eyes fixed on his dearest, who abode in the upper gas-light already forceful of him. It seemed indeed as though the whole world were in a state of such this terrible phenomenon—this impossible devil. I glanced at my next neighbor in the stalls; he was holding his opera-hat against his lips; I was certain that he was crying. I said to myself, I was uncomfortable, as if I were at a double performance—as if two familiar dramas were interwoven in a nightmare. "Sure," it is the same thing, the same thing, the same thing," I said, "into," cried judicious *Martha*, and *Margaret* bit her under lip and frowned. She cared not a jot for the character nor the audience. At the end of the second act my neighbor again left; I was alone, and I followed him, as I was, once listless and restless.

III.

back, rigidly artistic, but lamentably deficient in human nature. I was hurt. I crossed the road, and the lawyer, who was leaning forward on the other side, I had not moved far, when, glancing across the green on my right, I saw the photon coming down the road. The Secretary of the Green almost stooped to a walk; the driver seemed equally well pleased. An idle curiosity induced me to turn back, and I reached the end of the road, where the carriages were waiting. The placid charioter had no intention of stopping where some great ladies had pulled up their horses, and I was obliged to jump across his animals; they sprang forward, and as they sprang I saw for a moment the face of the lady. It was the face of the woman who had been the friend of my old gentleman. I was tired, out of humor with the unrecognized loveliness of the day. I found myself in a hurry to get home, and I took a stupid call which I was bound to make. I held up my stick to a hansom, got myself well into a corner for fear of draughts, [after all, this early morning was so cold], and I was off. The weather is treacherous—perhaps all things are treacherous, and all people; and so went home.

For some years past, the duties of that office which is so full of the making of me, and which necessitate some travel, have taken up so much of my time that I have made little use of my pen. I have, however, been so much harassed me unobserved. Perhaps for that reason the images of traits noted in my idle period remain no less clear in my memory. I often find myself, in the face of my friends, when, with his tricks of hand, his stiff but tremulous aversion of the head and eyes, the conflicting of his forehead, the quivering of his lips, something for years. I was busy with my new duties, and little to any club, and never to the Park at a fashionable hour, lest I should be still written in the list of the unemployed. I once asked Tom Bolivar if he knew anything of our common friend. Tom instantly became denunciatory, but mysterious. He exploded into hot words, but words I could not understand. I murmured, I am never sure how much Tom knows. He seems to know everything—knows the list of the unemployed. I then asked Tom complete knowledge of anything—and yet at times I find myself doubting if he be anything better than a blatant and buffle-headed fellow. I have known him, however, to be a very old gentleman: if he knew anything about him, it was clearly something to his disadvantage. I have known him, however, to be a very old gentleman, launched on so desirable a stream of the political irrigation-system, ambitious of various successes. I was slowly losing the habit of recalling his name, and I had almost forgotten it. I shall see him no more. Only a few weeks have passed since our meeting. It was a pleasant meeting, and I have been so much harassed to indulge myself with a holiday; but it was a slack time with us, and the supply of examples at the central office, where I was to be, was so small, that I was obliged to leave. I confess my weakness: I treated myself to

[illegible]

When I last visited him he was wandering a little; he was nervous and fidgety. He muttered fragments of prayers and plays, and broke off again and again to ask if it were not time to go to the theatre. He said that the "house" would be there, everybody'll be there—the public—I said, "without the public." Afterward he began to prattle as if he were talking to a child. He could not bear much; but at last he spoke out very clearly, and said: "Baby must clap her hands and pretend to be happy when the heart is near up." After that he said nothing. He could not touch his whisky, and I knew that he end was near.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THRUSHES AND BECCAFOICES.—*Faute de
piscines on mange des merles* is an old French proverb,
and thrushes dressed in different ways are still
devoured in France. Any person anxious
to know how to cook them will probably find his
instructions satisfied by the cooking book of Lucius
Juncus, of Carthage, England, that is, a second-
hand London edition, and the index to "Mrs. Beeton's
Receipts" may be consulted in vain. Formerly
they were highly esteemed. The comestible
brush of the ancients was the smallest of its
kind, known to us as the red-wing. It visits
at least in severe Winters, but is never found
as at Rome. Horace expresses an opinion
that nothing is better than a fat thrush;
nothing fairer than an ample sow's udder.
Martial agrees with Horace, and has composed
a little poem, of which the burden is that, in
the winter, the thrush is better than the
brush; but among quadrupeds a hare. On an-
other occasion he tells us that he prefers a
"kingling to any meat." The Spanish
epicure also observes that a crown of wild
roses may delight others, but he himself is
satisfied with a crown of thrushes.
"Kingling to any meat." A subtle palate is
not necessary to perceive the difference be-
tween the thrush and the brush, but to dis-
criminate between the flavors of the male
and female bird. Another poet tells us that
to mix them with wine enhances the stomach,
and is conducive of bile. The poet Horace
states that the Roman authors speak of the
music of these birds in the groves, they speak a
little of their feathers, but he does not praise
their savor rather than their song. They
are agreeable in a popular treat, but more agree-
able in a pasty. Lucullus, says Varro, built an
ingenious device he was enabled to eat thrushes
and contemplate them alive at one and the
same time, and so their savor and their
appearance form a notable ingredient in the famous
Patina Apicius, or plot of Apicius, which also
contained the inevitable udder, besides fish,
and other delicacies, and the most delicious
The relative merits, indeed, of becca-

MUSSELS THAT SPIN.—Perhaps the best known spinner of threads on the English coast is our common mussel, which binds itself, by means of strong threads, to the stones and shells, often making up a mass many times its own weight and bulk. Try to detach a mussel from a secure crevice in a rock, where it lies hidden along with numerous neighbors, and your weary fingers will attest the strength of the mussel's "beard," as its collection of threads is popularly named—the *byssus* of those whose business it is to lecture upon lig and little fish cakes. Whence does the "beard" come and how is it formed? Open your mussel—for the more familiar oyster has no beard, at least when it dies, and prefers to fix itself in its "bed" directly, by imbolanting its shell in its native

EDMUND KEAN'S SHYLOCK.—The theatre was in great straits; the managers were as weak as men clutching at straws otherwise they would not have ventured upon the desperate expedient of suffering Mr. Kean to appear. For weeks he had hung about the theatre, almost begging that he might have a trial. It is known to the scoffing stage-door keepers "the man with the capes," because of the heavy coachman's coat he wore—it was bitter winter weather, the snow two feet deep upon the ground. He was allowed his chance at last. Not one rehearsal was thought necessary; this was in the morning of the memorable Jan. 26, 1814, the day fixed for his first performance. He was dressed in the costume of the Jew, in the manner he proposed to adopt in delivering them before the footlights. His play-fellow predicted failure; the stage manager loudly denounced the innovations of the prodigal; but, "I will do as I think right," said the tragedian of the theatre Royal, Exeter. The stage manager begged his shoulder, the actor deigned to give it, and the drama for many days passed off in a series of blunders, and the manager and porter; then walked through the crowd from his lodging in Cecil-street to the theatre, carrying his properties, an old pair of breeches, a black wig, and a black wig—contrary to all precedent, his *Shylock* wore a black wig—tied up in a handkerchief, and thrust into the pocket of the coat. The audience was not disappointed. At the quarter full. The play began drearily enough. *Shylock's* early speeches—as Kean rendered them—were like a chapter of Genesis. The audience was like a chapter of *Isaiah*. He expressed the audience, stirred to extraordinary enthusiasm afterward when the name came for the actor's superb outbursts.

swell an audience could "Kick up so great a row!" The success of Edmund Kean's *Shylock* could no longer be questioned. The triumphant actor, still in the prime of his life, was married: "Mary, you shall ride in your carriage, and Charley, my boy," and he lifted the curtain of the Old Swan, and said, "You shall go on!" On the actor's second night the receipts were just double those of the first—that is to say, the house was half full. The commitment of the theatre to the actor, and the genuine success had been achieved; they had suffered so much from quasi success, that they were now ready for the removal of Kean's name from the bills, and the trial of another candidate. Lord Byron, who had been the first to detect the great genius among you and you don't know it, he will fall through like many others unless he lift him, and force the town to come and see him. The town will not be so easily content of panegyric, and it will not do to trust opportunity like this to the mere routine of the theatre. The proprietors and editors of the leading papers, and ask them to attend in person and write, and follow with the happiest result Kean's fame and fortune. He appeared as *Shylock* 15 times during his first season at the Old Swan, and he was the most admired in the most admired in his repertory.—*All Year Round*.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE MIGHT HAVE
LEARNED AT SCHOOL. From various sources,
contemporary and quasi-contemporary, we may
form a trustworthy general estimate of Shake-
speare's course of instruction during his school
days. At that time, as we have seen, boys
usually went to the grammar school about 6
at latest 7 years of age, and entered at once
upon the *Accidence*. In his first year, there-
fore, Shakespeare would be occupied with the
Accidence and grammar. In his second year,
with the elements of grammar, he would read
some manual of short phrases and sentences,
and would be busy with his memory would
colloquially employed in the work of the
school; in his third year, if not before, he
would take up *Cato's Maxim's* and *Æsop's*
fables; in his fourth, while continuing the
Mauianus, parts of Ovid, some of Cicero's *Epis-*
tolarum, and *Terence's* comedies. In his fifth
year he would continue the reading of
Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with parts of *Ver-*
gil's *Æneid* and *Andronicus*; he might have
read, Plautus, and probably part of
Terence, *Seneca's* tragedies, and some of *Ci-*
cero's *Orations* and *Seneca's Tragedies* in
his sixth year. In his seventh year, when
Stratford was exceptionally inefficient,
the boy must have made some progress in sev-
eral of the subjects he had acquired, and his
knowledge of the language was fairly well
sight the more popular poets and prose
writers, such as Ovid and Cicero. The masters
taught him to write, and he must have been
taught it would seem, however, to have been

JOHNSON'S LOVE OF STUDY.—His exhaustless love of knowledge is another sign of the marvellous vitality which gave Johnson so much influence in his day and makes him still a power in our own. "Every human being," he observed, "whose mind is not debauched, will be willing to give all he has to get knowledge." On receiving his pension, he said, "Had this happened twenty years ago, I should have gone to Constantinople to study Arabic." He was fond of *Rasselas*, he was "pleased with every kind of knowledge." He was glad to listen to a man who could talk only of pig-iron, and once tried to do so himself. A man, he said to Boswell, would "read a volume of Aristotle or Aristotle's wife or of his wife's maid, but if a mere wish could obtain it, he would rather wish to know how to make a good dinner than how he was passing OZ might be seen stretched upon his rug studying Italian, in order to read a book of arithmetic." In 1768, after a period of fresh labor with prayer, wrote at Gt a brief petition, when he "purposed to apply vigorously to the acquisition of the Greek language, and his tongue," Greek, he said, is like Latin: every man gets as much of it as he can. In his old age he read the "Æneid" through in 12 nights, and in 1790, when he was eighty-two, and before his death he asked Dr. Burney to teach him the scales of music. This intellectual vigor continued until the end of his life, and he writes: "My purpose is to pass eight hours every day in serious employment. Having prayed, I propose to employ the next six weeks in reading the works of Cicero and Seneca. His acquisitions, according to Boswell, who wrote sometimes in "ohsnesses:" were made by the same method, and he regarded the same edge: he may be said to have devoured books rather than to have read them, and like all book-lovers, liked to glance over the titles of volumes, and to see the edges of their pages. The subject itself, "is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find it; and in either case, we turn it into a subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of it. This is done by consulting the catalogues and the backs of books in libraries." Johnson advised Boswell to keep a number of

book, and he referred to another that might be better, he said, to say, "upon which I have wanted instruction at the time." "What you read, then," he observed, "you will remember, but if you have not a book immediately ready, you will be obliged to say, 'I have not a chance if you have again a desire to study it.' His passion for reading did not, however, lead him to take much care of books. Wordsworth, he said, was a great reader, but he was a splendid volume with a knife that had been used for butter; and Johnson seems to have treated books in the slovenly way in which he treated his friends. "I have not," he said, "had them very long, and they are all the more so; I have used them worse." No greater reader, it may be observed, could be less of a book-worm. He was never, like Southey, a slave to his books. He was a reader, but he was not a book-worm; a knowledge of life. He knew more books than any man alive, according to Adam Smith, but, on the other hand, few men who have followed him have been so much interested in the human society, and none, we may safely affirm, have enjoyed it more thoroughly. "To talk was Johnson's delight; and so well did he talk that even Burke, a man-in-the-art, was modestly silent, and said, 'I have not much to say.' He had Johnson his match." "Burke," he said, "is the only man whose common conversation corresponds with the general language which he has in his mind. I have heard that Burke would kill him to encounter Burke in argument. On one occasion Johnson said, 'That is the simplest conversation where there is no competition of wit, and no display of the variety of sentiments.' But this was far from being his prevalent mood. Easy talk across the walnuts and the wine did not generally suit Johnson. He was a man of a purpose. He was not He delighted in the tug of war; he was not satisfied unless he gained a victory." He has no formal preparation, said Bowdler, "but he is always ready, and he is always ready to be ready in an instant. He liked to enjoy his talk leisurely."—*The British Quarterly Review*.

THE SPANKAWAY COLT.—When it is recorded in the "Stud-book" that the union of two celebrated strains of blood has produced the Spankaway colt, we may rest assured that the owner of the Stride-borough padocks has congratulated himself on the auspicious event, and that, while taking all care of that precious mare, Spankaway, will look after her foal that he shall, if possible, produce the highest price of his year—prove, in short, the "sensational yearling." To this end Spankaway and her little one lead a pleasant life for several months. The Stride-borough mare is a foalish mother, and too well known a picture need any description at my hands. It is very charming to see them scampering about in the paddock together, and to mark the little one's antics, and to see the mare as yet so sketchy beauty of the foal. For the young of the horse is by no means so pretty as the young of the cow, and the Spankaway foal, with its awkward looking as the article of that name used for drying linen. The foal, however, grows rapidly, and is by gentle degrees weaned from its mother's milk. The owner sees the light about February or March is weaned in September, wherefore the owner has to be patient. The weaning process commences the process of weaning by giving him sliced carrots and other grateful roots, and the colt himself learns by degrees to eat of the hay. In September he is separated from the mother, and then commences an anxious life. He has to be fed, and he has to be fed by this time cost him, according to circumstances, from £50 to £150, and it is most important, with a view to his future sale, that he should be well fed. The Spankaway foal must be tempted with bruised oats, the sweetest hay that can be got, and sliced carrots, and he must be allowed to grow and thrive apace until that lot of January which proclaims him a yearling; for a horse that is to be yearling in January must be yearling after the first of December. For a little while longer he runs about with other young colts and fillies like bipeds in a dame school, and then he is sent to the stud, where he is to be sold for sale. It is assumed, naturally enough, by his breeder, that his first successful step in life is to feed a yearling, and the yearling male, and to feed accordingly in order that he may look his best, just as short-horns are prepared for a cattle show. Abundance of good food is given him, and he is sent to the stud to promote early development, and the young Spankaway grows again. It is most important that he should be well fed, and he is, of course, in the hands of the stud, in order to tempt bidders; for flesh that is to say, horseflesh—covers a multitude of sins. It is not quite certain that the same rule should be applied to the young of the mare, but I have been struck by the difference in the feeding of the young of good feeding will make it a good human organism—outwardly, that is; but be this as it may, there is no doubt of the importance of the yearling. Young Spankaway be-

ORIENTAL BARGAINS.—Every traveler in Palestine learns from experience that he has to pay an ample price for everything he receives and enjoys. There seems to be no fixed price, but the vendor or employer gets all he finds it possible to procure. But one of his methods of peculating enough, is to begin his bargain by making no charge. We remember that the dragoman to whom we applied at Nablos to conduct us to Damascus refused at first to make any charge whatever for his services, but during the day he was amply rewarded for his eight days' going and returning by the mere companionship of a Frank. On our journey he made a price, he put so high an estimate upon his valuable aid that we were compelled to forego it, and he was obliged to accept of a price that it was all a ruse. He was hoping to be offered our price, thinking it might be a large one, and was determined that if it did not come, he would not have been so easily deceived. He might see fit. Every one who has traveled at all leisurely through the country has met with a number of such shrewd bargaining. Dr. Thomson says he has been offered hundreds of houses and fields and horses, and bystanders were called in to witness the deed, and a score of protestations and oaths were sworn, but he was not to be deceived by what meant just nothing, or rather, just as great a price as he could possibly be induced to

[illegible]

ROMANTY MORALS.—Not a whisper of scandal attaches to these Russian Romantyy women as regards transient amours. But if a wealthy Russian gentleman falls in love with one, and will have and hold her permanently, or for a durable connection, he may take her to his home if she shames him, but must pay, monthly, a sum into the gipsy treasury, for these people apparently form an *aristocracy* of distinction, like all other classes of Russians. I have seen a Russian gentleman, who is a very poor parent-in-law, who, gipsies all the world over regard steadily cohabitation, or agreement, as marriage, binding themselves as it were by *Gandharbhviva*ha, as the saint married Vasantensha, which is an old Sanskrit way of wedding. And let me remark that I feel one-tenth of what I heard in Russia about "morals" in the highest or lowest or any other class be true, the gipsies of that country are shining lights and brilliant exemplars of morality to all by whom they are surrounded. I also saw one that never on any occasion did I believe to see another thing in the slightest degree impure or unrefined. I knew very well that could I choose to do so, I could have easily found one, which would shock an English lady, and as the reader may remember I did quote Mr. Borrow as saying that he had seen a Russian peasant girl who would have endured allusions to tabooed subjects would have at all times shown vulgarity or coarseness, while these Russian gipsies are so pure and so virtuous. It is true that the St. Petersburg party had a dissipated air, three or four of them were very handsome, and some of the theatrical artists, and I should not be astonished to learn that very late hours and champagne were familiar to them as cigarettes, or that their conversation did I believe, was not so much faint nor few nor far between. But those defects in my presence was irreproachable. Those who were not so good looking, and who had the defects of their St. Petersburg sisters and brothers, and when among them it always seemed to me as if I were simply with nice gentle crooks and simpletons, and I was not surprised to come down to the Spanish level, their great black eyes and their guitars increasing the resemblance to the Spaniards. I have seen a gipsy character of gipsy music is thoroughly appreciated by the Russians, who pay very high prices for Romantyy performances. From 25 kopecks for a single song, to a dollar and a half for singing an hour or two to a special party, and this is sometimes repeated twice or thrice in the evening. I saw a gipsy sing when he is in funds," said the clerk of the Slaviansk Bazaar in Moscow, to me, "will make anything of good singers. I saw a third-rate rummy, a fourth-rate rummy, and a half a crown. The result is that good singers among these lucky Homannians are well to do, and lead soft lives, for

—Charles G. Selind, "Medicine" Magazine.

STRAIGHT HEAT. A room warmed by an open fire is pleasanter than a room warmed by hot-water pipes. A warm body radiates heat to a colder body near to it. The heat rays from a flame or from incandescent matter pass through the air without heating it; they warm the solid bodies upon which they impinge, and these warm the air. Where the source of heat is in a room consists of hot-water pipes, or low-pressure steam-pipes, the air is first warmed, and imparts its heat to the walls. The air is thus warmer than the walls. When a room is warmed by an open fire, on the other hand, the warming is effected by the radiant heat from the fire, which passes through the air without sensibly warming it; the radiant heat warms the solid bodies, which in turn impart their heat to the air. Therefore the walls of a room heated by an open fire are cooler than the air, whereas the walls of a room heated by hot-water pipes are warmer than the air. Consequently, in two rooms, one warmed by an open fire and the other by hot-water pipes, and with air at the same temperature in each, the walls of the room heated by hot-water pipes would be some degrees colder than the air in the room, and therefore colder than the walls of a room heated by an open fire. And, therefore, if we were to abstract heat from the occupants by radiation more rapidly than it was being replaced by the heat heated by an open fire, the room would be getting colder; while, if the heat being brought to the walls in the room heated by hot-water pipes to the same temperature as the walls in the room heated by the open fire were to be abstracted more rapidly than it was being replaced, the room would be getting to an amount beyond that necessary for comfort, and, therefore, to a greater amount than is desirable. Besides theoretical knowledge, it is necessary for the sanitary engineer, the architect, builder, or engineer should have also practical technical knowledge of the subject. He should know what constitutes a good ventilation, and what constitutes a good heating system, and should be able to advise the officers of the army of sanitary instruction.

[illegible]

“What proved to be by all means the finest game of the Collender tournament, and one of the best games of billiards ever played, was that between Sexton and Slosson, in Tammany Hall, last evening. Each had won the same number of games, and they had won more games in the tournament than any other two players, and last night's game was to settle the ‘tie,’ and determine which player should take first prize and which second. Before

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.
Washington, Nov. 29.—The Treasury now holds \$864,247,750 in United States bonds to be used for bank circulation; United States bonds outstanding for bank circulation during the week ending today, \$2,500,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending today, \$1,500,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, \$398,443,310; gold notes, \$1,147,120. The internal revenue receipts to date were \$226,305 89, and the Customs receipts, \$461,196 78. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1476.	1879.
New-York	\$3,470,000	\$157,000
Boston	1,237,000	171,000
Philadelphia	2,720,000	171,000
Miscellaneous	405,000	345,000
Total	\$2,146,000	\$755,000

CANAL BUSINESS IN BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Canal Collector at this port furnishes the following statement of canal business, with comparisons, for the month of November and since the opening of navigation, 1878, compared with the same month of 1877:

	1877.	1878.
Tolls for November, 1878,	\$74,775 65	in 1877, \$57,604 94; increase for 1878, \$17,170 71
Tolls from opening to Nov. 30, 1878,	\$391,535 12	same time 1878, \$628,373 31; decrease for 1878, \$236,838 19; same time 1877, \$391,535 12; same time 1878, \$78,997 19; increase for 1878, \$17,957 19; clearances from opening to Nov. 30, 1878, 1,034 1/2; same time 1878, 9,027; decrease for 1878, 356 1/2

TWENTY-ONE MILES IN THE MUD.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The roads being very muddy, a bet of \$100 was made last evening that the first stage to get through the mud would not get to Warren, Penn., a distance of 21 miles, in 11 hours, keeping in the middle of the road. The Captain accepted the bet, and started at 6.30 A. M., followed by judges in a carriage, arrived at Warren at 8.50 P. M.

—————◆—————

STATESMAN.
A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of M. Michel Chevalier, the celebrated writer on politico-economic and industrial topics, and the most earnest advocate in France of the principles of free trade. M. Chevalier had reached the age of 73 years. In his long and busy life, he embraced and ardently advocated various political opinions, yet always kept faith in the idea that the world was grow-

[illegible]

tion of 1862, having been previously President of the Dublin Conference on Social Reform, and the London Conference on Unemployment. In 1867 he was charged with the publication of the official report, which he prefaced with a paper on the "Practical Application of the Principles of the International Peace League." Several years later—in 1870—he organized a society of capitalists and the purpose of which was to construct a submarine tunnel between France and England, and signed an agreement for the work with the French Minister of Public Works. Soon after this he was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, the most distinguished honours, and hailed as one of the greatest economists of the world. He was then elected to the Royal Society. At the golden jubilee of Prince Albert in recognition of his services in the cause of free trade. This was the second medal of the Order of the Polar Star conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon in 1865. Mr. Chevalier's writings upon politico-economic and kindred topics have been translated into French, German, Italian, and in "The Probable Fall in the Value of Gold" was translated by no less a person than Mr. Osborn, in 1858.

rescued by Sam Sorester's Ark, Wednesday, unharmed a trunk which was in the building at the time of the fire. The trunk, upon being touched, fell to the floor, exposing its contents, a quantity of money, wearing apparel, the price of which the clothes were turned to a cipher, and when exposed to the air burned to ashes, but strange to say, the trunk, which was made of iron, and one of the dresses, containing \$75, was found intact, the bills being scarcely singed. This rivals the discovery of a trunk of garments which was the product of Goldaugh in a safe was opened, which exposed a lot of gold dust that had been melted into a lump of lead, and the trunk, which was made of iron, the same driver, wrapped in a sock, escaped unharmed.

BOSTON'S NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.
From the Edinburgh, Scotland, No. 15.
The steamer Phenician, 1,484 tons net register, sailed from Glasgow last night, for Boston. This vessel is the pioneer of a steam service from Clyde to the northern United States port, and she is expected to sail from Boston early next month direct to Glasgow, and then to New York.

Phenician, 1,484 tons net register, sailed from Glasgow last night, for Boston.

ready and regular trade.

KILLED WITH A SAND-CLUB.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY OF WHICH A
JERSEY CITY POLICEMAN WAS THE VICTIM.

The flags over the Police stations in Jersey
city were at half-mast yesterday, on account of the
sudden and singular death of Police Officer Thomas

[illegible]

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

A good deal of interest is felt among the politicians who frequent the City Hall over the attempt Mayor Cooper to withdraw nominations for various offices from the board of Aldermen some time since. The Mayor's right to take this course is questioned by some members of the board, but his own claims that he has full authority in the matter. At a late meeting of the Aldermen, the Mayor brought to the board the name of Charles H. Trux, whom he had nominated for Justice of the Peace in place of Henry Murray, but the board declined to permit him to withdraw his name. There are now 35 nominations for City Mar- shal, 12 for Justice of the Peace, and 12 for Aldermen, all made since by the Mayor, but were not acted upon, and said Mayor Cooper desires to change some of them. It is the hope of the conservative members of the board, and that this is the cause of the trouble.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. De Janon, of West Point, is at the Hoff-

duction in the license fees. The Mayor refused to sign the bill, and the City Council refused to sign the licenses under the old rules. The City clerk, who is also the City Counsel, refused to make the certificates except under the new law. On Jan. 20, 1933, a license for the sale of liquor in the city of Boston is required having expired, the liquor dealers are now all without license. Some continue to sell liquor and buy licenses, on the grounds that at their money has not been refunded. The others have closed.

CONTINUING THE HOT BRIEBY CASES.
HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—At this morning's session of the court, ball was renewed by William E. Kombie and Charles B. Salter, in the case of \$4,000 and \$2,000. The Petrograd, Lida and the Maccabi, in the sum of \$2,000, for their appearance at the January term to answer the charge of corrupt solicitation.

HARVARD BEATEN AT FOOT-BALL.
BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Yale, '83, beat Harvard, 3-0, on the Boston Base-ball Grounds this afternoon. In the first three-quarters, Yale made three touch-downs and a goal, and in the second three-

The Rev. Dr. Courtney has declined the call to St. James's Church, Chicago, and Zion Church, of City, having decided to remain at St. Thomas's rector.

The Lincoln Guards, of New-York, will hold a drill at Garnett's Hall, West Twenty-Sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, commencing at 23.

The annual sermon before the Cuba Church

fair for the benefit of St. Agnes's Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-third-street, the Rev. Macdowall, Pastor, will commence on Thursday evening next. A large quantity of attractive and useful goods will be sold at the sale. The owners of the Norwegian bark Plutarch sailed judgment yesterday in the United States District Court for \$1,200 against the owners of the steamer ship Baltic. The suit was brought by the United States Customs Service, and resulted from a collision at sea in June last.

Antonio Prieseo, an Italian barber, of No. 1 Pearl-street, who was arrested Friday, on a charge of having unlawfully detained a registered nurse, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Ladd. It having been clearly shown that he did not detain the nurse.

The Empire City Athletic Club will hold its annual Winter games on Tuesday evening next, at Madison-Square-Garden. Among the events is a five-mile go-around-pole contest for letters. The prizes are a silver cup, and a silver watch, cups of war, running matches, hurdle-race, and a silver watch. The Gold medal will be given to the winner, and silver medals to the second and third winners and silver cups to the fourth and fifth winners.

During the past week the Police arrested 142 persons. There were registered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics 563 births, 227 marriages, 123 deaths, 10 divorces, and 10 previous marriages. There were also 122 births, 86 deaths, and 63 marriages. There are reported the following cases of contagious diseases: 10 cases of scarlet fever, 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3, measles, 94, and diphtheria, 62.

The schedules of Louis Levinson, manufacturer of hats, of No. 121 Prince-street, who is in Ludlow-Street Jail as an alleged accomplice in John P. Haws, the defaulting book-keeper of "Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, have been made public. The total assets of the bank are \$1,000,000, \$4,339; actual assets, \$3,254. The bank does not appear as a creditor, although it has a claim against the corporation, which, leaving its share in the overdrafts was \$7,600.

The wheat market, opened irregular and weaker yesterday, but closed stronger, influenced by

The collection of taxes to defray the expenses the municipal Government during 1880 will commence to-morrow. As no extra clerks have been employed, a longer time than usual will be required before the necessary paid in.

The caucus of the members and delegates to the Republican General Committee will be held to-morrow to discuss plans for the reorganization of the municipal next year. Ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett is elected as the next Chairman of the committee.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Union Christian Work will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Pierrepont-street, and Monroe-place, this evening. The Rev. Dr. H. V. Bellows, the Rev. Charles Cutbush Hall, and Mr. Seth Low will address the meeting.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Flatbush Union Christian Work, Flatbush—better known as the Flatbush Bazaar Road—has been published. The report shows that the earnings were \$203,051.30, and the

NEW-JERSEY.

The Rev. Wymun Vanderpool, Assistant Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, has resigned. He was born in 1849, and has been at Hoboken, went gunning Thanksgiving morning and has not since been seen.

A piece of iron weighing 14 pounds fell from the elevator in Simon Brothers' truck factory yesterday, and striking August Rox, aged 15, on head, injured him fatally.

The Hudson County Orphans' Court commenced yesterday to take testimony in the contest of the will of David Leach, a rasp-maker, in whose favor the decision was made. The decision. The testimony of several of his heirs, or those claiming to be his heirs, was taken. The property is in the hands of the executor, of whom the Orphans' court appointed Administrator.

George F. Meyer and his son Robert, a bright boy of 8 years, went gunning in the woods near their home at Uniontown, Friday. On returning, saw Mr. Meyer sat down outside his house, and saw the boy, who was one of the boys who had

Kellogg-Spofford case was continued to-day as the sub-committee of the Senate. Peter Sims (recalled) testified that Vincent Dickerson, James, and J. J. Johnson, of De Soto, members of the Legislature, had plenty of money the day Kellogg's election; Johnson told the witness he always voted for the man who paid him most. In Fitzpatrick, a prominent Democratic politician and Sherriff, testified that Francis Garrett had

Webster, a Senator in the Packard Legislature, testified that there was not a quorum in the Senate when Kellogg was elected. Lucius Early, Milton Baker and John Norton, who were present, testified Baker all told the witnesses they had received a letter from Kellogg, asking them to vote for him and himself from the Packard Senate, breaking the rule; he received \$9,000 in State warrants and Kellogg and Packard furnished the warrants; he and several members say there was not a quorum when Kellogg was elected. Kellogg, after giving testimony, kept before him a sheet of paper on which he had written the names of the members of the legislature, to which he referred. When asked whether he had seen Kellogg, he testified that he desired Mr. Webster's testimony to be put out before he cross-examined him. Mr. Webster then testified that he had seen Kellogg at the home of Mr. C. W. Carville, member of the Packard Legislature, and a resident of Berwille Parish; that Kellogg was elected; the rule was enforced not to vote for Kellogg; Kellogg then made a statement to the speaker; this course was pursued to prevent the breaking of a quorum.

Thomas Murray, a resident of Berwille Parish, testified that in a conversation with him about the testimony he was going to give in Washington for Spofford, he was told by Kellogg that he had been paid \$1,000 by him; on Aug. 4 he had a conversation with Kellogg; he told him he could get \$1,500 from him for giving testimony; Murray said that if he did not get the money for him he would go to Washington, break the rule and get \$1,500 from the money; I made this offer by request of Kellogg, because I said that Murray had been paid \$1,000; Murray told me there was \$10,000 in the election for Spofford witnesses; that he would go to Washington and get \$1,500; a connection with Kellogg was made; Kellogg told me he had seen Jones, Ellis and others; they told him they would go to Washington and get \$1,500 each; in favor of Spofford, in which case he and Kellogg would get \$5,000 from Washington; Murray told me that Kellogg had offered him \$150 down on his furniture; he tried to refuse him from testifying.

Thomas Murray testified that he heard the conversation at Clarke's house between Clarke and Murray. Grindley said I was in an adjoining room with Clarke and Norton. Grindley said that he took part of the conversation. Grindley's testimony substantially corroborates that of Clarke as to the conversation between him and Kellogg.

[illegible][illegible]

nship City of Savannah—Mrs. Taylor and four children, Miss Phelan, Mrs. Pol-
 C. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Corning and child,
 Mr. W. H. Churentill, Mrs. Henry T. Dunn and
 Mr. Rambo, Mrs. K. L. Whitcomb Miss Les-
 Duham, Mr. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Mc-
 B. Clarke, G. O. Simons, Capt. J. Reece, Mr.
 T. P. Helms, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Ballou, Mrs.
 and Miss Smythe, Mrs. J. S. Ransom and daughter,
 Mrs. Austin, Mrs. H. Shipman, Mrs. A.
 John T. Howell, L. F. Nicoll, H. F. West, Mrs.
 and Mrs. E. L. Davis, William W. Lyons, B.
 yon, P. Brady, H. Czerwonka, Theodore Ebbu

[illegible][illegible]

from Philadelphia. Croco, France; 29th inst.
 from Eastern.
 30th inst. Strab. Wyo. France; 27th inst. Prof.
 Mosca, Indiana; Capt. Moffa, Confane,
 2nd Lieut. Ruggieri; 28th inst. Capt. Mosca,
 1st Lieut. Anguati, Commendatore Roberto Long
 and 2nd Lieut. Anguati.
 29th inst. Capt. Carot, No. 23—The steamship Massachusetts,
 Capt. Waller, from Boston No. 15, has arr. here
 29th inst. The Liverpool Liverpool, Capt. McCosh,
 29th inst. No. 12, has arr. here.
 29th inst. The Star Line steam
 ship, Capt. Perry, from Liverpool, a/c. 1st inst.
 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for New York.
 29th inst. No. 25—The steamship
 Capt. Owen, from New York No. 18, ar.
 6 o'clock this morning, on her way to New
 York. The steamship, Capt. Hebbel, from
 29th inst. No. 24—The Netherlands American
 ship Maza, Capt. Taat, sail. hence today for New
 York.
 29th inst. No. 23—The Wilson Line steamship Rialto,
 Capt. Gann, from New York, has ar. here.
 29th inst. No. 22—The steamship Circassia, (Br.), Capt. Oviert,
 from New York, has ar. at Havre.
 29th inst. No. 21—The steamship, Capt. Passbr,
 from New York No. 10, has ar. at Hull.
 29th inst. No. 20—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 19—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 18—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 17—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 16—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 15—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 14—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 13—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 12—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 11—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 10—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 9—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 8—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 7—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 6—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 5—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 4—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 3—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 2—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 1—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from
 29th inst. No. 0—The steamship, Capt. Horior, from

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th, 6th, & 7th cols.
 BILLIARDS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 BOARDING AND LODGING—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BOARD WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 BUSINESS NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CITY ITEMS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 CITY REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 CLOTHING—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 DANCING—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 DEATHS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DIVIDENDS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 DRESS-MAKING—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 DRY GOODS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, & 7th cols.
 ELECTIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 FINANCIAL—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d, 4th & 5th cols.
 FOR SALE—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 FURNISHED ROOMS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 GRATES AND FENDERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 HELP WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HOLIDAY GOODS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 ICE-CREAM—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 INSTRUCTIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 INSURANCE—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MARBLE MANTELS—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 MARBLES—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MILKERY—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 MILITARY—ELEVENTH PAGE—3d col.
 MISCELLANEOUS—ELEVENTH PAGE—5th col.
 MUSIC—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 NEW PUBLICATIONS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th & 7th cols.
 PROPOSALS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 RAILROADS—ELEVENTH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
 REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st col.
 RECEIPTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 RENT WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 SHIPPING—ELEVENTH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
 SITUATIONS WANTED—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th and 5th.
 SPECIAL NOTICES—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th & 5th.
 STEAM-BOATS—ELEVENTH PAGE—7th col.
 STAMPS, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 TEACHERS—ELEVENTH PAGE—6th col.
 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.
 WINTER RESORTS—ELEVENTH PAGE—4th col.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 30, 1879.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, diminishing north-easterly winds, and generally clear weather, followed by winds shifting to east and south, and on Monday rising temperature.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are enabled to place before the readers of THE TIMES this morning the full text of the President's Message in advance of its transmission to Congress. The most important topics treated in the Message are those of the Finance and Civil Service Reform, and on both the remarks of the President are distinguished by an amount of decision and clearness of insight which his recent utterances on the same subjects hardly entitled us to expect.

After congratulating Congress on the successful execution of the Resumption act and alluding to the familiar fact that there has been \$40,000,000 more coin deposited in the Treasury in exchange for legal-tenders than there has been coin paid out for notes redeemed, the President adverts to the general improvement of trade and to the large indebtedness incurred by foreign countries for United States products, which has been partially liquidated in \$59,000,000 of gold received between July 1 and Nov. 15. The annual amount of interest saved by the refunding operations since March 1, 1877, is stated at \$14,297,177, and satisfaction is expressed at the fact that the bonds sold have been largely taken in small sums, and are held by a much greater number of our own citizens than ever before. Passing to the question of the currency, and after stating that of \$45,000,000 of silver dollars coined up to Nov. 1, over \$32,000,000 still rest in the vaults of the Treasury, the President recommends Congress to refrain from any new legislation on the general subject of a double standard, and to content itself for the present with authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars till some international agreement can be reached in regard to the ratio at which the "market value" of a silver dollar can be kept equal to that of a gold one. That is to say, the attempt to return to a double standard should be indefinitely postponed.

In regard to the paper currency, the President's views are of a still more decided character. He regards the retirement of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender, in private contracts as "a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government, and the interest and security of the people." He adds: "It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal-tender paper money based wholly upon the authority and credit of the Government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the Constitution, and a violation of sound financial principles." The President clearly intimates that there should be no further hesitation about fulfilling the anticipations of the framers of the legal-tender act, viz., "the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest possible period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided."

Civil service reform is treated in a much more elaborate though not less satisfactory fashion. The President clearly discriminates between the propriety of allowing Cabinet officers, who are closely identified with the policy of the Administration, to explain and defend that policy before the people, and the obvious impropriety of permitting the holders of subordinate places, whose functions are in nowise identified with partisan politics, to step out of their sphere to become campaign orators. SHERMAN and SCHURZ may make speeches to help their party, while Woodford's admissibility would apparently be doubtful, and DURNAN's not to be thought of. The general doctrine is sound, though the practice of a Cabinet officer with Presidential aspirations may not differ quite so much as might be desired from that of a Custom-house officer eager to earn the gratitude of the managers of the party machine. It is demonstrable that the inferior officer who enters into the strife of party politics nullifies any efforts which may be made to lift his office beyond the influence of party changes, and thereby interferes not only with his own capacity to render the people faithful service, but with the prospect of ever having the duties of his position efficiently performed. The President opens this part of his Message with the statement that the views he has heretofore

expressed "concerning the defects and abuses of our civil service administration remain unchanged," and he closes it by alluding with satisfaction to the results which the system of competitive examinations for minor positions in the Custom-house and Post Office has already achieved. It will be admitted that nothing half so forcible and explicit as the parts of this Message relating to civil service reform has been penned by Mr. HAYES since his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination; and all his intermediate trifling with the subject will be forgiven if his future policy will be guided by the considerations which he now so ably formulates. But that presupposes the necessity of demanding much more tangible fruits and a far wider enforcement of the system than have hitherto been forthcoming. Let the President give unmistakable proofs of his own earnestness and singleness of purpose in carrying out this most vital of reforms, and the support of public opinion, if not the co-operation of Congress, which he calls for, will not be withheld.

The Message contains some general allusions to the imperfect realization in the South of the ideal of equal rights, but beyond appealing to the patriotism of the country to put an end to race proscription and to Congress to do what it can to remedy any defects in the laws regulating the exercise of the suffrage, he has no remedy to propose. He insists on the enforcement of the laws against polygamy in Utah, and suggests that citizenship might be withdrawn or withheld as a penalty for their contravention. He hints that the enlargement of our commerce with South America, and the extension of our carrying trade, demand some liberal provision for regular and more frequent mail communication by American vessels with the countries of the southern half of the continent. Allusion is made to resumption of diplomatic relations with Colombia being specially gratifying in view of the probable prosecution of the interoceanic canal by the Nicaraguan route. The fisheries question, which has been only "temporarily adjusted," is referred to as urgently needing "early and permanent settlement." The Indians come in for a large share of attention, and a summary of departmental reports, with the usual plea for increased appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, conclude what is, on the whole, a very able and satisfactory Message.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATION.

According to the recent letter of Mr. GEORGE BLISS, the party machinery of the Republicans in New-York is in a bad way. The experience and acuteness of the writer give authority to his statements, which are amply confirmed by the observations of those who have had occasion to make any. The evils which Mr. BLISS describes are not, however, confined to this City. They exist to a greater or less extent in all the large cities in the State. There is ample evidence that they exist, in some degree, in other States. What is their origin? What is the remedy for them? The Republican Party is intelligent enough and has a large enough share of the sense, honesty, and disinterestedness of the country in its ranks, to be free from such discreditable features as Mr. BLISS recites, and as every one at all familiar with the facts recognizes. There was a time when nothing of the kind was known, when the conventions of the party fairly represented its general sentiment, when the great body of its members took part in its action, and when honest energy and interest were the rule, and trickery, corruption, and intrigue were the exception. Why is this no longer true? Why are less than one-tenth of the members of the party in this City enrolled in its district organizations? Why are its primary conventions in many cases, probably in most cases, controlled by a few men against whom all contest is overcome by fraud?

The letter of Mr. BLISS puts the nominal enrollment of New-York at something over 13,000, and declares that less than 6,000 are fairly enrolled. The vote of the party for Mr. MORGAN in 1876 was within a few hundreds of 60,000. These figures show the utter rottenness of the basis of all the party elections. It is not surprising that the elections themselves are farcical. A defective and dishonest enrollment vitiates every proceeding. The names falsely enrolled are falsely voted on; the men who are capable of profiting by such a fraud commit others; ballot-boxes are stuffed; the vote is wrongly returned; contests are rendered useless. And for a remedy Mr. BLISS appeals to what? To the influence of one man, Gen. ARTHUR, who, he assumes, and rightly enough, will be obeyed by the great body of those who have got, or who keep, the party machinery in this condition. Nothing could show more plainly the viciousness of the whole arrangement. The reformatory power lies not in the vote of the party, but in the will of a leader.

The most natural and easy explanation of this wretched situation is that "respectable men will not take the trouble to take part in the primaries." This is true. But it was not always so. Why is it so now? The motive is nearly, if not quite, as strong as ever. The vitality of the party sustained by the fidelity of nine-tenths of its members who do nothing but vote the ticket nominated for them, shows that it is not indifference to the cause which the party represents which keeps respectable men in such numbers from the primaries. It is not to be expected that all Republicans will take part in the preliminaries of a canvass, but any such abstention as exists is abnormal and unnatural, and has for its cause something besides mere indolence and carelessness.

The main difficulty is one which we have often pointed out, and which we shall doubtless have occasion to point out many times yet before it is removed. It lies in the use of public employment as a reward for partisan services. It is from the public Treasury, directly or indirectly, that is drawn what may be called the military chest of the disciplined army of workers who manipulate the primaries, and who, with infinite zeal and ingenuity, keep the control of the machine in their hands, and so in the hands of their leaders. It is the possession of public offices, larger or smaller, or the hope of their possession, and of the profits which may be had in connection with them, that supplies the chief

motive power of the "machine" system. This is, of course, not the sole motive, there are others that are very efficient; but this is so much the strongest that if it could be completely withdrawn the machine would not be worth the trouble of running it. There would then be little occasion for the men who now refuse to enter on hopeless contests with the manipulators of the machine to refrain from taking their natural and legitimate part in all party operations. As it is, they cannot, as a rule, afford the time or the trouble necessary to any prospect of success, because what they can give is only a small portion of what the professional politicians can give with profit. It is useless to appeal to public spirit in the matter. Public spirit is by no means extinct among Republicans, but it will not sustain a long series of fruitless efforts known to be desperate from the beginning, because directed against men whose whole business it is to defeat them. The only possibility of radical reform in the Republican Party is to establish a system in all the public service that will make it impossible for any man to get public position or employment by "running" primaries or any other form of partisan activity. Such a system is now in partial operation in the Custom-house and Post Office in this City. Could it be made complete, and extended to all branches of the service, the Republican machine would do literally what Mr. BLISS demands—"reform itself." The mainspring which now turns all the ingeniously-crafted contrivances that he describes would drop out, and the machinery would be left naturally, and without effort, in the hands of those who would have in the main only unselfish motives for their management of it. The old party spirit, the genuine and sincere interest which those feel who "think the same things concerning the Republic," would come into play. The painfully-ridiculous and humiliating picture which may now be truthfully drawn of the internal affairs of the party in this great City would no longer be possible. Perhaps men as earnest as Mr. BLISS and Gen. ARTHUR may see in this fact a suggestion for the guidance of their efforts toward reform.

THE CAPACITIES OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

One of the most common and superficial mistakes as to our social nature is the mistake of thinking that sociality is mainly idleness, and that men and women go into society because they do not wish to busy themselves earnestly about anything, or to think or do or are about anything of importance. The case is quite otherwise, since society has most of its charm by being a relief from idle solitude or monotonous familiarity, and people generally go into company because they wish to be excited as well as amused, and not only to be lifted out of the ruts of the old routine, but put upon a round of fresh emotion and intense activity. Thus, with many persons, the social is the most active life, and not only with cards and wine, in the dance and in love-making, but in generous conversation, entrancing music, and beautiful art, the great social instinct finds its aliment, activity, and joy.

It is a great question how far this social instinct can be so educated and nurtured as to rise into the higher life of culture, humanity, and faith, and thus made a civilizing and ethical power, instead of an enervating or degrading weakness. It is quite certain that the moment we go into company a peculiar set of dispositions and faculties is set in motion, whether we will it, or know it, or not. As when we take food, it works within us and upon us, not of our own will only, but by its own nature acting upon our nature, so when we take society to ourselves we accept a positive force that acts within us and upon us, whether we will or no, while, of course, it invites our interest and co-operation, and it is all the more effective by our activity.

We may readily test the truth of this remark by watching the actions and words of any set of companions, whether few or many. See those village gossips as they come together, either over a cup of tea at the table or over the less innocent cup at the bar-room. How their tongues wag and betray all their sympathies and antipathies. Busy-bodies indeed they are, and you find it hard to say what phases of character or what aspect of life, what matter of family or state or character, they do not touch upon in that everlasting tattle. Decided antagonisms appear, and victims are sacrificed, and horrid details of misfortunes and scandal are laid before this idle throng of the fellowship of gossip. Some advice is likely to appear, and you may hear a story so well told as to suggest the presence of art, and to make you wish that a higher and diviner art would redeem that circle from the spell of those wizards and witches, with their ever-bubbling cauldron of scandal and their incantations of hate.

You may see a great change in that very village circle when some fresh and loving spirit brings in the charm of music or the life of dramatic art. The gossips gather from the parlor and the bar-room with the whole neighborhood to hear a fine concert or to enjoy a well-performed dramatic entertainment, perhaps from amateur performers from themselves. How evident it is that a new power is at work in removing antipathies and quickening better sympathies—a power that is as positive as the forces that play between the atoms of matter and crystallize them into the sparkling water or the flashing diamond. You must not expect too much of this transmutation, for the spell of the beautiful art is not of necessity a gospel of redemption, and it may start craving for rare and luxurious pleasure instead of quickening a divine life. So far as it goes in elevating the tone of pleasure, the aesthetic help does great good; and if vulgar revels can thus be set aside, there is encouragement for looking for more improvement in the same direction.

How far social life can be purified and elevated by the infusion of a better spirit and more beautiful art we can judge in part by the nature of things, yet we are not safe in our judgments aside from the evidence of experience. It is not clear that, with our gain in the conviction that the beautiful has an inherent connection with what is good and true, we have been favored with a growth of purer taste in connection with good and true companionship. Has not the tone of American society been in this way lowered within a few years, and do not the signs of the times promise still better progress?

It is, of course, not wise to insist upon making our social life too intellectual and spiritual; and if we are bent upon turning the parlor into a school or church, we may empty it of its characteristic charm, and invite dullness in our search for seriousness, while the very persons whom we wish to interest do not appear where they are wanted. The bore is a poor artist, and he mangles every work that he touches. We must part company with him, if we hope to put new life into society, and give the charm of beauty without the fluttering wing of folly and the poisoned sting of shame. But we do not believe that the bore must needs come when good taste enters, and certainly the spirit of beauty does not abandon us when

vulgarity is expelled and no coarse word, no low jest, and no impure sentiment is allowed to have voice and shape.

Whatever people take into their systems, whether into the mind or the body, must be taken in due proportions and at due times. It is, therefore, a practical question how much solid culture can be put into our social life, and we must watch with interest all the efforts to make ideal intellectual culture an element of society, and we cannot but be glad that grave professors of science and accomplished men of letters are so often ready to read fine essays or poems to a general social circle, and that they are not offended if a stirring song or a merry dance comes after the more solid repast, like fruits and sweetmeats after the heavier viands. This growing connection between our intellectual and our social life is very encouraging, and we need not wholly despair if sometimes the sweet singers and the pretty dancers have the thing too much their own way, and the school breaks up too soon that the play may begin. It is something that the school keeps at all in such fascinating companionship, and that play has fresh charm from coming after lessons that are respected and remembered, if not always wholly loved.

We are to consider seriously how far the rapidly and richly increasing treasures of art and culture at our command can be made to act upon society alike in its exclusive circles and its popular assemblies. Perhaps a new day is to come in our churches, and then architecture, then music, and then learning and eloquence are to tell as never before upon the life of the parishes and of the people at large. You may find illustrations of such social art from congregations quite different from each other in creed and usage. The Brooklyn Tabernacle is not our model temple, nor is Dr. TALMAGE our pattern preacher; but if you go there and hear him, you will learn something from his colloquial power over the multitude who listen to him and who join in the swelling hymns under the lead of the stirring organ and the solemn organ.

The revivalist MOODY, with his singing society, and his earnestness, his simplicity of social, as well as religious, life, and his thoughtful scholars, as well as his reckless ragamuffins, own the fascination, and are won to his fellowship. Some of our great fashionable churches need not be ashamed of putting forth the same power with their finer methods and associations. Go to St. Thomas's Church, if you can find a place in the throng on Sunday afternoon, and see how it is that exquisite music and plain, familiar, personal preaching make you feel at home there. The preacher talks to you as friend to friend, and he makes that great concourse one soul by his free, living word. Perhaps, his power rests mainly upon what may be called his Biblical back-bone, but upon that back-bone rests a bold, kind heart, and from that heart speaks a frank and earnest tongue that goes to your heart.

AMATEUR WRITING.

The intense desire of many men and women to write, and the stubborn energy they display in carrying out their desire, irrespective of literary criticism or training, in a singular phase of nineteenth century civilization. It seems sometimes, indeed, as if fondness and fitness for composition were in an inverse ratio to one another. It is certainly true that many of the most diligent and determined writers are very bad writers, and that quantity, as a rule, augurs ill for quality. This appears to be anomalous; but it is not. The bulk of men are anxious to do what it is thought they cannot do, in order to prove their acquaintances and the public generally in the wrong, as well as to vindicate themselves from misunderstanding. To tell any person who has tried to write that he has mischosen his vocation, is pretty sure to impel him to active demonstration of the correctness of such avowment.

People who have written long and well, who have made a profession of it, are usually of the opinion that it requires some preparation, if not some talent, and that it is decidedly difficult. But tyros and amateurs seem to believe otherwise. They must imagine, with Daphney, that the thing comes by nature, and comprises no labor worthy of the name. They write, unhappily, without effort, unmindful of the maxim that easy writing is very hard reading. They can seldom be taught that, to put it on the lowest ground, it is at least a trade. They are inspired, they are inspired; and they are, but with something very different from genius for composition. Dullards and plodders may need to serve an apprenticeship; they are spontaneous creatures with whom perfect expression flows like their ink. Under this impression they make manuscripts without end, and maudlin about lack of appreciation because they cannot get into print.

No sane man would attempt to make a table, or a hat, or a horse-shoe without instruction or experience; but any number of people of both sexes are ready to create a poem, novel, satire, witicism, with no other qualification, unless vanity and self-assurance can be regarded as such. And what is quite as strange, a considerable number of them are willing, yes, glad, to inform and enlighten the world with their intellectual performances independent of pecuniary compensation. They are not selfish or mercenary; they pour forth their mental treasures for the benefit of the race, which should be ever thankful for their munificent existence. There are thousands of men and women in the land to-day, hundreds of them in this very City, who would be happy to part with countless reams of manuscripts, if they could only be sure of their publication. They feel confident that their writing is worth untold sums; but they do not look for material or immediate reward. Posterity may do them ample justice; but originally, rare gifts, literary excellence of any kind, are seldom rated at their true value by any contemporaries. Therefore they write away, in this way, and in the end, the standard of the future will in all probability be proud to pay for and to pronounce great.

It is odd that a host of sagacious publishers cannot be found anxious to rescue some of these marvelous manuscripts from the oblivion to which they seem doomed. But they cannot be found to any extent. They who have tried the experiment have not been encouraged to continuance. They are sordid wretches, too; they declare that the public will not read what is written for nothing, as if greed were a proof of genius; that gratuitous labor, claiming to be literary, will, if used, prove very expensive to the publisher. In fact, there is a conspiracy—there always has been—on the part of publishers to suppress rising talent of a high order. The best things written never see the light; great powers pass unrecognized; originality is interdicted; if the rejected manuscripts of the time could be brought to light, the standards of criticism would be altered; certain authors, now deemed unapproached and unapproachable, would be differently estimated. In a word, the grand thoughts greedily expressed, which are now confined to yellowing sheets of autograph, would be the leading thoughts of the age.

The prodigious number of people who yearn for publication, who will write volumes with no other hope of reward than the reward of print, is not suspected save by editors and publishers, everlastingly inundated with manuscripts. In every city, especially in this City, pigeon-holes are stuffed with verses, stories, treatises, compositions of every shade of demerit. Each and all of these are expected to stir the literary community, but very few of them are worth the white paper they are inscribed upon. What-

ever others may think or say of them, their authors are unalterably convinced that their work is of a high order. Fire cannot burn that belief out of them. If they would or could rest content with this, and not hunger for print, they would not be such social plagues. But they must be published, they think, in order to be appreciated, and if they should get published and be neglected, as they are almost sure to be, the neglect is ascribed to the world's stupidity. Of all intolerable egotisms, none is more intolerable than the writer who considers himself unappreciated.

To the professional, the amateur scribe is a cause of wonderment. The former, to whom manuscript-making is a business, valued chiefly as a means of livelihood, cannot comprehend why the latter should be so devoted to what offers little honor and less emolument. To what, in his case, results in constant disappointment, mortification, and bitterness, unrelieved by the solid comfort of pecuniary gain. The professional does not know—he may have had the feeling once, but he has forgotten it—the extreme satisfaction, not to say positive happiness, which the amateur experiences at even the slender hope of seeing his words in actual type. This gratifies his vanity; looks like the realization of power; seems to assure him, at least, of a sorry trade, and, unless he should some day become a professional, he will never find it out. This is a scribbling era, and the myriads willing to write for nothing, and the myriads willing to write for nothing, make prove the fact, to their careless discomfort.

BUSINESS AND SUICIDE.

It is certainly true that, owing to the ameliorated conditions of human existence, the result of advanced civilization, the unrestricted diffusion of food products between nations, mitigating the effects of climatic eccentricities; a more widely extended knowledge of hygienic laws; and the attainment by medical men of a higher degree of skill, the average duration of human life has been increased. While civilization has, on the whole, tended to promote this beneficial result, one of its incidents has been in a certain direction, to shorten individual lives.

Longevity is attained not chiefly by an inherited tendency or by superior physical qualities, but rather, as has been well expressed by an eminent scientist, "by a facility of the constitution to take rest, to accept anxiety with serenity, and to suppress without passion, and success or pleasure without excitement or overwrought gratification." The stress under which business is pursued in modern society compels, with more or less energy, the violation of most of the conditions prescribed as essential to longevity. Take a single illustration: Middle-aged men can recall the comparative placidity with which business was conducted a few years ago. When the great Eastern or great Southern mail had arrived, there was an end of all solitude as to the revelations of correspondence for the day. But now, the incessant click of the telegraph keeps the nervous system of the business man in a state of continuous tension, without any intervals of relaxation.

The authority already referred to regards as the most effective agents in diminishing vitality the passions of anger, hatred, grief, and fear. The conditions of modern business life are well calculated to bring into play these most destructive passions, and only as factors in shortening life by diminishing the energy of the nervous system, but as abruptly severing the thread itself, by inciting to self-destruction. A few facts will verify this statement. During a single week recently there were presented to one of our life insurance companies no less than five claims for deaths caused by self-inflicted violence. In one case, a man 32 years old killed himself by a pistol-shot. The remote cause was mental depression from overwork. In another, a man aged 61 hanged himself because of business troubles. Another man, aged 38, shot himself. He was suffering from inflammation of the ear, and from a cancer in an inferior portion of his body. Another, aged 60, hanged himself while suffering from insanity caused by dyspepsia; and the fifth shot himself while in a fit of depression arising from business embarrassments. At least three of these five cases are attributable to the wear and tear of business.

An examination of the vital statistics of this City since 1845 reveals the fact that not only has the number of suicidal deaths increased in larger ratio than the population, but that they are governed by the condition of the money market. In 1852 there were only 37 such deaths. In 1853, a year notable for the activity of all business, owing to the influx of gold from California, they rose suddenly to 56, and remained above that figure until 1857, when they advanced, under the financial revulsion in the Fall of that year, to 72, and in 1858 to 75, declining in 1859 to 56, rising in 1860, under the excitement of the impending war and the great fluctuation in values, to 92. But, strange to say, during the years when war was active—1861 to 1865—such deaths were only 44, 43, 49, 36, and 42, for each year. Unhappy men then found it easier and cheaper to accept a bounty and a bullet than to find their own powder and shot. In 1866 the number of suicides rose to 64, in 1869 to 102, and in 1870 attained the maximum of 140. It will be observed that the number of suicides bears relation to the mere fact of excitement, rather than to the character of the excitement, depression and exaltation being each prolific of the fatal result—as witness 1857 and 1869—although the former phase of excitement seems more fruitful than the latter.

These figures, however, reveal but imperfectly the specific effect of trade revulsions, because the totals include women as well as men, whereas men are directly subject to the depressing and exciting influence of commercial disturbances in their full force, and for the years when suicides were in excess of the average the increase was doubtless chiefly among men. So well is it understood that the excitement of what is known as life on the "Street"—meaning in or near Wall-street—tends to shorten life, that some of our companies decline to insure those who make the "Street" their habit; for a sum exceeding one-half of their maximum limit of risk.

A DRAMATIC FAILURE.

The theatrical season is now well advanced, and the amusement-loving public laments the disappearance of a dramatist, who, in his capacity of author, actor, adapter, and critic, promised to revolutionize authorship, acting, adaptation, and criticism. Early in the present season, he once more burst upon the world of art and literature bounded by New-York with a series of advertisements, (more or less disguised), in which he laid down several startling propositions. First, the drama, as represented in this country, was wholly wrong; it was a disorganizing and a world-destroying factor. He would wipe out the dusty, dusty theories of the ancients, and, keeping in view the progress of the age, would surprise the public with the production of plays which should be put upon the stage with entire disregard of all the old traditions of the craft. Second, the press was venal, biased by prejudice, and a slave to its advertisements. He had heretofore weakly bribed the critics (who could not define the word "comedy") with checks of one hundred dollars each, and had inserted advertisements for the sake of getting notices of his performances. He would do so no more. He would shake off the trammels of a press which might be bought and which could not be fair. He would give performances which should be so alluring, so delightful, that they would be his own best advertisement; and a

world of pleasure-seekers, regardless of the comments of dishonest newspaper critics, would besiege his doors, clamorous for the privilege of paying their money to see his show. Lastly, he would so constitute his corps of performers on the stage and orchestra, and his army of employees, that each one would be proud and happy to serve him, knit as they would be to him by ties of affection and all respect. It was a delicious and almost Arcadian prospect, although the modern theatre did not exist in Arcadia.

The brilliant revolutionist, after much preliminary fiddling and many postponements, designed to whet popular curiosity, opened his theatre. With lofty scorn, he bestowed his "advertising favors" only where his fancy led him, interest and policy being now out of the question. His exquisite and refined taste, based, as he said, upon the classic traditions of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*, had transformed the gloomy interior of the theatre into a species of glorified beer-garden, in which gold and crimson vied with the brightness of gaslight and zinc-white. The brilliancy of the genius which was to irradiate the stage was dimly hinted by the rows of lamps which defined the architectural lines of the exterior of the building. The revolution had actually begun. It was complete when the piece of the author, actor, adapter, and critic was first presented to the hungry and impatient public. It was not wholly original. It did not remind anybody of *Euripides*, *Massinger*, or *Shakespeare*, or even *Sheridan*, or *Knickerbocker*, and there were touches suggestive of *H. J. Byron*; then, again, one might have recognized an effect of *AUGUSTIN DAILY*; or a faint flavor of the sawdust of the Old Bowery; and an echo of days of the last-dying *Kisner* floated across the stage. But the whole was sickled over with the pale cast of thought familiar to students of the Irish drama grafted on the French.

To see this revolutionary theatrical masterpiece, an ignorant and prejudiced public refused to pay their money. Vainly the illustrious author, actor, adapter, and critic flamed his posters and exterior gas-lamps, and vainly he submitted to interviews, in which he talked savagely of "the Pinafore" craze and the newspaper critics whom he had bribed with one hundred dollars each. The stupid amusement-seekers refused a show which gave them no amusement. With a fatuousness which was only equalled by the malignancy of despised critics, the people left the glitzy and ensanguined temple of art to solitude. The dramatist then appeared as actor, designing to show himself in one of his own adapted tragedies. It was as good as a play. It was a roaring farce. It was a real "Crushed Tragedian." The town roared with delight to hear the mellow accents of Dublin, Cork, and Ballyshannon flow in the French Court during the time of "the league of the public good" and the reign of the house of Valois. But even this delicious tragedy-comedy could not long endure, and the author, actor, adapter, and critic, in the expressive but technical language of his own craft, "lay down and squealed." The high-toned, incorruptible, and chivalrous manager showed his company the door, turned off the gas, and put up the shutters. The play was played out. The theatrical family, bound to their illustrious chief by ties of affection and respect, were turned adrift when the season was far advanced for new engagements, and early for next year. Were he they, and they be, there would have been many suits for breach of contract. The poor player is often sued. He seldom sues.

The honorable and honest manager, whose well-nigh fatal illness lasted for a week, consoles himself with his modest steam-yacht; or he organizes a duck-shooting expedition to cheer himself withal—too poor to pay his equitable obligations, and too shattered in mind and body to write more interviews with himself or enlighten the world with fresh theories of dramatic art and criticism. For once the critic is silent, and the stern censor of the press is as dumb as an oyster. He who found it so easy to deride the weakness and follies of others is an object of charity. The author, actor, adapter, and critic, great though he may be in his several fields, may, some time, come to grief. If he is happy he should be, if, when the fates which he has despised so long, vary, it may not be said of him that he is vain, arrogant, selfish, and base. Other managers than he have failed before now. The theatrical profession, the most generous known to men, has honored them because they have gone down struggling to save their associates and poor dependents.

RUSSIA'S NEW RIVAL.

"We have fought against the Poles," says the Russian semi-official *Golos*, "but it is now time to offer them a brotherly hand, and thus secure such allies in Germany and Austria that no Austro-German alliance can harm us." Such an utterance, from one of the ablest and most candid of St. Petersburg journals, tells its own tale. "Russia in all respects is the new, the new Russian proverb, 'when the shelters under the same tree with the Germans,' and Russia's sudden friendliness toward her bitterest foes augurs an apprehension of no ordinary peril from without. It is not, however, the Austro-German alliance itself that the fears, but the policy of which that alliance is merely the outward symbol. Austria makes no secret of her design to use her position in Bosnia as a "half-way house" to the Levantine sea-board; and with Germany holding the keys of the Baltic, and Austria planted on the *Ægean*, Russia would be once more walled off from Europe as completely as before the coming of PETER the Great. PETER cut his way through the Swedish Provinces to reach the Baltic, but after Sweden has become Germany, ALEXANDER II. cut his way through Turkey to reach the Bosphorus, but after Turkey has come Austria, and the Russian league against Russia will place the masters of half Asia and two-thirds of Europe under arrest in their own dominions.

It may be argued that Germany and Russia have been firm friends for several years past; but it would be more correct to say that their rulers have become friends, while the nations themselves have remained enemies. The feuds of ages are not to be effaced by the passing cordiality of two sovereigns, both already on the brink of the grave. When the anti-German Grand Duke shall wear the crown of Russia, and the anti-Russian Crown Prince that of Germany, with the "Baltic Provinces question" as an ever-ready pretext for the great struggle which Count VON MOLTKE's keen eyes read on the Russian map given him at St. Petersburg in 1871, it will be seen how little the mutual pledges of friendship and alliance have availed. ALEXANDER has a right to stay the march of events. But what is it to Germany a mere political speculation, is to Austria a matter of life and death. Russia has been a German ally and from Germany in 1866, her sole remaining outlet is that leading to Salonica and the *Ægean*, her zeal in pressing toward it being stimulated by the knowledge that the Russian Empire, instead of her destroyer, and earned the lasting gratitude, in place of the undying hatred, of the race which was so soon to become para-

lindlers made by the Russian of St. Petersburg. Had the Czar NICHOLAS, in 1849, been wise enough to foresee the coming greatness of Russia, and to have been guided by the Russian instead of her destroyer, and earned the lasting gratitude, in place of the undying hatred, of the race which was so soon to become para-

BAD VS. BADLY.

A MORAL, SOCIAL, AND LINGUISTIC DISCUSSION—REPLIES TO SOME LADY CORRESPONDENTS, AND RESPECTFUL COMPLIMENTS TO A WESTERN PROFESSOR.

Upon hardly any other point have I received so many letters of inquiry as upon the very trivial one whether it is proper to say, "I feel bad" or "I feel badly." I thought that I had said all that I could be expected to say about it, and that it was dismissed forever. But the inquiries continue at brief intervals, and seem to be made by persons—ladies invariably—who are quite ignorant that I have said my little say about the little matter. And now two come together, one of which is made in such a tone of pitiful perplexity that I have not the heart to pass it by unnoticed.

Briefly, then, it is right to use *bad* in regard to feeling, to being, and *badly* in regard to doing. For example, "I was done very badly, and I feel very bad about it," or "I have behaved badly, and I feel badly about it," or "I feel badly." As regards physical ills, we say, for example, "My head aches badly this morning," but "my head is very bad this morning," or "my head feels very bad," &c.; not "my head is badly," or "feels badly." Speaking generally of health or physical condition, we say, "I feel ill," or "I feel sick," not "I feel bad." That, although permissible and quite right as to mere form, can hardly be regarded as in the best style of English.

A little observation, a little reflection, and, above all, a little continuance in the use of "I feel bad," will, I think, determine the question in its favor with any doubter who does not, on the one side, take a parsing, pedagogical view of language, or, on the other, regard it from the point of prim feminine prejudices. But I am tempted into a remark or two further upon the subject by being reminded by the occasion of a letter addressed to a Western paper, and another one, in each case, in regard to my opinion formerly expressed in THE TIMES as to *bad* and *badly*. The letter is signed by Edward S. Joyner, Professor of English Literature, I believe, in Vanderbilt University, and three marked copies of it were sent to me by dwellers in or about that abode of learning, for which I, as in duty bound, was thankful, because otherwise, as one of them naively wrote, I "

FATAL FIRE IN A THEATRE

FATAL FIRE IN A THEATRE

THE TORONTO GRAND OPERA-HOUSE DESTROYED.

ROBERT WRIGHT, A WELL-KNOWN STAGE CARPENTER, HIS WIFE AND INFANT DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH—THOMAS SCOTT'S HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—The Grand Opera house, on Adelaide-street, this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was noticed shortly after 3 o'clock by a policeman who immediately gave an alarm. When the Fire Brigade reached the spot, a few minutes afterward, the building was one mass of flame, which lighted the neighborhood for blocks.

[illegible]

broads and attracted hundreds of citizens to the spot. The firemen were unable to get water that the fireman laid along behind a chimney on the roof of the west wing above which the main building rises for 100 feet. The man was instantly rescued from this perilous position. He proved to be Thomas Scott, the gas engineer of the theatre, who occupied a room on the top flat. His accents of agony and horror as he told the firemen that there were three people in the room, and that he had escaped, recalled to life, Robert Wright, the stage carpenter, his wife, and his 5-year old daughter, Mamie. The firemen attempted to reach the window of this room by means of ladders, but were driven back by the intense heat, and the three unfortunate persons perished in the fire. Wright and his small family occupied two rooms adjoining Scott's. Both men were awakened by the roaring of the fire. Wright and his 5-year old daughter, Mamie, who she held clasped to her breast, tried to escape by the stairs, but were driven back by the dense smoke. Then the only chance for life was through the window. Scott cried, "It's jammed and burn," and wanted Wright and his wife to jump. Wright tried to jump, but was unable to do so.

tear and seemed unable to comprehend his words. He almost pushed Wright out, but he resisted with all his power. He then tried to throw Wright down, but he was too strong for him, and could not, as his grip was vise-like. Seeing they were determined not to jump, Scrimgeour then ordered the rumber men to get on the roof, whence was raised by the rumber men. His hair was singed to the skull, and his face and hands were burned and blistered. He was badly wounded, and Wright captured his back severely. When it became known that there were three persons in the building, the crowd became wildly excited, and the men began to throw stones at the rumber men wrung their hands and wept. Among the crowd in the street were the actor, Mr. Banan, his wife, and the members of his company, many having an engagement at the Grand Opera-house.

Meanwhile, the flames had increased in extent, and the firemen were unable to save the men to extinguish them availed nothing beyond saving adjacent buildings. The walls of the theatre alone remain standing, and they threatened to fall. The bodies of the victims were found, and ghastly remains of the victims were found in the ruins and removed to the Morgue. The bodies were so badly unrecognizable, and the present scene is so horrible, that inquiry will be commenced on Monday morning.

Wright had been stage carpenter and was 37 years of age. His relatives live in Philadelphia. [The Grand Opera-house was

year and seemed unable to comprehend his words. He almost pushed Wright out, but he resisted with all his power. He then tried to throw Wright down, but he was too strong for him, and he could not, as his grip was vice-like. Seeing they were determined not to jump, Scott and the watchmen climbed to the roof of the building. On the roof, a lance was raised by the watchmen. His hair was singed to the skull, his face and hands were burned and blistered and his legs were scorched. Wright was captured his back severely. When it became known that there were three persons in the building, the crowd became wildly excited, and the watchmen were ordered to take the three men wrung their hands and wept. Among the crowd in the street were the actor, Mr. Bancroft, his wife, and the members of his company, many having an engagement at the Grand Opera-house.

Meanwhile, the flames had increased in extent and intensity, and the firemen were unable to extinguish them, availing nothing beyond saving adjacent buildings. The walls of the theatre alone remain standing, and they threaten to fall. The bodies of the victims were found, and ghastly remains of the victims were found in the ruins and removed to the Morgue. The bodies are so horribly unrecognizable, and the present state of sickness in the neighborhood will be commenced on Monday morning.

The burning had been stage-carpeted, and the theatre was for some time a theatre of 37 years of age. His relatives live in Philadelphia. [The Grand Opera-house was built by a joint stock company in 1874, and, according to the report of the fire, the president of Mr. Morrison, who, however, failed to make it pay. In 1877 it was bought by Alexander Manning, the present owner. Since the

Augustus Pitou. All the leading stars and companies on the American stage have played at this house. Mr. Manning's loss is about \$75,000, and he is insured for one-third the amount. Mr. Bandmann sustains damage to the extent of \$20,000, his entire wardrobe, which was rich and extensive, having been destroyed. His company was to have opened in Philadelphia, but the engagement has been canceled.

Augustus Pitou. All the leading stars and companions on the American stage have played with this company. Mr. Manning's loss is about \$75,000, and he is insured for one-third the amount. Mr. Bendemann sustains damage to the extent of \$100,000, and his wardrobe, which was rich and extensive, having been destroyed. His company was to have opened in Philadelphia, but the theatre has been cancelled. The tragedian has arranged for performance at the Royal Opera-house next week, and a new, but horrible, catastrophe is being planned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Robert Wright, who was burned to death in the Grand Opera-house, at Toronto, to-day, was a well-known actor in the Philadelphia theatre, and an assistant property-man at the Walnut-Street Theatre here. He went to Chicago, where he was killed with his wife, in the fire of two or three years, and returned here in 1876, spending the Centennial in Philadelphia. Mrs. Wright was a sister of the late John Biggs, with her sister, Mrs. Morrison, as janitor, care-taker of the Grand Opera-house, and he went there in 1877.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington died at

Augustus Pitou. All the leading stars and companies on the American stage have played at this house. Mr. Manning's loss is about \$75,000, and he is insured for one-third that amount. Mr. Bandman sustains damage to the extent of \$20,000, his entire wardrobe, which was rich and extensive, having been destroyed. He is expected to have opened in Philadelphia, but the engagement has been canceled. The tragedian has arranged for performance at the Royal Opera-house next week, and a ready hundreds of thousands have been taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Robert Wright was burned to death in the Grand Opera-house, at Toronto, to-day, was a well-known resident of this city. For many years he was engaged in the property business at the Walnut Street Theatre here. He went to Chicago, where he was engaged with Col. Wood, remaining for two or three years, and returned here in 1877. He had been married to a Miss Wright, and Charles Walcott secured a situation for him with his sister, Mrs. Morrison, as janitor or care-taker of the Grand Opera-house, and had been there in 1877.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington died at his residence, at No. 422 Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The cause of his death was a cancer on his lip, which afflicted him for some years. He was a native of New York City and from Boston, where he called on his revered gentleman, but was called to relieve him. His death was expected for some days past by his intimate friends. Last Summer he was sent to Boston by the members of his congregation for treatment for the disease from which he had been suffering.

long. He turned to Brooklyn on the 24th of October, apparently greatly relieved. But soon, however, the cancer again appeared upon his hip, and his friends then for the first time gave him up as lost. He took to his bed about three weeks ago, and since then never left it. He was born in New-Haven, Conn. April 21, 1815, graduated at Yale College in 1839, and then began to study theology at Andover, Mass. He was ordained at the latter institution in 1839. He was ordained Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Charlestown, Mass., on the 22d of April, 1840. He remained at that church at Andover until the 1st of April, 1855, he became Pastor of the Clinton-Anti-Christ Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, a position

October, apparently greatly relieved. But soon after his return to New Haven he happened to see him, and his friends then for the first time gave him up as lost. He took to his bed about three weeks ago, and since then never left it. He was born New-Haven, Conn., April 21, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1856, and began his ministry at first at Yale, and afterward at Andover, leaving the latter institution in 1859. He was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at Andover, Mass., on the 23d of April, 1840. He remained at Andover until 1855. On the 2d of April, 1855, he became Pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, a position which he has since held. He is a frequent speaker, and a fine writer. Among his published works is a "History of the First Church in Andover, Mass., 1640-1855," which has been published in 1856, and is still recognized as a standard work in the literature of the Church. It was in 1855 that Dr. Loring was called to the pastorate of the Church called by the Clinton-Avenue Church, and in December of that year he was elected its regular pastor. His ministry here succeeded the Rev. Dr. C. Loring who had organized the society eight years before. The Clinton-Avenue Church was organized by the union of elements out of which it was organized were not dissimilar to those of the First Church, and nominations, principally Presbyterian and Congregational. It was formed for the convenience of the students of the Clinton-Avenue Theological Seminary, who felt that they needed not only a place of worship but a common centre at which they might meet for the purpose of religious discussion. Dr. Loring did not appreciate this fact, and he devoted his time simply to preaching to his parishioners. Dr. Loring was called to the pastorate of the First Church, and succeeded in drawing

that before he had been in charge two months the congregation was seated was in demand. In the Beecher-Tilton scandal Dr. Budington took strong grounds against the Plymouth Pastor, and he carried his euhrew with him in his opposition to Mr. Beecher. Three sons are leaves a widow and six children, three daughters and three daughters, all of the grown. The funeral will take place from the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church next Tuesday.

THE BIGLIN FAMILY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanksgiving is the period for notable family gatherings and for exchange of congratulatory messages have not forgotten it, but it is, doubtless,

that before he had been in charge two months was over the seat was in demand. In the Beecher-Tilton cases Dr. Budington took strong grounds against it. "I have no quarrel with the church with which I am in his opposition to Mr. Beecher. Dr. Budington leaves a widow and six children, three sons and a daughter, all of whom are in the family. The funeral will take place from the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church next Tuesday.

THE BIGLIN FAMILY.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
 Your Thanksgiving is the period for notable family gatherings and for exchange of congratulations. The papers have not reported it, but it is doubtless true that the family of the Hon. Bernard Biglin gathered and gave thanks that "Barney" and George Arthur still were in the world, and that a special mention of the grounds of thanks they doubtless mentioned that they keep the Biglin family in the lowly comfortable places—

BARNES himself, Custom-house clerk.
JOHN BIGLIN, a brother, Assistant Weigher in Customs.
WILLIAM P. BIGLIN, another brother, in Post Office

DANIEL JOHNSTON, brother-in-law, Assistant Weigher, Custom-house.
TOM REILLY, cousin, in Post Office.
TOM CAMPION, a relative, in a place unknown, supposed in Street-cleaning Department.
This census may not be complete. There are certainly two or more other relatives who are "looking for places" after the 1st of January, while Barnard himself. It is intimated, expects a good place from Gov. Cornell. REPUBLICAN.

DANIEL JOHNSTON, brother-in-law, Assistant Weigher, Customhouse.

THE RECORD OF INMATES IN P.O. OFFICE.

TOM CAMPION, a relative, in a place unknown, supposed in Street-clearing Department.

This census may not be complete. There are certainly two or more other relatives who are "looking for places" after the 1st of January, while Barnard himself, it is intimated, expects a good place from Gov. Cornell.

REPUBLICAN.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 29.—William Lee Anderson, of Waymart, Wayne County, Penn., left Condonie Thursday afternoon driving a team spirited away. When near Waymart the horses ran away, and Alexander was thrown against a rock and instantly killed his neck being broken. A few

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NOW READY.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR 1879-1880.

A very large collection comprising all the new designs of
signs of
MARCUS WARD & CO.
L. PRANG & CO., and
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
Including the exquisite figures on satin made exclusively
by the latter house.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
No. 182 3th-av., (third door below 236-st.)
An early inspection is invited to avoid the crowds
the latter part of December.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DIYEST SERMONS IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH
East 12th-st., 1879—On following sermons up
the person and office of the Holy Ghost will be delivered
by the Verr Rev. Thomas S. Preston on the Sunday eve
Nov. 24th, 1879.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST.
West of 6th av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton

[illegible][illegible]

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR. 18th-st.—The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach 3:30 Sunday afternoon; subject—"The Work and the Workers." Singing by the large choir, directed by M. Bartlett. All seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR. Aker St. and 5th St. Sunday School will preach 3:30 Sunday afternoon; subject: "The Work and the Workers." Singing by the large choir, directed by M. Bartlett. All seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 10th St. and 5th Av., on "The New Answer of Christianity to New Difficulties and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., COR. 4th

[illegible]

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AVE. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Pastor Samuel Colquhoun, presiding. "Workers' Singing by the large choir directed by the Rev. J. H. H. Brown."

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 424-25th, between 5th and 8th ave., the Pastor, the Rev. J. H. H. Brown, will preach on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 100-10th St., between D. and E. ave., on the subject, "The New Answer of Christianity to New Day's Problems," by the Rev. J. H. H. Brown, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Free. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, 47-AVE. COHN 25th-st., Sunday, Nov. 30, the Rev. J. H. H. Brown will preach on the subject, "The New Answer of Christianity to New Day's Problems," at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND MY ELIAS." The Rev. J. H. H. Brown will preach on the subject, "Behold, I will send my Elia," on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BRECKEN, STREET UNIVERSAL CHURCH. The Rev. J. H. H. Brown, of West 64th, will preach on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Conference meetings on Tuesday evenings.

BRECK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AVE. AND 10TH ST. The Rev. J. H. H. Brown will preach a special sermon to young men on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., ON
April 15th—at The Rev. Samuel Colwell will preach
the subject, "The Work of the Holy Spirit in the
Workers." Singing by the large choir, directed by J.
Barnes. Admission free.

AT THE WEST PLEASHER AVENUE CHURCH
424-2d, between 3th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the
Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday
the 15th, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH
OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 10th-AV., between 1st
AV. and the Acre, by the Rev. John Edwin Smith,
D. D., on the subject, "The Advent of Christ in
Cities and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 6 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 47th-AV., CORNHILL
at 20th-st., Sunday, Nov. 15, at 11 A. M. and 7:30
P. M. and on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 7:30 P. M. Preach
publicly and informally, Sunday-evening at 9:30 A. M.

"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND MY ELIAS."
The subject of the evening service at the Church of the
dreadful day of the Lord.—Mal. iv. The time
of the coming of the day of the Lord.—Medley
preaching, 43d and 4th-ave., Sunday at 3 P. M.

BRECKEN, STREET UNIVERSAL
Church.—The Rev. J. E. Johnson of Westfield, Mass.,
will preach on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P.
Conference meetings on Tuesday evenings.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and
10th-st., the Pastor, the Rev. J. W. Johnson, will
preach a special sermon to young men on Sunday
morning, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MA
at 10th and 5th-ave., the Pastor, the Rev. J. W. Johnson,
D. D., Breckon—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P.
M. and on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 7:30 P. M. Preach
at both services. The sermon in the evening will be
publically addressed to young men. All are cordially
invited.

CUBA CHURCH MISSIONARY GUILD.
The annual sermon before the Guild, will be by the
Rev. J. W. Johnson, D. D., at 10th and 5th-ave., New
York City, by the Rev. Edward McKim, in charge of
Cuba Mission, this Advent Sun. evening, Nov. 15,
at 7:30 P. M. The subject to be made, "The
public is cordially invited to be present."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MA
at 10th and 5th-ave., the Pastor, the Rev. J. W. Johnson,
D. D., Breckon—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P.
M. and on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 7:30 P. M. Preach
at both services. The sermon in the evening will be
publically addressed to young men. All are cordially
invited.

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7.45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., AN
Evening 1830a.—The Rev. Samuel Colman will preach
5.30p.—The Rev. Alexander H. Williams will preach
7.30p.—Singing by the choir, directed by J. B. Farnham.
Baptist Church, 100 Madison St., 100a.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
A 42nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the
Rev. C. C. Fiddler, will preach at 10.30a. on Sunday
the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF
THE HOLY TRINITY, 150 W. 42ND ST., 150a.
on "The New Anawot of Christianity to New Dis-
ciples and Doubts, Beginning Nov. 30, at 6 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 47-AV., 47A-
B 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., the Rev. J. H. Bellows
will preach at 11 A. M., and at 7.45 in the evening. Full
congregations are desired.

"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND YOU ELIJAH."
The Prophet before the coming of the great de-
luge. The prophet of the new dispensation. The
herald of the day of doom will preach in the Medical Col-
lege, 100 Madison St., 100a, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at
11 A. M.

BROOKLYN STREET UNIVERSAL
B 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., the Rev. J. H. Bellows
will preach at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 55TH-AV. AN
B 37th-st.—The Pastor, the Rev. Lawrence D. Bevil
will preach at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. on Sunday
morning, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 150 W. 42ND ST., 150a.
D. D. Rector.—Services at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
The Right Rev. D. D. Rector, D. D., D. D., will preach
at 10.30 A. M. The Rev. J. H. Bellows will preach
at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. H. Bellows will be
particularly addressed to young men. All are cordially
invited.

CURA CHURCH MISSIONARY FIELD,
100 Madison St., 100a.
The annual sermon before the Field will be D. V. Ry-
nolds, D. D., on "The Atonement," at 10.30 A. M., Nov. 30,
New York, by the Rev. Edward Keane, in charge of
the Field, at 7.30 P. M. An offering will be made.
The public is cordially invited to be present.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
11th-AV., 11A-11B.
Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector
The services will be at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.
Sunday-school, under the charge of Mrs. Margaret
H. Howland, at 10.30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MANHATTAN,
29th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. by the Rector,
Rev. C. C. Fiddler, and at 7.30 P. M. by the Rev. J. H. Bellows.
Subject: "The Atonement." The invitation is
extended to all.

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7.45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. Samuel Colwell will preach at 7.45 on "The Power of the Holy Spirit" and lead the Workers'. Singing by the large choir directed by J. B. Baskin.

AT THE WEST PENSYLVANIAN CHURCH—42nd-st. between 5th and 6th Aves., the Pastor, the Rev. John C. E. Smith, will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., on "The Advent of Christ: His Politics, Duties and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 47th-AV., CORNER 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.15 in the evening. Put cordially invited. Sunday-school at 10 A. M.

"BEFORE I WILL SEND THEE AWAY," the title of the sermon, "The Coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord.—Mal. iv. 1." This special service will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 12th Ave. 23d-st. and 4th-Av., Sunday at 3 P. M.

BLACKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 10th-AV., CORNER 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach to-day at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Conference meetings on Tuesday evening.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach a special sermon to young men on Sunday the 30th inst., at 7.30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MANHATTAN, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH MISSIONARY GUILD, 13th-AV., CORNER 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near 5th-Ave., on Sunday the 30th inst., at 7.30 P. M. The Church of the Holy Trinity, 12th-Ave. and 23d-St., will preach at 7.30 P. M. All are cordially invited. An offering will be made. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 13th-AV., CORNER 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON ST., CORNER 13th ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER 47th-ST.—The Rev. Wm. H. C. Brown will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Put cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 12th-AV. AND 23d-ST., the Rev. Stephen H. Tennant, D. D., will preach on Sunday the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. The Right Rev. W. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be directed by addresses to young men. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 13th-AV., CORNER

[illegible]

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR-
NER 158th and The Rev. Samuel Colman will preach
at 7:45. Subject, "The Power of the Holy Spirit for
Workers." Slugging by the large choir directed by
Mrs. M. E. Colman.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
424-2d St., between 5th and 6th a.w., the Pastor, Rev.
Thomas Hastings, 7:30, text on hand; the
30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF
THE ASCENSION, by The Rev. John Omer Embs, D.
D., on the subject, "The Advent Season—Its Mean-
ing and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER
158th and The Rev. Stephen H. Trinn, D. D., will
preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Pulpit
subject, "The Advent Season—Its Meaning and
Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND MY ELIAS"
The Prophet, before the coming of the great
dreadful day of the Lord, will say, "Behold, I
will send my servant, the prophet, the Elijah, the
large, 22d-st. and 4th-av., Sunday at 3 P. M.

BLECKER STREET UNIVERSITY
The Rev. Stephen H. Trinn, D. D., will preach
to-day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND
157th-st.—The Pastor, the Rev. Henry D. Rev-
er, will preach to young men at 10:45 on Wed-
nesday, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MA-
SON ST. AND 42d-st., and The Rev. Stephen H. Trinn,
D. D., will preach to-day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30
P. M. Subject, "The Advent Season—Its Mean-
ing and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.
The Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., will, of-
fer the benediction at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
pastor will preach to young men. All are cordially
invited.

CUBA HERCH MISSIONARY GUILD
The annual sermon before the Guild will, D. D.,
preach in Trinity Church, West 25th-st., near 5th-
av., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M. (The Cuba Herch
Mission). This Advent Sun. evening Nov. 30, at
7:45, the Rev. C. C. Duffy, will preach. The mis-
sionary Guild will sing. All are cordially in-
vited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth-av. and 15th-st.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy,
Divine service 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Cordvay, and the Rev. C. C. Duffy, will preach
parish and neighborhood in the gospel. 7:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will
preach to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The
Rev. C. C. Duffy, Services at 40 P. M. by the
Trinity Church, Madison St. and 15th-st. The
National Christian Religion for the World. Ar-
rived.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PATERNITY
ST. AND 15TH-ST.—The Rev. C. C. Duffy, will

[illegible][illegible]

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AY., COR-
NER 13th-st.-The Rev. Samuel Colwell will preach
at 7:45 p. m. on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the "Port and
Workers." Singing by the large choir directed by
Mrs. J. S. Eastman. Subject, "The New Day."
Admission free.

AT THE WEST PLENIERVIEW CHURCH
442-4th-st., between 5th and 6th aya., the Pastor,
Rev. Thomas S. Eastman, will preach on Sunday
the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH
OF THE ASCENSION, by the Rev. John Emerson Smith,
beginning Sunday, Feb. 27, at 7:30 p. m. "New Dis-
cussions and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AY., CORNER
5th-st.-The Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at
11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Full cordially
invited. Subject, "The New Day."

BOLD, I WILL SEND YOU FLYING
-But Prophecy before the coming of the greatest
dreadful day of the Lord.-Mat. 24. The angels
will come and take away the elect. The great tribu-
lage. 23d-st. and 4th-ay.-Sunday at 3 P. M.

BRICKER STREET UNIVERSALIST
CHURCH, 10th-AY., CORNER 11th-st.-The Pastor
will preach to-day at 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Conference meetings on Tuesday evenings.

BROOKLYN CHURCH OF CHRIST, 15th-AY.,
BETWEEN 16th-AY. AND 17th-AY.-The Pastor,
Rev. Elmer D. Bay, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30
P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day."
Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Rev. J. C. H. Bellows
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday,
Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." Full cordially
invited.

CHURCH MISSIONARY GUILD
-Annual session before the church will be held
at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, Feb. 27, at the Church of
the Holy Trinity, 42d-st., between 4th-AY. and 5th-AY.
(near City Hall). Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
FIFTH-AY., ABOVE 4th-ST.-The Rev. J. C. H. Bellows
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday,
Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." Full cordially
invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON
AVENUE, 20th-ST., BETWEEN 21st-AY. AND 22d-AY.-
The Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M.
and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The
New Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,
D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." Full
cordially invited.

CHAPLAIN ST. CHURCH, 10TH-AY., 7TH-
ST. AND 8TH-AY.-The Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will
preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb.
27. Subject, "The New Day." Full cordially in-
vited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MAN-
HATTAN, 42d-ST., BETWEEN 4th-AY. AND 5th-AY.-
The Rev. Stephen H. Triny, D. D., will preach at
11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Sub-
ject, "The New Day." The Right Rev. T. M. Clark,
D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on
Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New Day." The
Rev. J. C. H. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and
7:30 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 27. Subject, "The New
Day." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7.45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 158th-ST.—The Rev. Samuel Colwell will preach at 7.45. Subject, "The Church of the Future." Singing by the large choir, directed by J. B. Bannister. Sunday-school, 10.30 A. M.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 424-2nd, between 5th and 6th-Aves., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, by the Rev. John Emerson Smith, D. D., on "The Church of the Future," at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. on Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 47th-AV., CORNER 3rd-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.15 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school, at 9.30 A. M.

"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND MY ELIAB" (Isaiah 60:1-6), the Rev. J. B. Bannister, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.15 in the evening. Pulpit cordially invited. Sunday-school, at 9.30 A. M.

BLECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. J. E. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. Conference meetings on Tuesday evenings.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 57th-AV. AND 3rd-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach a special sermon to young men on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 7.30 P. M. Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 100-5th-AV., CORNER 2nd-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. Stephen H. Viny, D. D., Rector, will preach at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CUBA CHURCH, WEST 25th-ST., CORNER 5th-AV., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-AV., CORNER 40th-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE APOSTOLICAL FAITH, 20th-ST., between 11th and 12th-Aves., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-AV., CORNER 40th-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF ST. CRYSTIAN, CORNER 7TH-AV. AND 30th-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 4th-AV., CORNER 42d-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSEAN, CORNER 4th-AV. AND 34th-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 5th-AV., CORNER 40th-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 65th-ST., CORNER 10th-AV., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 67th-AV. AND 3rd-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 10th-AV., CORNER 10th-AV., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 27th-ST. AND 3rd-ST., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 29th-ST., between 4th and 5th-Aves., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, TWENTY EIGHTH-ST., CORNER 10th-AV., Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. The Rev. J. B. Bannister will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1890. At both services. The sermon in the evening will be on "The Church of the Future." Pulpit cordially invited.

[illegible]

SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7.45.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. Samuel Colwell will preach at 7.45 on "The Power of the Holy Spirit and Workers." Singing by the large choir, directed by J. B. Baskin. Free will contribution.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 424-2nd, between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. J. H. B. Baskin, will preach at 7.45 on "The Church and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

ADVENT LECTURES AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, by the Rev. John Ostrom Emrich, D. D., will be given on the "Fruit of the Spirit," on "Doubts and Doubts," beginning Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 47th-AV., CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.15 in the evening. Full cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9.45.

"BEFORE I WILL SEND MY SERVANTS," the Rev. J. H. B. Baskin, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.15 in the evening. Full cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9.45.

BECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-AV., CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Conference meetings on Tuesday evenings.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach a special sermon to young men and women on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AVENUE, 42nd st.—The Rev. Stephen H. Tappan, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MISSIONARY GUILD, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near 5th-AV., on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-AV., above 43rd st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON AVENUE, 26th st.—Services at 11 A. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. J. H. B. Baskin, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRISTOPHER, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSEIAH, CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 57th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, SIXTH AVENUE, 57th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

THE REV. DR. SHIPMAN, MADISON AVENUE, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

SALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

AT THE TEMPLES OF CHRIST—TWENTY EIGHTH ST.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS FINE INDUSTRIES, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 138th st.—The Rev. J. H. B. Baskin will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7.30 P. M. on "The Right Rev. T. M. (Mar.) A. M. D. will preach at both services. The sermon in the evening will be published in the "New York Herald." Full cordially invited.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

water's surface, and to avoid the centre of a storm sometimes turned at right angles to the wind. The Chinese are so expert in this respect that a vessel could withstand it. Our party was the first one ordered below deck, but in due time the steamers entered the waters of the great bay of Northern China, the Yangtze. On the river, the Chinese are very expert in the art of being very prettily situated in a bend of the river, with a small park ornamenting the water front. The result is a very attractive sight. The boats are really pretty, paying visits and giving dinners. They provide themselves with plenty of space, but the Chinese crowd together, desiring to be as close to the water as possible. There is a small area. The streets are narrow and very as compared with those of Japan; the Chinese are not so clean as the Japanese, and the means so polite as those of Tokio. In one place we were seen some people "ring" the bell of a small boat, and then to the steamer. This drink is at first boiled, and when ready for use looks like very thick molasses. The smoker takes a long pipe, and the water is twisted around until he winds up a ball as large as a pea. He holds this ball in the mouth of a lamp until it becomes hot and puffed out. Then he takes a small pipe, and with a little orifice in the top of the bowl of the pipe, while it is burning he slowly inhales the fumes. After a few whiffs he blows the smoke out, and then waits for several minutes before he takes another. A beginner is satisfied with one or two pipes, after which he is allowed to smoke as many as he likes. The Chinese have ways of catching fish that are peculiar to themselves. On the

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ROBBING HIS GRANDMOTHER.
Edward Haggerty, the son of Edward Haggerty, the janitor of the City Court-house, who was arrested for the famous robbery of the Tweed vouchers, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of robbing his grandmother, Bridget Horan, of No. 328 Greenwich-street, his grandmother, was lying sick in bed and he was at her bedside. He was charged with robbing her of a watch and stole. It is alleged, \$100, which was a small sum for her, and he was charged with robbing her of money in Philadelphia in dissipation. He was seized by Detectives Handy and Fogarty, of the 10th, who were on duty at the time, and taken to a thumshot and \$1,000 bill. He denied the theft, and was held in 24 hours ball to answer for money from the police.

A REVOLVING GALE AT SEA.
The schooner, S. B. Capt. Kenneth, which arrived from Rio Grande yesterday, encountered a hurricane on the 20th. The wind came from the west-north-east, and then went round to the west-north-east and caused a terrific sea. Great volumes of water broke over the bark, and she was thrown on her beam ends. The vessel was in a very bad way, and everything movable was swept from her deck. The vessel was in a very bad way, and everything movable was swept from her deck. The vessel was in a very bad way, and everything movable was swept from her deck.

The residents of that neighborhood have had large numbers of their poultry carried away by them. One of the first to be taken was a hen belonging to Mr. Martville, hearing his dog barking a short distance from the house, took his gun and proceeded to the tree-out of the dog's reach, making all kinds of noise as he did. Mr. Pfeffer drew a bird on him, and he was obliged to let it go. He then returned to the house, and when the faithful dog got on the finishing end of the line, he was obliged to let it go. The man destroyed a large amount of poultry in his day. Brown Goltra thinks that the scarcity of rabbits on the farm is due to the fact that the foxes are so numerous. It is about time the citizens of that vicinity should get the old-time custom of getting up fox-champies.

THE WEATHER FOR THE PAST WEEK.
The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—am, 30.021 inches; maximum, at 10 P. M., Nov. 28, 30.377 inches; minimum, at 5 A. M., Nov. 29, 29.977 inches; maximum, at 10 P. M., Nov. 29, 30.248 inches; minimum, at 5 A. M., Nov. 30, 29.948 inches; maximum, at 10 P. M., Nov. 29, 30.426 inches; minimum, at 10 P. M., Nov. 29, 30.146 inches; maximum, at 10 A. M., Nov. 29, 30.346 inches; minimum, at 5 A. M., Nov. 29, 29.946 inches. Remarks: Nov. 29, rain from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Nov. 30, rain from 10 A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of rain, .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, .01 inch.

of the Protestant Theological Faculty in Paris recently. He complimented the Republic for having adopted the same political gospel as the Republic. "We must," he said, "as a friendly power, as a necessary ally, who will not be wanting either in the hour of our need or in the hour of our success as we count upon you, sure of meeting from us at all times not merely justice, but also friendship." He then proceeded to make other remarks of M. Ferry, that the Government will not hesitate to place the Liberals on the perfect equality with the orthodox majority in the Reformed Church.

Bishop Elliott, of Gloucester and Bristol, declaring that Bishop Benson had consented to the same, said that he had never before had not been able to visit that church, and perform official functions in it for seven years, consequent upon the refusal of the Vicar, R. C. H. St. John, to do so on account of the illegal practices thereupon. Bishop Benson telegraphed Bishop Elliott to know whether he had any objection to his going, and he replied only was in substance "You now know the terms; decide for yourself." Another telegram was sent to him from the same Vicar, saying, "I will not preach anywhere in your diocese without your consent." Bishop Elliott replied that, under the circumstances, he would not regard it as a concession.

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL BLAIR.

HIS STORY AS TOLD ON THE WITNESS STAND.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DUFFY—HOW MARY CONNELLY GOT THE DRUGGIST'S CARD—ANOTHER BOTTLE CONTAINING LIQUID DISCOVERED IN VOLKMAR'S RESIDENCE.

The case of Charles E. Blair, who, it is alleged, was drugged with morphine at No. 114 Essex-st., on Wednesday, 22d Oct., again before Justice Duffy, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Blair and the witness, Mary Connelly, as well as the accused prisoner—Joseph and Mary Volkmar—were present, in charge of Police officers. When the case was called Counselor Bogart, who appeared for the prisoners, said he would be perfectly willing, as there appeared to be no reason to believe that the examination could be held at that sitting, that Blair should be admitted to bail, and that an adjournment should be taken. Mr. Blair was quite willing that such a course should be adopted, but he was not prepared with a bail bond, and it seemed best to Justice Duffy to keep Mr. Blair in the House of Detention until the examination was all over. About this time a Marine Court officer came to Justice Duffy to show him a summons for Mr. Blair in a civil suit for the recovery of \$309.91, the amount of a promissory note given to Murray & Dunphy, of No. 10 Pine-st., on June 5, for eight bags of cotton. The Justice said he could do nothing about the civil suit, and the officer fell back. Mr. John H. Eberhard, druggist at No. 82 Canal-st., a witness in the case, was not called to appear on Friday, was present, and Clark Brown made up his affidavit. He swore that on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mary Connelly came into his store, and asked him for his business card. Mr. Eberhard handed her one of his cards, and Mary Connelly began talking with him about poisoning. He wanted to know what Mr. Eberhard could give her anything to put a man to sleep; the man she wanted to put to sleep for several nights, and she had thought of giving him landmines. Mr. Eberhard told her that he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

When this affidavit had been submitted, Mr. Bogart said he would go on with Mr. Blair's examination. Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

Mr. Blair testified that he lives at Chatham Village, N. Y., and that his first wife, Volkmar, on Oct. 4, on board the New-London boat, he referred to a note-out to establish the date, and when he left home, together with an account of all his expenses; when he met Mary Connelly she gave him a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man. At the same time the druggist told her that landmines were not for sale, but he would give her a card to call a physician and see if there was anything the matter with the man.

BLOOD POISONS, SALT RHEUM, PSORIASIS, LEPROSY, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN HUMORS, SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND SORES, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Scores of the pains of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face; scald heads, with loss of hair, without number; heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which escape birth and are the cause of scabs, psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases; scrofulous ulcers, old sores and discharging wounds, and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SALT RHEUM. Alderman J. A. Tucker, No. 13 Donegal-st., Boston, writes: "I think I have paid for medicines and medical treatment, during the last 20 years, all of three thousand dollars, without receiving any permanent benefit. Since my cure I have had no more of the disease, and I have not had such good health in 20 years as during the last six months. I believe it the greatest discovery of modern times. Diseases of the skin, such as salt rheum of the body, limbs, face, and scalp."

PSORIASIS. Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: I have been afflicted for 10 years with Psoriasis, and have spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and stuff they call blood purifiers. Doctors told me to keep my skin clean, but would scratch myself until I scratched myself raw, then it would dry and form into scales, which would all be scratched off next night, and so on, I have been completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SCROFULOUS SORES. Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen: I had running sores in my left leg for seven years, which reduced my limb to simple skin and bone, and was a great trouble to me. I was almost helpless in my hands. A consultation of physicians at the City Hospital of Boston decided that I would have to be amputated to save my life. Such was my condition when I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have effected a complete cure of my case. I am most respectfully, THOMAS DELANEY.

CUTICURA REMEDIES. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded. CUTICURA is the great external remedy for all Humors, Scrofula, Ulcers and Old Sores. CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal preparation for the skin, and is especially of use in the treatment of Scrofula, Psoriasis, and all other skin diseases. Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, No. 390 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and No. 8 Snow Hill, London, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small bottles, 50 cents; large bottles, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle; CUTICURA SOAP, 75 cents per cake, by mail, 80 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAGE PLASTERS. Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the plaster of the stomach, they furnish the stomach with electricity, which is the best remedy in the world.

OWN FRAGRANT BALMS AND PINE, FOR PAIN AND SORE LUNGS, PAINFUL HEART, PAINFUL KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, STOMACH AND BOWEL RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND SCIATICA, they are the best remedy in the world.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

Stern Brothers, 32, 34, 36 West 23d-st., BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth-ave.,

Have made Vast Reductions in Prices in the following Departments, in order to reduce Stocks and Prepare for their Annual Display of

HOLIDAY GOODS Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets, Suits and Costumes, Cloaks, Dolmans, Walking Jackets, Ulsters, Trimmed Millinery, Felt Hats and Bonnets, Feathers and Flowers, Hosiery and Merino Wear.

FUR DEPARTMENTS Splendid Lines of Fur-Lined Dolmans, Fur-Lined Circulars, Seal-Skin Sacques, Seal-Skin Dolmans, Fur Trimmings, Muffs, Boas, &c.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth-ave.

J. & C. JOHNSTON, 6th-av., cor. of 20th-st.,

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th-av., cor. of 20th-st.,

ON MONDAY Great Clearing Sale

Ladies' English Walking Jackets, Cloaks, Dolmans, and Suits.

BARGAINS IN FUR-LINED CLOAKS. Silk Squirrel-Lined Circulars, \$33, \$35, and \$40. Fur-Lined Silk Dolmans and Sacques, \$55, \$60, and \$70. All-Wool Shodas and French Novelty Suits, \$12; reduced from \$20.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, AND QUILTS. LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE. Curtains from auction at half price. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKINGS, OF all the popular and choicest styles, CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st.,

Invite special attention to the seasonal bargains they are offering in the following branches of their business: SILKS—Black, Colored, Broaded, Plain, and Fancy. VELVETS—Black, Colored, Broaded, Striped, and Figured. BLACK DRESS GOODS—Cashmere, Drap d'Été, Henriettes, Bombazines. COLORED DRESS GOODS—Merinoes, Cashmeres, Poplins, India Effects for Combination Costumes, Plaids, Camel's Hair, Minkie Cloths, Scotch Tweeds.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, 10,000 DRESS PATTERNS AT PRICES FROM \$1.25 TO \$6 EACH. HOSIERY, GLOVES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Wool Hosiery, Fine, Medium, and Coarse. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Fringes, Umbrellas, Fans, Traveling Satchels, and Notions. WHITE GOODS—Swiss, Tulle, Mulls, Cambrics, Tissues, and Handkerchiefs. DOMESTICS—Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Table-Cloths, Napkins, Pillow-Shams, Stand and Bureau Covers. FURS—Cloaks, Sacques, Dolmans, Circulars, Muffs, Collars, Boas and Carriage Foot-Muffs. COSTUMES, Suits, Cloaks, Mantles, Opera Cloaks, Circulars, &c. SHAWLS—India, Delhi, Stella, Unifurze, and Valley Cashmere. MILLINERY—Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Wings, Ribbons, &c. SHOES—Ladies', Misses', Children's, Infants', and Boys' Boots and Shoes. BOYS' SUITS, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, and Waistcoats. CLOTHS, Broadcloths, Dressings, Miltons, Cloakings, Corduroys, and Velveteens. LADIES' UNDERWEAR—Drawers, Calicoes, Aprons, Corsets, Dressing-Suits, and Silk Skirts, Corsets, Caps, and Trousers. INFANTS' WEAR—Cloaks, Caps, Slips, Skirts, Shawls, and Knitted Goods. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES—Dress Shirts, Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders, Buttons, Pins, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Morning-Wrappers, Smoking-Jackets, and Slippers. UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Furniture-Covers, Carpets, Turkish, India, Persian, French, English, and American, Rugs, Mats, Dining-Rooms, Parlor, Bed-Room, and Kitchen Linens, Oil-Cloths, Linoleums, and Carpet-Linings. SAMPLES OF DRY GOODS AND OUR Fall and Winter Illustrated Catalogue SENT BY MAIL, GRATUITOUSLY. To all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town parties to their shopping in New-York as advantageously as residents of the City.

J. & C. JOHNSTON, 6th-av., cor. of 20th-st.,

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th-av., cor. of 20th-st.,

ON MONDAY Great Clearing Sale

Ladies' English Walking Jackets, Cloaks, Dolmans, and Suits.

BARGAINS IN FUR-LINED CLOAKS. Silk Squirrel-Lined Circulars, \$33, \$35, and \$40. Fur-Lined Silk Dolmans and Sacques, \$55, \$60, and \$70. All-Wool Shodas and French Novelty Suits, \$12; reduced from \$20.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, AND QUILTS. LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE. Curtains from auction at half price. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKINGS, OF all the popular and choicest styles, CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER HOUSE.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

H. C. F. KOCH, 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE, GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, WILL INAUGURATE THEIR REGULAR

HOLIDAY OPENING OF DOLLS, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS.

Every Department in our Immense Establishment Offers Unusual Attractions to those Looking for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

ADAPTED TO OLD OR YOUNG. OUR IMPORTATIONS OF DOLLS, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS ARE LARGER AND EMBRACE A GREATER VARIETY OF NOVELTIES THAN EVER BEFORE.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT IS VERY COMPLETE, AND CONTAINS THE LATEST WORKS OF THE MOST POPULAR AUTHORS.

OUR REPUTATION FOR BEING THE LEADING HOUSE IN AMERICA IN HOLIDAY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR TWENTY YEARS WILL BE FULLY SUSTAINED THIS SEASON.

Our Three Large Windows on 14th-street will Display Scenes in DOLL LIFE.

Of Great Attraction, and will be Brilliantly Illuminated with Electric Lights Every Night until 10 o'clock. MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE, WILL BE FILLED PROMPTLY, AND SHIPPED, ON ANY DATE DESIRED.

R. H. MACY & CO., SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, 6th-av., cor. of 19th-st.

Great Reduction Sale

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Ulsters. ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY.

300 Cloaks, all sizes, 4 to 16 years, former prices \$5, \$6, and \$10, all to be sold at the uniform price \$2.15.

250 Ulsters, all sizes, 4 to 16 years, former prices \$7, \$8, and \$10, all to be sold at the uniform price \$4.48.

175 All-Wool Misses' Ulsters, 8 to 16 years, former prices \$7 and \$12, all to be sold at the uniform price \$6.50.

100 Silk Combination Suits, 2 to 8 years, former price \$8, all to be sold at the uniform price \$5.98.

75 Misses' Worsteds, 10 to 16 years, former prices \$8, \$10, and \$12, all to be sold at the uniform price \$5.45.

150 Boys' Overcoats, 4 to 10 years, at \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10, and full line of Boys' Suits and Suits on hand at very low prices.

Ladies' Suits and Cloaks. A sweeping reduction made in our Suit and Cloak Departments. Our elegant costumes will be offered on Monday at 40 percent former prices. The above comprise SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET, SILK AND EMBROIDERED VELVET, SATIN DE LYON, IN BLACK AND COLORED, and all the latest and most fashionable styles. A visit of inspection will convince any lady that these are special bargains.

A large assortment of fur-lined Circulars and Dolmans, Seal-Skin Sacques, and all the latest and most fashionable styles. Seal-skin Sacques at old prices. An immense variety of Cloth Dolmans and Sacques, Ulsters, Circulars, and Walking Jackets at popular prices.

Novelties in Holiday Goods now opening daily. SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON, 6th-av. and 19th-st.

CARPETS FROM OUR OWN FACTORIES. NEW DESIGNS IN AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, AND INGRAINS. THESE CARPETS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, MANUFACTURED IN A THOROUGH AND ARTISTIC MANNER FROM A CONSERVATION SELECTION OF THE BEST MATERIALS, EMBODY EVERY ESSENTIAL—BEAUTY OF DESIGN, RICHNESS IN COLORING, AND POSITIVE WEARING QUALITIES, THOUGH OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WE ALSO OFFER IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, A LARGE STOCK OF TURKISH, SMYRNA, AND EAST INDIA RUGS AND MATS. AT LOW RATES.

J. & J. DOBSON CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS, 40 AND 42 WEST 14TH-ST., N. Y. New York Avenue Elevator, H. E. Station. John Van Gaasbeek, Manager. POLO CLUB BOUQUET. (Trade Mark.) A BOTTLE OF THIS NEW AND DELICATE PERFUME WILL MAKE AN AGREEABLE AND PLEASANT HOLIDAY GIFT. MANY CONNOISSEURS HAVE PRONOUNCED IT THE FINEST COLOGNE WATER EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO. Manufacturing Chemists, No. 1,117 Broadway, and No. 478 5th-av., and No. 167 Chambers-st., New York. L. L.

F. BOOSS & BRO. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURS, SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED GARMENTS, TO LET IN THE Times Building, ON MODERATE TERMS. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., 14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE, GRAND CENTRAL. We call the attention of our customers and the public to the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS WE ARE NOW OFFERING in the following departments: UNTRIMMED HATS. FRENCH FELT DERBYS, 25c each. HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, 50c each. FRENCH FELT BONNETS, 50c each. SILK VELVET BONNETS, \$1.50 each. OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS. HEAVILY JETTED HAT